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VOLUME 17 WINTER, 1935 NUMBER 1

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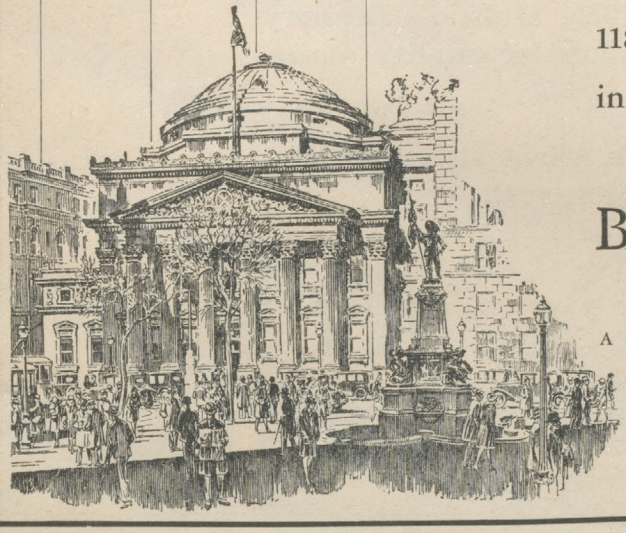
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THE McGILL NEWS

WINTER 1935

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

TO FIGHT, OR NOT TO FIGHT?

THE question of war and peace is one that occupies the mind of every thinking Canadian in these anxious times. In the main, the various schools of thought have resolved themselves into three divisions: those who still hold to the old belief that, in the last analysis, the only way to settle international disputes is by fighting; those who believe that mortal combat settles nothing, and that our only hope for prolonged peace lies in the collective system; and those who consider that war and capitalism will always be inseparable, and that in order to abolish one we must abolish the other.

There is, however, a fourth category, and it is possibly the most numerous of all—the people whose ideas on the subject are not yet definitely formed. They are undecided as to what they would do if a war came their way. If there was a referendum on the question of Canada going to war as a nation, would they vote "yes" or "no"? And if they voted "no" while the nation voted "yes," would they still refuse to fight? In the end, they probably decide to reserve their decision until a war actually comes along.

That, however, is undoubtedly the worst time of all to decide on a course of action. The question is one that demands clear and dispassionate thinking, and certainly no one can think clearly and dispassionately in the midst of a nation preparing for battle. The last war showed us that. The thundering drums, the waving flags, the cheering, singing crowds, and the bellowing propagandists all conspired together to make us temporarily lose our reason. And in the next war, with the powerful voice of radio added to the din, it will be even more difficult to retain our sanity. During the last world conflict, we were led to regard all combatant Germans as brutes—a supposition that we would now find ludicrous if we weren't so ashamed of the fact that we believed it. And even now, under the animosities of the present trouble with Italy, we are inclined to forget what gay, likeable, accomplished people the Italians can be individually, and to regard them indiscriminately as a nation of land-grabbing bullies.

While we are still able to reason clearly, then, and while the machinery of the League of Nations in its efforts to stop war is working under our very eyes, we are presenting in this issue three short articles, outlining the three points of view mentioned above, with the hope that they may serve to clarify the ideas of those readers who are still in doubt as to the wisest course to pursue. It is important that the men and women of the type who read this magazine should be clear in their own minds on this most vital matter; for if there is one class of Canadian who should be able to think and act reasonably, and preserve that reason even in times of national danger, it is the university graduate. And he should be the one to guide the thoughts and actions of others along wise and rational lines.

It is a remarkable fact, indicating a definite departure from tradition, that we experienced the greatest difficulty in finding someone willing to write the militarist article. Several of those we approached admitted that their attitude towards war might be termed militaristic; but as it was based on sentiment, rather than on reason, they did not feel able to make out a very logical case for it. Finally, at the eleventh hour, we found a man capable of doing the job; but he stipulated that his name should not appear.

Of the other two viewpoints, the League's method of tackling international disputes is advocated by Sydney Pierce (Arts '22, Law '25), an executive of the Montreal branch of the League of Nations Society; while Dr. Cyril ("Flin") Flanagan (Dent. '23), who served during the late war with the Canadian artillery, and whose personal courage is well remembered also by everyone who saw him play football and hockey for McGill, presents the arguments of the Pacifist.

Many will disagree with the opinions expressed in the following pages, and we earnestly solicit the expression of those disagreements through the medium of the correspondence column. The undergraduates of our universities have given voice to their feelings towards war. But what of the graduates?

Peace or War?

I. A Case For The Collective System
II. War As An Instrument Of Policy
III. Peace In Relation To Pacifism

A Case for the Collective System

By SYDNEY D. PIERCE

IN this symposium Dr. Cyril Flanagan is making a case for pacifism. If that belligerent Irishman can write on pacifism, I see no reason why I should be reluctant because of lack of qualification to attempt a case for the collective system.

After all, one did attend lectures, years ago, by Dr. Stephen Leacock and all is not forgotten that he taught by example and instruction. One remembers that while a stitch in time saves nine, so does a safety-pin; that political science need not be serious to be significant; and perhaps what is more to the present point, that the modern state evolved from more primitive forms of political society—the family and the tribe.

Man did well for himself in the process. The modern state, whatever its form, endeavors to maintain order, secure justice by self-imposed law and serve the general interest of its citizens. It effects its purpose by means of a central or common authority. To make possible the establishment of this authority the individual surrendered certain rights, the possession of which is assumed in the broadest definition of liberty.

But man made no mistake, we agree, in recognizing that the right to hit a neighbour over the head and annex his goods had a serious disadvantage. The neighbour, invariably an immoral, selfish, unprincipled fellow, was prone to exercise in turn his right to hit over the head and help himself. This made progress difficult, to put it mildly. Hence the exercise of the right was bad practice, and what is bad practice becomes bad ethics. So for considerations primarily practical and incidentally ethical, man surrendered this right and others similarly hampering to his progress, and from a chaos of individual liberty that was license came a cosmos of a greater liberty restricted in the interest of the community.

Now our course is charted from the family, the tribe and the state to a collective system, where nations surrender rights and make contribution to a common authority, in the interest of the community of nations.

But the charted course has not yet been followed for it is a paradox of progress that mankind permits in international affairs a survival positively pagan in the face of his political advance in other fields. Nations are loath to translate into the international sphere the principles so thoroughly tried, approved and accepted in organized society within the state.

Why this reluctance to surrender national rights and make national sacrifices? Nations, that already have all they want, fear there will be no security for them in the collective system. Nations dissatisfied with the status quo, fear they will not meet with the co-operation under the collective system that will make possible the satisfaction of their needs.

There is little use assuring them that the collective system is ethical. They haven't time to listen. They are in conference over "spheres of influence" or drawing up treaties of continual peace and perpetual friendship, preparatory to aggressive invasion.

Fortunately for our case the collective system is also good practice. We are not only on the side of Angell and the angels but we are driving the best of available bargains. The collective system serves not only the public international good, but the private national interest. The alternative policy of either pacifism or militarism does not offer as much to either the nation desiring security or the nation requiring co-operation and change in conditions.

Let us then consider the two fundamental issues of security and co-operation in the light of militarism, pacifism and the collective system.

Is there security in arms? Surely this myth is exploded. To be secure, a nation must be stronger than another nation. It is one of the better tricks for each of two nations to be stronger

than the other, so that this prescription can be written for one nation only. Greater strength in arms must make for greater wars, not greater security. Fattening up the sacrificial victim never prevented the sacrifice. It made for bigger and better sacrifices.

There is doubtless even less security in pacifism, the refusal to fight. The blow falls no less lightly because we are defenders of the right. The first rule of good fishing is to play the fish; but a gentleman of my acquaintance, hooking his first muskellunge, upon being counselled to that effect, plaintively remarked, "The damned fish won't play." So too, there are nations that will not play and to refuse to fight them does not make for security against them.

Neither the unrestrained use of force nor the refusal to use force will solve the problem. We recognize the place of force in our social system. It has the same place in international affairs. We recognize the difference between the force of the lawbreaker and the force of the law; and also, as Angell points out, between the force of the litigant as distinct from the force of the law. The same distinctions hold true in the broader field. There is, in short, the wrongful use of force, which makes for war, and the rightful use of force in the interests of order that makes for peace.

It is here that security lies, but control of the force that makes for order must be vested in a common authority as it is in the state. The establishing of an international authority, ending the anarchy of conflicting national "sovereignties," is of the essence of the collective system.

It is perhaps superfluous to point out that the collective system does not call necessarily for surrender of all the rights of the state, any more than the individual has been required to surrender his liberty to the state, or than the province has been called upon to give up its identity to the federal authority. Only those rights the exercise of which are inconsistent with the general interest are foregone.

Let us consider the second issue, co-operation. It does appear that the best hope of achieving co-operation lies in the collective system. That is, a nation, not satisfied with the status quo, has more to gain under the collective system than by militarism or pacifism.

The objection to militarism as a method of satisfying national needs is of the same character as that raised by the shade of the dead patient to the successful operation or that voiced by shareholders of a mine producing gold at a cost of four dollars a ton. War under modern conditions is a luxury that the world cannot afford, as the Great War so conclusively showed us, if we needed convincing. Winning the war gave no advantage. We all fell over the precipice, and all landed on the rocks. We didn't all say "ouch" at the same time but this is surely a question of purely academic interest. Even if it be granted that militarism can achieve the objective of nominal victory or conquest, we have reason to conclude that it does not under modern conditions advance national welfare.

Pacifism is no better a means of satisfying national needs. Its advantages are particularly difficult to discern. The fact that a request is backed by an unwillingness to fight at any price can hardly be considered to induce the granting of the request.

The collective system surely offers more promise that national requirements will be considered, for with the contact between nations under a common authority should come a recognition that in this small interdependent world there are no foreigners, only neighbours; and that when our neighbour starves, we suffer and if he perishes he does not go to his fate resigned and submissive but involves us in the evil that befalls him. With this recognition, his problems become ours and his need, our need. As such, it is sure to receive our most solicitous attention.

What justification is there for assuming that the collective system offers in practice the benefits claimed for it? There is a substantial body of evidence to indicate the advantages, for the nations of the world have succeeded in establishing, in the League of Nations, a reasonably close approach to the collective system.

The League, in the furtherance of international security, has succeeded in stopping five wars after the fighting had begun, viz.: Poland and Lithuania in 1920; Yogoslavia and Albania, 1921; Greece and Bulgaria, 1925; Turkey and Iraq, 1924-26; and Colombia and Peru in 1932. It also disposed satisfactorily of scores of other disputes of a character that in the past led to war.

Giving ample evidence of the possibilities of international co-operation, the League settled nearly half a million war prisoners and thousands of refugees, assisted in the financial rehabilitation of Austria, Hungary, Liberia and several other countries; improved the conditions of working men, women and children throughout the world and made invaluable contribution to world health.

To this record must be added the League's remarkable achievements in the Italo-Abyssinian conflict. Representing fifty-two nations. four-fifths of the world, the League succeeded, for the first time in history in defining aggression, named Italy the aggressor and imposed upon her both embargo and boycott.

These are creditable achievements for an agency new in history and for nations new to the game of working together for world welfare.

There is nothing remarkable however in the successes of the League. The principle of the collective system to which it approaches is nothing more than an extension of principles well-established and generally accepted in society —an extension consistent with man's advance toward a rule of law in life, logical in the light of political evolution.

The extension is not yet complete, but we have seen enough to show that the replacing of international anarchy by international order is not an idealist's fancy but a practical possibility and we have seen enough to justify support of the international organization that has begun the task of establishing order.

Just what public support of the principles of the collective system may mean has recently been strikingly demonstrated in England. Within the last few months, the entire electorate was canvassed and over eleven and a half million votes cast in a Peace Ballot. Of this number, over ninety-six per cent. favored support of the League of Nations by economic sanctions and over seventy-five per cent. declared for support of the League by military sanctions. It is interesting to compare Great Britain's policies before this ballot and after. League proponents claim that not only was the personnel of the foreign office changed, but that foreign policy executed practically a volte face. Certainly there was little similarity between Simon's spineless attitude on the Manchoukuo affair and Hoare's strong stand on the Abyssinian situation and certainly the character of Great Britain's support of the League underwent a remarkable change. Now there may be other reasons for this difference and this change, but assuredly the opinion of the people expressed so unmistakably could not be disregarded by any government dependent upon the people. We know it was not ignored but was a determining factor of Great Britain's policy and a powerful influence on world affairs.

It is not therefore beyond possibility that Canadian public support might be of equally great consequence. As neighbours of and for the moment on excellent terms with the United States, that hard-headed but possibly short-sighted "hold-out," we are in a position not only to bring some slight pressure to bear but also to serve as intermediaries between the League and the States. We are well-suited to the role, because, faced with approximately the same choice between League adherence and isolation as is the States, we chose the League. There is a chance that we too can influence for good the affairs of the world.

In short, we have here, ready to hand, a Cause.

War as an Instrument of Policy

By ONE OF THE "OLD GUARD"

WAR may be defined as "the armed conflict of states, in which each tries to impose its will upon the other by force." War is thus an instrument by which a ruler seeks to secure the continuation of a policy beyond the limits of his country's jurisdiction. The origins of war are lost in the mists of antiquity; ever since men learned to act in concert with their fellows they have joined together to despoil their weaker brethren or to guard their own possessions against an invader. The pages of history are red with the blood of those who fell in the defense of their country, or in broadening its boundaries. Cities and civilizations have risen and flourished in their turn, only to fall beneath the heel of some new conqueror, and on the rolls of time is inexorably inscribed the grim lesson that those states which forsook the arts of war are one with Nineveh and Tyre.

The instinct of acquisition and the instinct of self defense are as old as the institution of human property itself and no prince or ruler has yet dared with impunity to neglect the defense of his realm. As civilization became more complex the more savage impulses of man have been somewhat fettered by considerations of trade and the dictates of ethics and religion, yet it cannot be denied that some of the most cold-blooded conflicts have been inspired by motives of economic gain, and the bloodiest strife of all has usually sprung from the roots of men's religious differences. The motto of mankind might well be written, "*video meliora proboque, sed deteriora sequor.*"

It is little more than twenty years since the nations of the western world were tearing at each other's throats like wild beasts. The fields of Picardy and Flanders are thickly strewn with the

graves of those who gave their lives in "a war to end war." The impassioned utterances of the statesmen of all nations, and an unending sequence of conferences, pacts and agreements, attest the desire of humanity to "seek peace and ensue it;" yet day by day and week by week civilization is marching nearer and nearer to a fresh and possibly a fatal Armageddon. Either the desire for peace is but a pious aspiration to which we pay a perfunctory lip service, or the forces of discord are so strong that we can but struggle vainly in their grasp. One by one the predatory nations are casting aside the garments of hypocrisy and proclaiming their defiance of the collective efforts of the rest of the world to maintain the peace in Europe, while in Asia and in Africa the earth resounds to the ominous tread of marching men.

The time has come to face the fact, unpalatable though it be, that our brave new world of collective security bids fair to be corroded and dissolved away by the rising tide of international hatred and suspicion everywhere. That it was a noble dream, none can honestly deny, least of all the citizens of our great Empire which for an hundred and fifty years has striven for peace, liberty and the rights of man. Yet, alas, it remains a dream, and a dream from which we may soon be rudely awakened. Unwittingly the Empire, by surrendering too soon that bright sword which was once the terror of the evil-doer, has retarded instead of advancing the advent of a permanent peace among nations. It is only too apparent that not until the nations of the world are willing to make substantial sacrifices of sovereignty and entrust the security of their frontiers to some form of international force which will be swift and efficient in halting the advance of an aggressor will the time come when any nation can beat its swords into ploughshares.

Much as her leaders may regret the necessity of so doing, the British Empire must re-arm, and re-arm at once, not only in order to regain that proud position which once it occupied as the holder of the balance of power in Europe, but in order to preserve its very integrity. The predatory nations, Japan, Italy and Germany, rankling under a sense of thwarted ambition and urged by the pressure of rapidly expanding populations, are casting envious eyes upon the Empire and seeking to menace the far-flung routes of British Imperial trade. The Royal Air Force is inadequate even to secure British shipping in the Mediterranean and the attenuated Royal Navy cannot protect British commerce in the narrow China seas or off the coasts of Australia. India and Egypt are seething with unrest fomented by foreign gold. Even London and Birmingham are no longer safe against the air raider, nor will they sleep securely until a point is reached when no capital in Europe dare hazard the darkening of its skies by the wings of British bombing planes. Safety for Britain and the Empire lies in the regeneration of a preponderance of British power by air and sea, with sufficient land forces to guard adequately our wideflung possessions. So long as Britain refrains from the madness of large conscript armies, there is no valid reason why the nations of the world should suspect the purity of British motives nor imagine that the forces of the Empire will ever be used other than in self defense or in the support of international justice.

"The strong man armed keepeth his house in peace; but when one stronger than him cometh"—aye, there's the rub! Re-armament is a vital necessity, but it is not enough alone. Successful combination is essential to security and any nation which values its future existence must seek alliances, both offensive and defensive, with other nations best suited by tradition, temperament and location to make common cause with it as allies. It is true that the League of Nations is a sort of general alliance, but experience has shown that such associations of nations are dilatory and tend to follow the lead of the most vacillating and timid members unless coerced by a group of the major powers in the league. A further drawback is that every measure, every undertaking, every action under such a league must be publicly debated, disclosed in the press and probably run the gauntlet of national criticism in every country both in the league and out of it. Furthermore, collective action, even of an economic nature alone, will if effective often bring about armed reprisals, and thus a member of a league may be dragged into sending armed forces to settle disputes between nations in whose affairs that member has not the slightest interest whatever.

Alliances, on the other hand, may be made between any two or more nations and such clauses as might occasion misunderstandings with other nations or even with sections of their own populaces can usually be kept more or less secret. Such alliances can be negotiated calmly and dispassionately through the services of professional diplomats instead of being hotly debated, not only by delegates who are handicapped by opinions at home, but also by the home population itself.

Withdrawal from such alliances can usually be carried out with less friction than withdrawal from the membership of a league with its attendant publicity. In the event of disputes arising with other nations the frank and secret discussion of the problem by trained professionals is far

more likely to result in peace and good will than debates in a house of delegates, each hounded by his own domestic press and legislators. When a member of an alliance is involved in a dispute he can generally know in advance how far his allies will support his actions. Finally, as Britain has in the past admirably demonstrated, one nation, by remaining on good terms with two nearly equal groups, can influence either group by threatening to transfer its backing to the other group unless reasonable requests are given favorable consideration. This is called "holding the balance of power." To wield this power it is necessary to possess armed forces of sufficient size and excellence to ensure the likelihood of victory for the side supported, and to see that no single combination grows beyond the point where swinging support to the next largest group would give to the latter a preponderance of power. The last, and most vital requirement is creating such a body of public opinion that to which ever side the holder of the balance of power inclines he can be assured of his ability to meet his obligations to the uttermost. Britain has in recent years neglected this principle and has voluntarily stripped herself of her power to intervene with a swift and imposing menace when the war clouds gather. Even working within the framework of the present League of Nations, Britain, by her unwillingness to assume definite obligations and implement them in case of necessity, has failed to exert more than a fraction of her power under the guidance of Palmerston and Disraeli. Britain's present haste to re-arm is a tardy confession of the error of her ways.

Whether we like it or not, the civilized world is racked by mighty forces which may tear it asunder at any moment. In Germany, in Italy and in Japan there rises the outcry of encirclement, the birth cry of an expanding population about to overflow man-made frontiers. Countless millions have been led to believe with almost religious fervour that they have been shut from their places in the sun. Indefinite increase of population without expansion of territory can mean but one of two things for a nation, famine or war. Populations can be checked by the casualties of warfare, by famine, by disease and by the voluntary limitation of births. Unless some form of birth control is universally adopted, nations will be left with but two alternatives, to fight or to starve—and they will fight. The raucous shrieks which arise, led by the clergy of all faiths and creeds when the word birth control is even mentioned, rules out this means of limiting painlessly the pressure of population, and in the countries which are frankly and nakedly expansionist, Japan, Italy and Germany, birth control is a political crime.

There remains one aspect of the problem still untouched, that of the extra-territorial activities of a nation. Trading stations, foreign branch factories, foreign branch banks, ocean shipping companies, all are activities carried on beyond the boundaries of their country of origin. Nationals employed in such concerns, and the capital invested in them, both constitute a part of the country whence they came and to which they pay tribute, without reference to the artificial limitations of political frontiers. Capital is in every sense of the word international, and disregards frontiers. It follows that the problem of defense will often begin abroad, when the rights and liberties of nationals living abroad are menaced. For this reason alone it is futile to think of defense as a passive thing, the guarding of a frontier. Commitments under alliances render the notion still more absurd; every chief of staff wonders what the other side is plotting in secret and whether they will wait peacefully until their frontiers are crossed by an aggressor. The truth remains the same; attack is still the best defense and must remain so.

What message has all this for Canadians, remote from the turmoil of Europe, weeks of steaming away from the Far East and free from the racial tangles of Africa and South America. Is our sheltered seclusion one from which we need never emerge except of our own free will? One glance over the calendars of the war years will give the answer—no. Canada, with her thinly settled spaces, is an everlasting challenge to the cupidity of the expansionist. Canada is also a great trading nation and her commerce traverses the Seven Seas. Canada must have protection. Protect herself she cannot, therefore she must choose between Britain and the United States, between the British Empire and the Monroe Doctrine. Whichever she chooses, Canada must pay the price of her protection and there is no reason to believe that the cost would be less under the American aegis.

There are these two choices open to Canada, and no others, unless submission to the heel of the conqueror be termed a choice. Whether she elects to follow the ties of blood and affection within the British Commonwealth of Nations or turns to follow the dollar into the United States, Canada must choose, and the day of choosing is near at hand.

Peace in Relation to Pacifism

By J. CYRIL FLANAGAN

THE Pacifist's approach to the problem of establishing peace is that, first of all, the war convention must be disposed of; that is, the conventional use of force to attain one's ends must be banished from the minds of the people. Mass murder of soldiers and civilians, including women and children, no longer belongs in the same category as the type of war which allowed a generation before us to think of it as a sentimental demonstration of patriotism. To die *pro patria* used to be a hero's death; nothing could be finer. But most of us realize the silliness and futility of such statements when applied to the type of warfare that faces civilization in modern times. No longer can we delude ourselves into thinking that every so often it is necessary to have war to temper and harden an otherwise softening race. Nor is it necessary to point out to anyone the fact that no one now wins a war, in the old sense of winning.

Yet, despite all this, the leaders of the various countries, backed by their economic rulers, still cling to the conventional use of force to satisfy some national ambition—either the acquiring or maintenance of something they want, or think they must protect, regardless of the consequences. And this situation exists in spite of the formation of the League of Nations; because, as yet, no country trusts another despite all the treaties and pacts that they have entered into. No country trusts what nations call their honour; in other words, nations have no honour. If they had, they would be willing to "risk death" and suffer all things, rather than be false to the truth—would show strict allegiance to what is due and right, and follow right in scorn of consequences.

The result is that not for many years have the countries of the world been in such a state of nerves. No country seems to know who its enemies are, or whence possible attacks may come. The only nations known to be definitely at odds—leaving aside for the time the local imperialistic conquest by Italy of Ethiopia—are France and Germany. No country knows just where its own interests lie with respect to the wide range of combines which may take place among the peoples of the world in the future. For some years, we lived in a post-war period: now we are back again in the pre-war state of mind, where countries are making alliances and establishing the old balance-of-power idea.

So for the past few years there has been a sense of frustration pervading the minds of the people, and it has been very difficult to keep the peace fires burning. I suppose that in the minds of many the old ideas have been resurrected: that war is human nature and therefore nothing can prevent it. This outworn belief, incidentally, has been courageously handled by Principal Morgan in a recent speech. It is also recalled that peace movements have always occurred after war, but have spun themselves out in a few years. Today, however, the situation is different. For pacifism has now passed beyond the realms of sentimentalism, where it had its origin, and stands today in the vanguard of realism. Not in the history of the world has more been done than recently, in the interest of peace. At long last, the problem has been taken seriously by elected representatives of the people. The peace problem has come to be regarded as the most important moral issue facing the people of the world, largely because, as Stanley Baldwin says: "Who does not know that, one more war in the West, and the civilization of the West and the civilization of the ages will fall with as great a crash as that of Rome?"

Now, in 1935, there is dawning in the minds of people of all countries a deep sense of disillusionment with respect to what has been done. It appears that the forces against peace are stronger than the forces that are for it. It is coming to be generally recognized that at the Versailles Peace Conference, instead of a treaty of peace we were actually writing a document laying out in detail how and why another war could be brought about.

Since then, great peace structures have been built before our eyes—the League of Nations, the Locarno and Kellogg pacts; and there have been many other conferences whose object was the peace of the world. But it is idealistic to think that there exists some easy way to the accomplishment of world peace, such as League sanctions and conferences. Had these people been more concerned with the Peace treaty itself, with its glaring inequalities and false economics, the soil on which the Nazis and Fascists sowed their crop might not have been so fertile—the later fruits of which the world may yet reap.

We have now come to recognize certain causes of war: Nationalism, Chauvinism, economic rivalry, competitive capitalism, imperialism and

militarism, political and territorial disputes, race hatred, pressure of population, the Press, activities of armament makers, etc. In other words, war is part and parcel of the present civilization, and unless that civilization is remade, war will not be eliminated. In order to secure peace, every effort must be made to attack these basic causes.

Considering all this, one must surely reach the conviction that something more must be done than merely creating instruments of peace guaranteed by political governments. And with this conviction comes a sense of helplessness in dealing with war through governments alone. Governments feel helpless in the presence of war problems. Those to whom we look to lead us to peace are finding themselves in the grip of forces which the political state is apparently unable to control.

The truth is now becoming evident—that the governments of the world are themselves governed by economic forces which are stronger than the political forces; and these economic forces inevitably make for war. Anything that can be done by governments to prevent war may be overthrown by the spirit of war that dwells in the body of capitalism. Our governments, as we are wont to know them, are not our real governments. Our real government is an economic pattern, and it holds war as the clouds hold lightning. So long as we are governed by forces which unconsciously produce war by their own operations, so long will the sense of helplessness in the face of war possess the governments of the world.

A pacifist is a realist when he believes that peace is possible. People are gradually coming to the conclusion that almost any sacrifice is worth making to avoid the incalculable losses that war inflicts, not only upon human life, with its consequent suffering, but also on the generation yet unborn. And when the minds of men and women are made up to the point where they are willing to make all the sacrifices necessary to ensure peace, peace becomes a reality. There is no doubt that a lot of hard thinking must be done, and a great many traditional ideas discarded. But no cause worthy of support is ever attained without being passed through the fire and tempered in the heat of sacrifice.

A pacifist holds that, in the interval between wars, no time should be lost in educating people generally as to the real causes of war. As far as Canada is concerned, and Canadians, we should not wait until the flags begin to wave and the drums begin to beat before we take a stand with the British Empire as to the course we intend to follow. In the event of war, Canada is bound to suffer, no matter what the circumstances. But at least if our intentions are to abstain from sending troops, our position will be just that much more tenable in the minds of the British people if our cause is stated in advance. Should anyone consider this an unlikely decision for the people of Canada to make, I would point out that such men as Brigadier-General McRae have stated on the floor of the Senate that in the event of an European war, he did not believe that one drop of Canadian blood should be shed in fighting it, and that he was opposed to any Canadian leaving our shores in such a cause.

It is a notable fact that the cause of pacifism is fast becoming a structural part of the creed of the Christian Churches. For it is evident that nothing has ever been accomplished according to Christian principles as a result of war. When the forces of reaction in our churches have been forced to a minority position, there will be an entire break with the war system. In the past, the Church has supported war, and so long as the State had the blessing of religion, it was safe to propagate its ambitions. When Christian people withdraw their support, the day of the abolition of war is approaching.

One of the most momentous steps toward ultimate peace has recently been made by the United States Government. It has declared that anyone doing business in a foreign country, does so under the protection of the government of that country; and that anyone shipping goods to other countries has to take his own chance and cannot look to the American government for protection. The declaration of a foreign policy by Canada is one of the most ardent desires of those who support the cause of Pacifism, because then, and then only, can an intelligent summary of our position be made.

James McGill was a reserved, retiring man with a great ambition to perpetuate his name. He was a charter member of Montreal's first fire brigade, and, although exempted from duty because he was a Justice of the Peace and on account of his other activities, he turned out with his bucket to the first fire—and somehow he lost his bucket. He was a Member of Parliament in the days when election meant spending months on end in Quebec without indemnity, although attendance was compulsory at every sitting. These little-known facts about the life of the founder of the University were related recently by Mr. Justice E. Fabre Surveyer, Professor of Criminal Law and Procedure at McGill, at a meeting of the Glasgow High School Montreal Club.

The Present Conflict

I. The Seeds of War
II. Has Italy A Chance ?
III. The Attitude of Britain

The Seeds of War

By HERBERT L. STEWART

IN tracing the history of a dispute, one naturally receives, under cautious discount, a statement from each of the interested parties. The strength of Abyssinia's case in the present war lies not in any counter-plea or counter-argument she has advanced to meet Italy's complaint, but in her invitation to the League to investigate very fully all that the Italian Government has to allege against her, and in her pledge to abide by League decision on the equities of the case. Surely by this time it must be well understood in Rome that Mussolini's refusal to participate in any such procedure or to facilitate any such inquiry has gone far to create anti-Italian feeling all over the world.

What, then, are the motives which led Italy to her present African venture, so far as we can collect them from isolated statements, and in the absence of any formal manifesto which takes account of an Abyssinian rejoinder? They constitute a bewildering variety. We have been told in turn:

(i) That Abyssinia is a backward country, without modern sanitation, ill supplied with roads, distracted by the wars of tribes which own no single authority, still addicted to slaveholding, and requiring the intervention of a superior race to "civilize" her.

(ii) That the frontiers of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland must be made safe, and that this can be done only by superseding the present Government, which has proved powerless to restrain border raids.

(iii) That "Abyssinia Proper" does not comprise more than a fraction of the area over which the Emperor Haile Selassie I has arrogated control to himself, and that Italy feels called upon to liberate the non-Abyssinian peoples, who are now welcoming her troops with great eagerness.

(iv) That Italy needs room to expand and a colonial source for raw materials, both of which can be most conveniently secured by the conquest of Abyssinia—after the precedent set by such Powers as France and Great Britain, which in the past manufactured pretexts for attack on backward races whose territory and natural resources they coveted.

(v) That the defeat of the Italian army at Adowa, in 1896, still waits to be "avenged."

(vi) That quite apart from the above special reasons, it is desirable that war should from time to time recur, not merely as an occasional and regrettable necessity, but as a national exercise to be sought for its own sake—and hence (it is fair to conclude) periodically to be provoked.

But though the story of motive is thus confusing when one has to collect it from the language of various and successive spokesmen on one side, it is simple indeed when one looks in this case at the sequence of a few undisputed facts. Especially will the confusions disappear when one views that sequence with a recollection of similar "colonial" development elsewhere.

I

Italy's interest in East Africa dates from a few years after Italian unification. Within the first decade of her new career she was in search of a chance to colonize, and in 1869, she purchased the land now known as Eritrea, bordering on the Red Sea, from the local sultan. Twenty-three years later she secured the territory now called Italian Somaliland by lease from the Sultan of Zanzibar. A glance at the map will show how these two areas are separated from each other by the intervening Abyssinia. Not only did Abyssinia thus form a troublesome wedge, but it

possessed a climate much healthier than that of the two Italian colonies for European settlement; and although there is doubt about its reputed natural resources in oil and minerals, there is no doubt of its high agricultural fertility. A great chance showed itself for development by European skill of such crops as wheat and barley, rubber, bananas, and particularly cotton. There lay much that Italy so badly required; there was a soil well suited to Italian colonization; there stood two Italian colonies between which, as a "foreign" country, Abyssinia was most exasperatingly in the way. What was to stop Italian publicists and statesmen from discovering that Italy had a "mission" there? Might not one predict the arrival of report after report from the spot, setting forth how Abyssinian misrule cried aloud to Heaven, and how in the name of "civilization" some Power more exalted in the cultural hierarchy should act at once? It is indeed a thrice-told tale. But Italian spokesmen have reproduced the details of earlier cases, especially that of Japan in Manchuria, with a slavish literalness which does little credit either to their dialectic skill or to their sense of humour.

II

The years which followed the acquisition of Italian Somaliland were marked by a struggle with that subtle Abyssinian, the Emperor Menelik. During his reign of nearly twenty years he was constantly on the watch lest his country's all-too-powerful neighbours—Great Britain in Kenya and the Sudan, France in French Somaliland, and Italy in the two colonies of which I have spoken, should make arrangements with one another about partitioning his Dominions. Notes were sent by him repeatedly, expressing the surprise with which he had heard of some negotiation among these "Big Three" in which Abyssinian interests were being treated as a mere pawn in their game with one another. Profuse explanations from Great Britain and France were commonly adequate to relieve Menelik's anxiety about British plans for building a barrage on Lake Tana or French plans for a railway connecting the port of Jibuti with Harar. He became satisfied that these two Governments were arranging with each other, subject always to the concurrence of the Power in whose territory they proposed to operate, and that all they desired was to keep their rival commercial interests from disagreeable conflict. But not in any such light could the Emperor Menelik regard the designs of Italy. From the first he apprehended wilful Italian aggression, and the Treaty of Ucciali, concluded between the two countries in 1889, was meant to guard against "incidents" on the frontier. That Treaty proved not a deterrent but a provocative of war. Menelik discovered, according at least to the Abyssinian story (which nothing in Italy's later conduct goes to make one think improbable) that the Italian version and the version in his own language did not coincide. A clause in the Italian text bound Abyssinia to negotiate with all other Powers or Governments only through the medium of Italy! Denying fiercely that he had accepted any such bondage, and threatened by an Italian incursion into his territories, Menelik declared war—having first denounced the Treaty of Ucciali to the Powers. This struggle ended, in 1896, in an overwhelming defeat of the Italian army at Adowa, and in a new Treaty by which Italy recognized Abyssinia as an absolutely independent State.

III

During the years which followed there was much bargaining and negotiating over frontiers, over spheres of economic influence, over concessions for a railroad or a trading station, and over the safe-guarding of the course of the ever-precious Blue Nile. Here was a typical case of a backward country whose boundary line chanced to enclose the vital necessities of three very energetic and resourceful neighbours. Menelik's misgivings were particularly stirred when, in 1906, his signature was solicited to yet another Treaty, the "Tripartite Agreement" providing that while Great Britain, France and Italy should in general abstain from intervention in Abyssinia's internal affairs, they should take such steps as might at any time in their judgment seem necessary "for the protection of the Legations, of the lives and property of foreigners, and of the common interests of the three Powers." It was added that: "In no case shall one of the three Governments interfere in any manner whatsoever, except in agreement with the other two"—yet another of the pledges, side by side with the Kellogg Pact and the Covenant of the League, to which Italy has now dishonoured her own signature.

Interests and perils remote from Abyssinia soon began to absorb the attention of European Powers. But in 1919 at the Versailles Conference Italy recalled rather sharply to her Allies how a definite pledge regarding colonial expansion in Africa had formed part of the inducement which led her to forsake her old friends, Germany and Austria, in 1915. She now demanded that the following promise be kept:

> "In the event of France and Great Britain increasing their colonial territories in Africa at

the expense of Germany, those two Powers agree in principle that Italy may claim some equitable compensation, particularly as regards the settlement in her favour of the questions relative to the frontiers of the Italian colonies of Eritrea, Somaliland and Libya, and the neighbouring colonies belonging to France and Great Britain."

It was not disputed that this promise had been given, or that the sharing of Germany's African colonies by Great Britain, France and Belgium constituted good ground for requiring its fulfilment. But the particular fulfilment which Italy suggested was held impossible. She wanted a concession from Abyssinia for a railroad to run across Abyssinian territory connecting Eritrea with Italian Somaliland. It was plainly unreasonable and unjust to expect payment at Abyssinia's expense of a debt contracted by Great Britain and France. But it was further pointed out, in a note five years later from Great Britain to Italy, that the proposal from Rome had been declined "chiefly owing to the strong objection felt to the idea of allowing a foreign Power to establish any sort of control over the headwaters of rivers so vital to the prosperity and even to the existence of Egypt and the Sudan." Italy receeived, however, as "equitable compensation," a rectification of the frontier between Libya and French North-West Africa, the transference of Jubaland from British to Italian control, and a more satisfactory settlement of boundaries between Libya and the Sudan. Meanwhile Abyssinia, in growing alarm lest all this redistribution of colonial possessions in her neighbourhood among European Great Powers should bode no good to herself, applied for entrance to the League of Nations. After some hesitation, and much scrutiny of her title to such a place, the League *at the urgent instance of Italy and France* admitted her to membership. Five years later, (August 2, 1928), the Italian Government concluded with the Government of Abyssinia a "Twenty-Year Pact of Friendship and Arbitration." One article of this document, negotiated between Mussolini and the Emperor Haile Selassie I, runs as follows:

"Both Governments undertake to submit to a procedure of conciliation and arbitration disputes which may arise between them and which it may not have been possible to settle by ordinary diplomatic methods, without having recourse to armed force. Notes shall be exchanged by common agreement between the two Governments regarding the manner of appointing arbitrators."

An Article which, surely, just now must be recalled with strange reflection by the Italian signatories!

IV

What, then, has happened since 1928 to change the whole face of the relationship?

The incident of December 5, 1934, was obviously no more than the occasion which brought currents of new hostility to the surface. A fracas broke out between an Italian force at Walwal and the Abyssinian escort of a Joint Commission engaged on adjusting the boundary between Abyssinia and British Somaliland. The behaviour that day of the Italian commander towards everyone, even towards the British Commissioner, was such as to suggest that trouble was being deliberately provoked. It seems most probable—though it is not absolutely certain—that the place of conflict lies within Abyssinian territory, so that Italian forces were trespassing. It seems also most probable, though this again is disputed, that Italians fired the first shot. Doubt on these matters is due to the difficulties of an ill-defined frontier and to the absence of disinterested witnesses. It is certain that there were casualties on both sides, leading to rival demands for reparations. But the settlement of responsibility for this Walwal encounter is not of material importance, as the Italian Government has long ago justified its decision to attack Abyssinia on general grounds which this incident can at the utmost merely illustrate. These grounds are: (1) Italy's right to colonial expansion, and (2) Abyssinia's unfitness to govern herself.

It is not pretended that such considerations, whatever their value, had become so much stronger in 1934 than in 1928 as to account for the change from the mood which prompted the *Twenty-Year Pact of Friendship and Arbitration* to the mood which has sent bombing planes and poison gas to devastate Abyssinian villages. Nor, indeed, do the responsible spokesmen for Italy any longer devote their effort to establishing such a plea. They have ceased to pretend that their country's resistance to the proposals of the Conciliation Committee of the League was based on any ground of justice. It was resistance not to the proposals, but to conciliation, and any other proposals with a like intent would have been resisted similarly. War had been chosen, not peace, and no "good offers" on the part of the League would be allowed to stop it. Here, in a nutshell, is the Italian case, stated by Mussolini himself in the *Popolo d'Italia* of July 31:

"Slavery exists in Abyssinia. . . . but it is not for that reason that Italy is preparing her-

self for action. . . . Nor is an essential argument the question of race. . . . Not even civilization is the object that Italy has in view. . . . The essential arguments absolutely unanswerable, are two: the vital needs of the Italian people and their security in East Africa. . . .

"Italy is the only judge of her security in East Africa. Put in military terms, the Italo-Abyssinian problem is simplicity and logic itself. The problem admits of only one solution, with Geneva, without Geneva, or against Geneva."

The article in the *Popolo d'Italia* which contains the above lines did not bear Mussolini's signature. But hardly anyone questions such authorship, and no one questions such inspiration. It surely renders superfluous all further dispute about the history of the quarrel. It likewise leaves no room for hesitation regarding the next steps for the League.

Has Italy A Chance?

By JOHN AGNEW HENDERSON

AN analysis of the whirlpool rapids below Niagara appears a simple problem compared with an attempt to describe the military situation in Ethiopia today. Active warfare waged between nations has ever been an affair of kaleidoscopic uncertainty. And though blood is flowing and people and districts are being destroyed within the ancient African Kingdom, the aggressor nation, Italy, denies that she is engaged in a major war. Mussolini declares that he has merely organized a punitive expedition to penetrate Ethiopia with the object of safe-guarding the rights of civilization generally, and those of Italy in particular. This political camouflage, designed to placate other European powers, and to safeguard the status of Italy in Geneva, has failed to convince the world of Rome's altruistic motives. Sanctions have been enforced, and these sanctions inevitably affect the military situation in Ethiopia.

In order to achieve victory, the Italian fighting forces must conquer the armies of the African Emperor within the short duration of one dry season. Mussolini has said that the war will be finished by Christmas; he did not say that by that day he will have subdued or conquered the Ethiopians. By this time it must have become evident to him that the subjection of the people of Selassie is a problem beyond his strength. The Italian expeditionary force is destined to gain a series of chimerical military successes, and to achieve in the end nothing but disillusionment. Already Rome has celebrated victories; Adowa has been avenged; brave men have been acclaimed heroes, other brave men have fallen, gloriously, their objective attained. But after five or six months marching and fighting the Italians have failed to make adequate military progress.

Heavy casualties have been inflicted by Italian air squadrons, and to a smaller extent by shell and rifle fire, but Ethiopia is not affected to any serious, even considerable, extent. It may be stated with entire accuracy that the warriors of Haile Selassie have so far offered no resistance to their invading enemies. The forces which have opposed the onrush of the Italians have been the terrible climatic conditions, and the monstrous difficulties of the African terrain. The valleys of the Ethiopian Kingdom are arid rock-strewn deserts, or slimy miasmic swamps. Though the country is slightly to the north of the equator, most of the land from which rises the rampart of mountains, on which fertile Ethiopia rests, is below sea level. It is infernally hot; in places where the desert is eight and nine hundred feet below sea level the temperature during the day averages 140 degrees. Night brings no refreshment; if there is slight diminution in the temperature, dusk brings to life clouds of mosquitoes, and other winged pests, which make sleep impossible. Yet in these districts live tribes of savage warriors, immune to the heat and the insects, and terrible in their methods of fighting and of living. Eaters of raw flesh, lion hunters, haters of all white men; subjects of the king of kings, sworn to kill Italians until they exterminate the invaders or themselves are exterminated.

We read of Italian victories, but we do not read of Italian casualties. There are stories of transports passing northward through the Suez Canal filled even to deck space with Italian sick, but such stories are not confirmed. The censor is omnipotent and omnipresent. We are permitted to hear of success, but not of disasters, unless those disasters be at the expense of Ethiopia.

In spite of these terrible handicaps the Italian forces have fought valiantly and have obtained successes; successes which in any other country might be counted considerable. They have


ABYSSINIA
ADDIS ABABA
ERITREA
ASMARA
Massawa
ITALIAN SOMALILAND
BRITISH SOMALILAND
FRENCH SOMALILAND
ADEN PROTECTORATE
ARABIA
YEMEN
ADEN
GULF OF ADEN
RED SEA
SUDAN
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN
UGANDA
KENYA COLONY
INDIAN OCEAN
Khartum
Harar
Jijiga
Diredawa
Sasa Baneh
Gerlogubi
Geledi
Obbia
Mogadishu
Zeila
Berbera
Hargeisa
Buramo
Burao
Hudin
Bohotleh
Damot
Galkayu
Badwein
Dudub
Ual Ual
Mocha
Hodeida
Mait
Heis
Bargal
Bender Kassim
Cape Gardafui
SULTANATE OF MIJJARTEN
SULTANATE OF OBBIA
TERRITORY OF NOGAL
Illig
Garoe
Las Anod
Garraro
Burao
Jibuti
Obokh
Dessye
Magdala
Gondar
L. Tana
Makale
Adowa
Adigrat
Aksum
Axum
Sakota
Lalibela
Debra Tabor
Debra Markos
Ankober
Shoa Ghimirra
Sherada
Jiran
Gore
Saio
Nasir
Malakal
Renk
Roseires
Wisko
Kurmuk
Belfodio
Melut
Metemma
Formak
Amora
Bambode
Dunkur
Gedaref
Gallabat
Kassala
Port Sudan
Sennar
Rabak
Singa
Khashm el Girba
Abu Gulud
Tukleir
Rumeila
Meredieba
El Gehain
Agordat
Barentu
Keren
Nefasit
Asmara
Adi Ugri
Adi Quala
Senafe
Adi Kaie
Adigrat
Adi Ghennamus
Adi Gudem
Adi Ugri
Adi Quala
Adi Kaie
Senafe

their rifles and fled to Anale, where they were shot down by their compatriots. It is probable that in future the invading forces will have to battle their way northward toward Harar against odds. Their extended lines of communication, already a source of weakness, will, if further extended, become a cause of constant anxiety. It is probable that the Italians will be attacked on their front, their flanks, (especially from the west), and that their communication lines will be in constant jeopardy at the hands of strong enemy forces using guerilla tactics. It will probably prove a harassing business, this attempt for Harar from the south. Strong as the Italians are in the air, they will find the labour of conducting a constant patrol over 250 miles of territory, by night as well by day, a physical as well as a nervous strain.

The front line forces are not in a happy position. They are far removed from their principal base, probably they are not too well fed, and a shortage of water must always afflict them. They will be subject to the alarms of the unexpected to an unusual degree, and they will wonder what is happening behind them. With them always will be the torture the sun inflicts on people who wander into tropical deserts, the misery mosquitoes bring, and the knowledge that sickness stalks as pitilessly as does their human enemy. Though the Italians represent the attacking force, actually they will be the force attacked. They may break through strong points and break down armed barriers, but always they will be attacked. The war has become a guerilla war, in which the Italians are at enormous disadvantage since they must remain a solid force, whereas the Ethiopians can scatter, rest, and reassemble at leisure.

That seems to be the position of the Italian attack through the Ogaden district.

To the north, the forces passing through Adowa have reached Makale, a distance of some hundred miles. This force has met with slightly stronger resistance than that encountered by the southern army, but here again the resistance has been practically negligible. Like their southern brethren they have suffered from climatic conditions, and the difficulties of the terrain, but armed hostility has been conspicuous by its absence. To this northern force fell the glory of the capture of Adowa. Now, encamped and entrenched at Makale, less than fifty miles to the south of that centre of avenged disaster, the Italians await attack by an army reputed to be of immense strength.

The dash of an Askari column under General Oreste Mariotti from the border of Eritrea to Azbi, northeast of Makale, gained a local victory for the Italian forces. Rome claims that this successful military adventure not only greatly strengthens the Italian position in the north, but also that it won for Italy the rich province of Danakil.

This effort certainly constituted an operation of superb daring, but it is difficult from this distance to determine that the four-day dash by 2,000 native Askari constitutes a major engagement. The casualties suffered on either side were small.

Meanwhile the Ethiopians claim that their forces have stayed the Italian advance from the south; that the morale of the invaders is weakened; that the native allies of the European force are in a state of unrest and mutiny, and that within recent days they have inflicted defeats on Mussolini's armies, and that they have reoccupied captured fortified towns.

Several dispatches from reputable correspondents, in Harar and in Makale, report renewed confidence on the part of the Ethiopian warriors who are losing their dread of Italian air attacks, and are ceasing to exaggerate the invulnerability of the tank.

So the position in Ethiopia today is that Italy, with some 300,000 armed men, is trying, on two fronts, to break through a native force of about double its strength in man power, but infinitely its inferior in artillery, mechanical and aeroplane equipment. In favour of the Italians is their valour, their discipline and military training. The Ethiopians are assisted by familiarity with the terrain, indifference to climatic dangers, and by the possession of a fanatical courage, born of loyalty, hatred, and the fact that they are fighting in their own country for the preservation of the freedom they inherited from countless generations of valiant and unconquered ancestors.

The end cannot be the conquest of Ethiopia by Italy. It may be that Mussolini, having achieved certain local successes, will be content to make peace. Haile Selassie also may, on advice of the League, accept terms involving small sacrifices. But, at the moment all is mere conjecture.

Condemnation of wars of conquest is contained in a revised version of *An Introduction to Sociology*, the joint work of Dr. Carl A. Dawson, Chairman of the Department of Sociology at McGill, and Dr. Warner E. Gettys, Professor of Sociology in the University of Texas, which was published recently. The first edition of the book appeared in 1929.

The Attitude of Britain

By JOHN COATMAN

IT is perhaps not surprising that the position of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom should be held in some quarters—British, as well as foreign—to require defence. The reason for this suspicious or, at the best, inquiring attitude is that old ideas die hard, and what Great Britain is doing now is something quite new. In a word, she is determined to do all that lies in her power to realize the greatest ideal of the League of Nations, that consent shall be substituted for force in international relations. Now this, of course, is a mere statement, and will have to be justified. But before we turn to that side of our theme, let us dwell a little longer on the reasons for the suspicion of British motives in regard to Ethiopia.

There is no need to mince words. Had this situation between Italy and Ethiopia arisen before the Great War, there is not the least doubt that Great Britain's whole attitude in the matter would have been governed by her interpretation of her own rights and interests in Ethiopia, and, above all, in the approaches to Ethiopia from Europe—that is, by way of the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. Everybody knows what Great Britain's special interests in this part of the world are. The Suez Canal and the Red Sea are absolutely vital to our communications with India and Ceylon, Malaya, Australia and New Zealand. No consideration of any sort could induce Great Britain to allow this line of communications to be impaired or even endangered. A glance at the map will show the importance of Abyssinia in this respect. If the Italians were to take possession of that country, they could, if they wanted, turn themselves into a very formidable danger to the whole of this part of our Imperial communications. Moreover, Lake Tana, the head waters of the Nile—the life-blood, that is, of Egypt, towards which Great Britain stands in peculiarly intimate relations—also lies in Abyssinia, which again marches with the British Colonies of Uganda, Kenya, Somaliland and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. If Italy were in possession of Abyssinia, from which she could and undoubtedly would raise a formidable black army, the whole future position and development of the above-named British Colonies would be altered. Now, all these considerations are just as important today as they were before the War, but here comes the great difference. Before the War the general public would have heard very little about Italy's proposals with regard to Ethiopia. British, Italian and French diplomatists, with Germany taking a general interest in the proceedings, would have handled the matter in secret, and would probably have come to a more or less amicable agreement about the allocation of rights and privileges in Abyssinia between themselves. Failing that, if Italy had determined to go on, she would in all probability have found herself involved in war with either France or Britain, or probably both together. Now here we come to an important point. This process of secret diplomacy and adjustment of rights and claims could certainly go on today, and, indeed, there is not the slightest doubt that Signor Mussolini would welcome any move from Great Britain which would enable this to be done. There is not the slightest doubt that Great Britain could exact any terms she wanted from Signor Mussolini. She could get ample guarantees about the safety of the Suez Canal Zone, about the non-fortification of any Italian port on the Red Sea, the restriction of Italian right to raise armies in Abyssinia, and Great Britain could even insist on Italy leaving Abyssinia substantially independent, provided the economic control and development of the country were left in Italian hands. The mere fact that Great Britain has consistently refused to consider any bargaining of this sort and has, on the contrary, insisted that the whole system of ideas on which such bargaining was based is now outworn and must be scrapped, is proof positive that she is not being moved merely by considerations of her own interests in the part of the world affected.

But this is only a negative proof of the disinterestedness of Great Britain's attitude, and, indeed, some of the more determined of her opponents accuse her of more than ordinary duplicity in the attitude which she has taken up. They accuse her of trying to put across a sort of double bluff. They say this, in effect. "We know, of course, that Great Britain could have got anything she wanted out of Mussolini by the methods of the old diplomacy, but she realizes that to do so would be to inflict too great a shock on world opinion, and therefore she is using the League of Nations and collective security merely as a means of getting what she wants, whilst still remaining, so to speak, in the full odour of sanctity. For it is quite clear that if Great Britain has her way now, and the collective action of the League of Nations prevents Signor

Mussolini from overrunning Abyssinia, then Great Britain gets everything she wants." Now this is quite a subtle argument, and one that has carried conviction in some quarters. It has, of course, been preached with much fervour by the Italian Press and other Italian propaganda agencies. But the argument overlooks one great fact, which is, indeed, no less a fact than the British Empire. Here we come to the constructive part of our defence of Great Britain's policy in regard to Ethiopia, and from it her conduct will be seen to be not only justified, but logical and inevitable.

Let us go back again for a moment to the pre-War days, and look at the British Empire as it was then. We see the great overseas British countries on the verge of full sovereign nationhood. As far as the Mother Country was concerned, they were full nations, but they had not got in the eyes of the world at large the same international status as she had. Today, of course, Canada and the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations stand forth as fully sovereign independent powers, completely autonomous in all aspects of their internal and external policies. They have precisely the same status in international affairs as the Mother Country herself. Now this major development of the War and post-War years has brought about corresponding changes inside the British Commonwealth of Nations itself. No longer is there one common foreign policy for the whole Empire, namely, the policy of the Mother Country. On the contrary, the latter is only one of a number of British nations of equal international status, and if there is to be a common foreign policy for the whole British Commonwealth, then it must be a policy based on the common consent of all those nations. There is no need to explain to the readers of *The McGill News* that the British Commonwealth of Nations is at present feeling its way very carefully in this matter of co-operation between the different British nations in foreign policy. It is far too early yet to talk about a common foreign policy, but we can talk about co-operation.

But the difficulties in the way of close and regular co-operation between them are great. By the very facts of physical geography, Great Britain cannot dissociate herself, even if she wanted to, from the affairs of Europe. They are too close to her, and they impinge on her own affairs too vitally and too continuously to make it possible for her to ignore them. But none of the great British nations overseas has the same interests in Europe. Therefore Great Britain's European policy must always be a matter for very delicate thought and consideration. This was shown very clearly at the time of the conclusion of the Locarno Pact in 1925. For reasons which appeared to the British Government good and sufficient, they entered into the treaty of mutual guarantee between themselves, Belgium, France, Germany and Italy. As is well known, none of the Dominions signed the Locarno Treaty, nor were they represented at the negotiations which led up to it. Locarno, in fact, represented a very serious breach in the diplomatic unity of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and all over the Commonwealth the seriousness was perceived. Nevertheless, properly looked at, Locarno was the first attempt at the system of collective security for which the United Kingdom is now standing so firmly, and the position left by Locarno was to some extent retrieved by the Briand-Kellogg Pact in 1928, which was ratified by the King simultaneously for all parts of the Commonwealth.

In this matter of collective security, we come to the very core of inter-Imperial relations of the future. The internal constitution of the British Commonwealth of Nations is fixed, so to speak, for the present. It is not easy to see how there can be any important changes inside the Commonwealth in the near future. Inter-Imperial economic relations also are becoming organized, the main problems for solution being very clearly perceived, and the trend of opinion is all in favour of continued and increasing economic co-operation between the members of the British Commonwealth. Clearly, then, the most vital problems are those in the sphere of external relations. Co-operation in foreign affairs between the Mother Country and the overseas British nations is possible only on the basis of her pursuing what has been called "a positive policy of peace." Readers will remember the very important unofficial conference on British Commonwealth Relations, which was held at Toronto in September, 1933. Far and away the outstanding part of its work was that carried out by the first of the two commissions into which it resolved itself, namely the Commission which investigated the principles of co-operation in foreign policy inside the British Commonwealth. The recommendations of this first Commission are summed up on pages 178-9 of the admirable report of the proceedings of the Conference which was published under the auspices of Chatham House. The summary begins with these words:

> "Peace is the most vital interest, and its pursuit and maintenance should be the great objective, of the Commonwealth. To attain this objective, we

> should. . . support wholeheartedly the collective system for promoting international understanding, and the preservation of peace as expressed by the League of Nations, the Permanent Court of International Justice and the Kellogg-Briand Pact."

Now it is clear that foreign policy based on these principles is one to which the overwhelming majority of the peoples of all the British countries will give unhesitating and unswerving support. It is the only possible basis for co-operation in foreign policy between the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. This is knowledge which the people and the Government of the United Kingdom have at heart. It is common knowledge that in all the great international developments or crises of the past few years, and, of course, particularly in the present Italo-Ethiopian conflict, the British Government has kept very closely in touch with the governments of the other Commonwealth countries, and has in fact guided their policy so as to be certain of support from the rest of the Empire.

Thus it is seen that the Mother Country happens to be placed in a position in which she has to enunciate and carry out a policy which is at the same time the policy of all her associated nations of the British Commonwealth. The Italo-Ethiopian conflict precipitated a situation in which it became quite clear that the League of Nations and all that it stood for had either to act with decision or perish. It is now a matter of history that in this crisis Great Britain and the other members of the Commonwealth immediately assumed the lead, when no other nation either could or would take it, and that they found themselves supported by every other member of the League of Nations. Even the three small nations which have expressed their inability to apply sanctions to Italy have nevertheless made it clear that they sympathize with the general position taken up by the British Commonwealth. Nobody should undervalue the importance to the future of the world of the stand taken at Geneva in the last few weeks by the members of the British Commonwealth, for what we are defending now is not the position of Great Britain only, but that of the whole Commonwealth. Anybody who has had any experience of international conferences knows that the smaller nations, whoever they may be, turn instinctively to Great Britain for guidance and support. Great Britain's influence is therefore always powerful, but when, as in a case like the present, she leads and speaks for a united Commonwealth, her influence becomes decisive. We have heard a good deal recently about the inevitability of sanctions degenerating into war, and we have been told that the presence of a great part of the British fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean and the strengthening of British garrisons here and there in the affected area means that Great Britain is prepared in the last resort to go to war. Responsible spokesmen in and out of Parliament have repeatedly shown that these naval and troop movements are merely precautionary measures, and are not meant as the preliminaries to war. But they certainly show that Great Britain is not going to let the policy upon which she has embarked—this positive policy of peace—be frustrated because of her unreadiness to deal with any emergency which might arise. It was obvious from the very inception of the League of Nations that if this cherished ideal of the replacing of force by agreement and peaceful consent were ever to become a reality, it would become so by the action of one or more of the great nations of the earth, which would dare in a crisis to risk much for the ideal. This is what Great Britain is doing today, and I have been trying to show that her action is not based on the imperialistic conceptions and motives of the old Power diplomacy, but is designed to bring about the new world order contemplated in the Covenant of the League, which alone can save the world from war worse than anything that has been known in the past, and possibly a down-grading of its civilization. It is fortunate for the British Commonwealth of Nations, and for the whole world, that the ideals of the Commonwealth are such that in a crisis like this the policy of the Mother Country becomes the policy of the whole Commonwealth.

Registration at McGill this session has shown a decline of 137 students as compared to 1934-35, and enrolment in the School for Teachers at Macdonald College has decreased by 46, University authorities reported last month. Comparative figures were announced as follows, with this session's total given first: Undergraduate courses, 2,273, 2,381; Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, 192, 221; School for Teachers, 95, 141. Commenting on the sharp decline in the School for Teachers, Dr. W. P. Percival, Director of Protestant Education for the Province of Quebec, said: "If the registration of intending teachers does not increase, an under supply will speedily follow. Then we shall again have all the evils of the cry for permission to engage unqualified teachers."

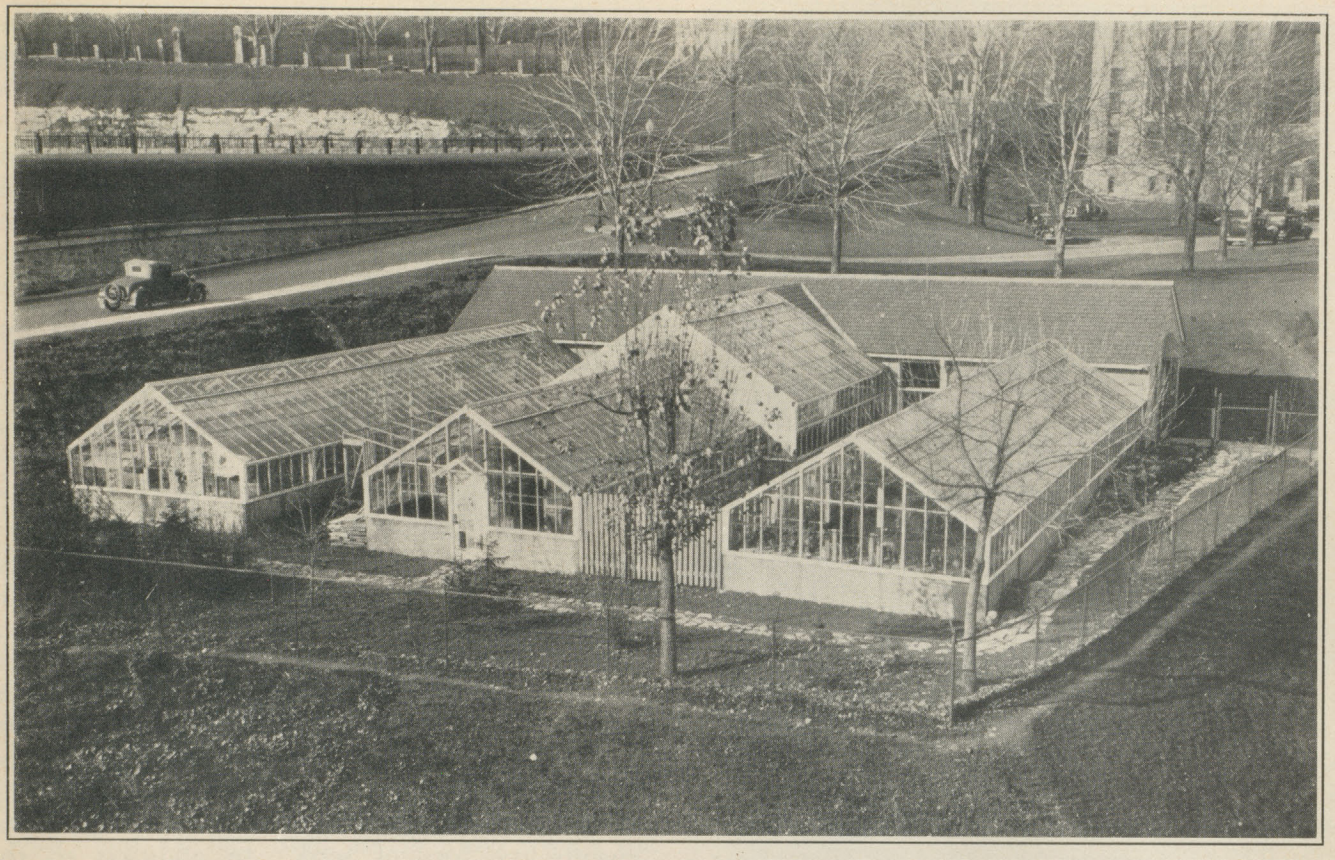


Figure 1. The Greenhouses, photographed from the roof of the "Old Medical Building" (northern end of the present Biological Building). Note the new fence surrounding the houses, the small rock border (against the right-hand range of glass) and the young conifers.

The Greenhouse Laboratory of the Department of Botany

By R. DARNLEY GIBBS

"CATNIP and cacti flourish side by side," wrote a *McGill Daily* reporter after a visit to the greenhouses, a statement which, while it graphically expresses diversity, is not strictly true, for the plants mentioned are in separate sections of the houses. But this reminds me that some mention of the physical equipment is appropriate before we pass on to the plants.

This is not the first article on the greenhouse to appear in *The McGill News*, for in December, 1921, a short account from the pen of Professor Lloyd described the then newly-completed laboratory and glasshouses. A photograph taken from the "Old Medical Building" (which is still the northern end of the Biological Building) headed the article, and a similar photograph appears herewith. The main building and the three ranges of glass are unaltered, but a significant addition is a fence enclosing a small (woefully small!) area of ground. This enclosure has made possible, for the first time since the days of the old McGill Botanic Garden, outdoor cultivation of plants. We shall say more of this below.

Externally, then, the building looks the same, but within all is changed. In 1921 the shell was there but the plant collection had yet to be made. Today, after fourteen years, the accessions list records that 2,109 specimens—plants or packets of seed—have been received. Many of the seeds failed to germinate: many of the plants died soon after arrival or have not survived until the present; but a hurried census of the present collection reveals the existence today of 923 different kinds of plants in the houses. This census has long been planned, but the need of an authentic figure for quotation in this article hastened its completion.



Figure 2. A botanical league of nations. Recent additions to the collection.

A Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*). N.W. America, from Prof. Pope, Walla-Walla, Washington, U.S.A.

B A cactus (*Echinocereus Blankii*), Mexico. From the Missouri Botanic Garden.

C *Lithops pseudotruncatella*, Karoo, South Africa. From the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

D A stone-crop (*Sedum spathulifolium*), N.W. America. From Mrs. Hetherington, B.C.

E A lobelia (*Lobelia spicata*), Bruce Peninsula, Ont. Collected by R. D. G.

F *Kalanchoe tubiflora*, South Africa. From the Botanical Institute at Munich.

G *Euphorbia tetragona*. South Africa. From University College, Southampton.

H *Rhoeo discolor*, Mexico. (The leaves are classic material for the study of stomata.) From Mr. Stollmeyer, West Indian Trade Commissioner, Eastern Group.

I *Moraea bicolor*, South Africa. From the National Botanic Garden, Kirstenbosch, South Africa.

J *Kalanchoe Daigremontiana*, Madagascar. From the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D.C.

K *Spartium junceum*, Mediterranean. Yields dye and fibre. From the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew.

L *Anthurium Andreanum*, Tropical South America. From the Montreal Municipal Greenhouses.

M The grass-tree (*Casuarina stricta*), Australia. Foliage used as fodder. From Mr. Seymour, a former student.

N Coffee (*Coffea* sp.), probably West Indies, but originally from Tropical Africa. Seeds of this and other species yield coffee of commerce. From Mr. Wood, a former student.

O *Epacris* hybrid. From the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Each acquisition, when received, is given a metal tag with serial number, while record is made of this number, and of date, source, and original label, if any. Often a seed is brought in with the request for identification, or with the statement (it may be) that it is that of "a large tree with small leaves and pink flowers; the natives of Central Africa call it M'bongo-bongo and use it as a cure for dysentery." We identify it if we can; we *always* beg to keep it; and we grow it if possible! In most cases, identification follows when the plant flowers, and a permanent label is then provided. This bears the serial number, the scientific name, the common name and uses, the family and native haunt of the specimen. It is always an exciting thing thus to identify an unknown specimen, and very satisfying to complete a permanent label.

The accessions list is dry reading until one realizes the romance behind the bald entries. Figure 2 was made in an attempt to give you some idea of the international character of our collection.

We buy little, for many of these plants are difficult or impossible to buy, but we receive material from correspondents and friends in most corners of the world. Many of the botanic gardens and universities regularly send us lists of seeds "for exchange"—Kew, Edinburgh, Cambridge, Toronto, New York, Missouri and Southampton are among these. Until recently we have sent out no such list, but last year, for the first time, we prepared a modest leaflet offering nearly one hundred kinds of plants and about twenty-five lots of seed. In addition to the established gardens, friends and students in many parts of the world send us small shipments of specimens which are warmly welcomed. There are, of necessity, restrictions on the importation of plants from abroad, but the secretary of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act Advisory Board has helped us by the issue of special permit labels.

Almost every botanist, and most of the many gardeners who visit the greenhouses, carry away specimens or the promise of them, and you may wonder how these are provided. Some plants, of course, are regularly and readily rooted from cuttings, but it may be news that almost *any* plant may be multiplied ("propagated" is the gardening word) by this means. Our present gardener, Mr. Edgar Anderson, F.R.H.S., coming as he does from the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, is singularly well qualified for this particular branch of his work—for Edinburgh has long specialized in propagation and claims to be able to root anything! One of the essentials for propagation is a "frame" in which a saturated atmosphere may be maintained. Two such frames were constructed two years ago, and they may be seen in the background in Figure 3. When rooted, the cuttings are potted off, and are then ready for use or for distribution.

Enough, perhaps, has been said of the sources of our plants; let us turn now to consider the use made of the greenhouse and its facilities. In a

climate such as that of Eastern Canada and with a university session extending only from October until April, it is obvious that little outdoor work can be done. Advanced students may collect and study during the long vacation, but all class work must be done indoors. Some use may be, and is, made of preserved—or "pickled"—material, but for much of the work living plants are required. A greenhouse, then, becomes a necessity and (given adequate funds for upkeep) good use could be made of many times the present accommodation.

The greenhouse must provide for the following activities. First, it must produce living material for elementary classes in General Botany. Secondly, it must contain as representative a collection as possible, to illustrate principles of relationships—Systematic Botany, or Taxonomy. This is the requirement which taxes our houses to the utmost, for such a collection must contain plants from climates moist and arid, tropical and subarctic. Thus it is that subdivision of even a small "range" into several smaller "houses" is the invariable practice. The McGill greenhouses consist of three ranges, each 59 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 12 feet high at the ridge, with the exception of one section 25 feet square and 20 feet high. Range No. 1 is divided into two houses; the first a cool, taxonomy and physiology house. In this there is a large, concreted bench, with sink, electricity, etc., and two stages with temperate plants. These last are arranged in "systematic" order, and at present nearly 200 plants are represented here.

The second house contains the "succulents," which well illustrate Morphology, Systematic Botany and Ecology. Here we find extensive side-staging and a large centre bed, which is one of the most attractive features of the greenhouse. In this centre bed are planted, under "natural" conditions, representative groups of American and African desert plants. It is usually something of a shock to visitors, and elementary students, to discover that "cacti" are exclusively American, coming only from the deserts of Arizona, Mexico and South America, while the many succulent plants of South Africa are none of them cacti. Many and varied are the forms represented here. Some have no apparent leaves but are all fleshy stem (Figure 2G), others have but two almost hemispherical leaves and no visible stem (Figure 2C). Many of them have wicked thorns, and magnificent flowers. Our largest flower to date is that of a night-flowering *Cereus*, which bloomed one night and faded before noon of the following day (Figure 4).



Figure 3. Poison Hemlock (in full flower) and Castor Oil, in the cool, propagating house. Note the propagating frames in the background.

Until recently the "desert" occupied the small third section of range No. 2. It was very attractive, as Figures 5 and 6 show, but too small to be sufficiently useful. Even in the present bed the larger specimens are very cramped, and the "century plant" (*Agave americana*), which occupies the centre and which may flower almost any year now, will be much too tall for the house! We hope it will flower in summer, when it may be accommodated by removing panes of glass from the roof!

The fleshy plants of this house all store water in stems or leaves, and it is of interest to observe the great resemblance *in form* between (for example) the cacti of Arizona and the Euphorbias and Stapelias of Tropical and South Africa. Classification in the case of flowering plants is based almost entirely upon flowers, and on this basis the plants mentioned are widely dissimilar. In form, on the other hand, they are strangely alike, and one is forced to believe that convergent evolution of form has occurred in these groups as a response to similar environmental (desert) conditions. Our representation of these plants has been greatly increased of late by many magni-

ficent specimens donated by Mr. J. A. Schuurman, Consul-General for the Netherlands.

Two other groups are represented in this same house—the plants of the seashore, and the semi-desert shrubs of the sagebrush region. Physiologically, these plants somewhat resemble those of the deserts, but may or may not be succulent. Seeds of two further semi-desert species, collected by Professor Pope near Walla-Walla in the State of Washington, arrived while this was being written.

We should like to devote one section to the interesting plants of the "Mediterranean type." In widely separated regions of the world—California, the Mediterranean, South-West Africa, and South-West Australia—the climate is characterized by a long, hot and dry summer, followed by a cool, moist winter. Under these conditions many strikingly beautiful evergreen shrubs flourish and a parallelism similar to that noted for desert plants is evident. We have not, as yet, sufficient of these plants to make possible a worth-while demonstration group, but we have recorded as "desirable" a great number of shrubs.

Range No. 2 is the "stove," the first section of which is considerably higher than the other houses. Here, large tropical plants are pampered in an atmosphere hot and humid, and it is a great treat on a bitter winter day to enjoy a few minutes of jungle conditions in this house. The taller tropical plants are placed in two pits which give added height, and among our treasured possessions are Bananas, Palms, Dragon's-blood trees, Pawpaws, and Alligator Pears. Around the side benches are members of the Arum and Pineapple families, while Cotton, Coffee, Ginger, Yam and Sugar Cane are also prominent. High in the house bloom the climbing *Bougainvillea* and *Aristolochia* (Dutchman's pipe), while the wall abutting on the physiology laboratory is covered with giant Aroids—relatives of the arum lily—and the beautiful yellow-flowered *Allamanda*. In one corner is a tropical plant festooned with a large parasitic Dodder, our sole representative of the many flowering plants that have become dependent upon others for sustenance.



Figure 4. A night-blooming cactus (*Cereus triangularis*) Diameter eleven inches.

It is comparatively easy to maintain a high temperature, for we have steam pipes enough and to spare, but in the depth of winter, when the humidity of the outside air is practically nil, we find it almost impossible to get just that "steamy" atmosphere which the tropical plants enjoy. Frequent spraying helps, but some sort of humidifier is very desirable though it has not yet materialized.

In the second section of this range, we have attempted to create the right conditions on a small scale by building a closed box—a houes within a house—to shelter such curiosities as the insect-eating pitcher plants, *Nepenthes* and *Heliamphora*. The last is a great rarity which we obtained from British Guiana via the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh. Here, too, are delicate ferns, such as *Selaginella* and *Aneimia*, which do not thrive in the outer house.

Until comparatively recently the gardener lived several miles from the greenhouse and frequent spraying in the tropical house was not possible at week-ends. With Mr. Anderson's advent a new policy was adopted and accommodation made for him by partitioning off a section of the laboratory building, so that he is constantly on the spot. Control of temperature and humidity is thereby greatly improved.

The second "stove" has a large pool, which provides a home for Papyrus, Water-hyacinth (Figure 7), Utricularias, Water-lilies, Duckweed and goldfish!

The pool has always some arresting specimen in flower—the magnificent *Hedychium* (close relative of Ginger) with its spicy perfume, the delicate sky-blue flowers of *Utricularia coerulea*, of the harsher purple-blue of the water-lily, Panama-pacifica. The graceful Papyrus, from the stems of which the Egyptians made their

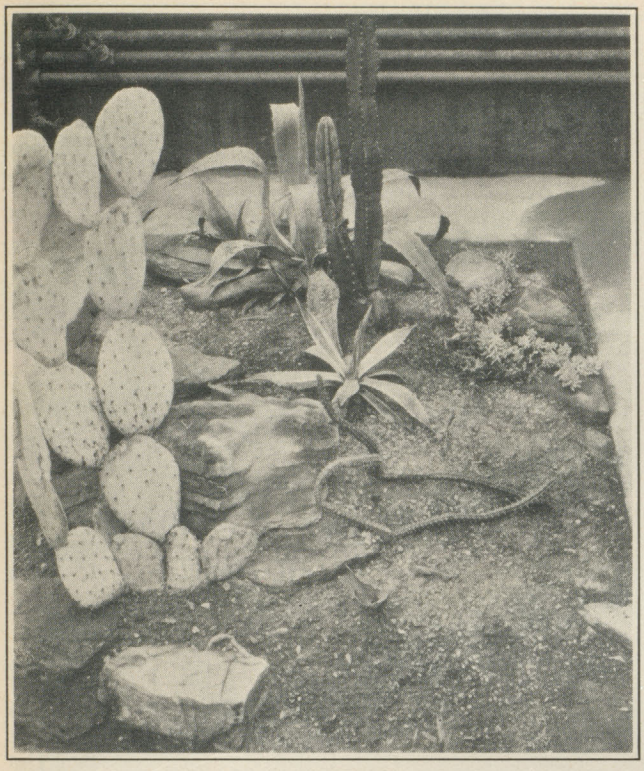


Figure 5. The New World desert: Prickly Pear at left, small Century Plant in background.



Figure 6. The Old World (South African) desert: Aloes in background, Euphorbia at right centre and centre, Senecios right and left foreground—but no cacti!

paper, is sure to attract attention, as are also the small specimens of Mangrove that grow at one end. Floating on the water are such oddities as the water-ferns, *Salvinia*, *Azolla* and *Ceratopteris*, the last of which produces complete little plantlets on its lettuce-like leaves.

On the staging of this house are the orchids, and among these are many worthy of mention. Space permits of but passing reference to such types as the climbing *Vanilla*, from the unripe pods of which is prepared the flavouring essence, and *Catasetum*, which *throws* its masses of pollen to a considerable distance. The last-mentioned plant was obtained from Macdonald College.

A very small house completes range No. 2. This formerly contained the "desert," but is now devoted to members of the great group of Gymnosperms. These plants are familiar to all in the shape of our common evergreen trees—Pine, Fir and Spruce—but many other types are also included. Among these we find the Sago Palms or Cycads, two specimens of which are prominent in this house. Other Gymnosperms represented here are *Ephedra* (from one species of which the Chinese made medicine several thousands of years ago), the Bald Cypress (*Taxodium*), which normally drops its leaves in winter but retains them in the greenhouse, and the Maiden-hair Tree (*Ginkgo*), which also grows over the tomb of James McGill. A few plants belonging to other groups are also found here, and among them we may notice the Passion Flower and the Dwarf Fig.

The temperature in the third range is maintained at a comparatively low level, to meet the peculiar needs of the specimens located there. In the first of the two sections are a few ferns and native Canadian plants, but most of the house is given up to plants needed for the study of Genetics. Sometimes Primulas are used for this purpose, but this winter there are hundreds of Stocks, Trilliums and Grasses.

In the second, and last, section are the propagating frames and beds which have already received notice. Here, too, in flats and pots the hundreds of seeds which come to us are sown. On one occasion, over two hundred pots of seed were prepared in a single day! From the showpoint, this house is apt to be disappointing, but it is relieved by several very interesting plants. Most prominent among these last year were the Poison Hemlock and the Castor Oil (Figure 3). The former made a magnificent plant, and from its seeds hundreds of little seedlings are springing up in various parts of the house. The Hemlock contains the very poisonous alkaloid, coniine, and is thought to be the plant from which the Greeks prepared their poisonous draughts. Many



Figure 7. In the pool. The water-hyacinth (*Eichhornia*). Note the bending of the stalk just after flowering. This is an active growth movement—not a passive wilting. The tiny, floating plant is a fern (*Salvinia*).

of the plants mentioned above have no common names, but Hemlock rejoices in several, among which we may note Snakeweed, Spotted Parsley (it is a close relative of parsley), Poison-root and Wode-whistle.

The Castor Oil Plant (*Ricinus*) is too well-known to require much description. It fruits well in the houses and we collect the seeds in order that the oil may be extracted by classes working in Plant Chemistry.

We have said that the greenhouse must meet several needs, two of which are dealt with above. A further function is the provision of plants for research work. This may involve, as it does this year, the growing of hundreds of small cabbage plants. Research work on stomata—the small breathing pores of leaves—requires quantities of the leaves of such plants as *Tradescantia*, and so we find many specimens of this plant scattered through the houses. Mention of this reminds me of a tragedy which occurred some years ago. We are greatly bothered by various animal pests—pill-bugs, scale, cockroaches, and so forth. The most effective agent in warfare against these is fumigation. If the plants are dry the fumigant is supposed to kill the animals and leave the plants unharmed, but bitter experience has shown us that *Tradescantia* and a few other less important plants are very sensitive. We once, as the result of a single fumigation, killed every *Tradescantia* plant in the entire set of houses!

In spite of the great range of plants represented, we never have enough, and scarcely a week passes without some member of the Department asking for something that is absent. Even a vast collection like that at Kew is incomplete, however, so we do not worry unduly on that score.

The attempt to create favourable growing conditions by artificial means—for that is the use of a greenhouse—can never entirely replace the outdoors. Some plants are intolerant of inside conditions, or require such very special care that it is hardly practicable to grow them. The native conifers, for example, do better outside, and we are therefore glad to have even the small patch of enclosed ground to the East and South of the houses. Here we have a tiny rock-garden which contains about a hundred interesting plants, most of which are gifts from Mr. Cleveland Morgan. Many of these are completely hardy, and some flower until the snow comes. Three are still in flower on Remembrance Day, as this is written. In contrast, we may remark that over ninety different plants are flowering *inside* the houses.

Small specimens of about twenty trees are planted outside. Included among these are Pine, Fir and Spruce, Birch, Oak and Hawthorn. Branches of these are cut for class use during the winter, and when the trees are a little bigger they will serve for work in tree physiology.

The absence of a real botanic garden and arboretum in Montreal is a handicap. A Botanic Garden is in course of construction in the East end of the City, but it is so dependent upon economic conditions that one almost despairs of its completion.

Much might be done here at McGill, if the Campus and Macdonald Park could be transformed, but this would involve very careful policing. A pipe-smoker would call it a pipe-dream—and dream it is likely to remain, though similar transformations have been possible in some centres.

Hazing is no more at McGill. Freshman rules, issued by the Students' Council this year, merely required first year students to observe the following regulations: "Learn the Alma Mater. Sing it standing and uncovered. Learn as many McGill songs as you can and all her yells. Remove your cap on entering any University building, including the Union. Uncover when passing the Principal or Dean of your Faculty. Watch for announcements of class meetings, rooters' practices, etc., and attend these regularly. Never forget McGill's reputation for good sportsmanship. Cheer lustily when the team is behind. Never hiss a member of an opposing team, but rather show your appreciation of the sportsmanship or skill shown by opponents."



Associated Screen News Photo

Principal A. E. Morgan, M.A., delivering his Installation Address in the Campus Hollow.

The Installation of Principal Morgan

By DR. H. E. MacDERMOT

THE various ceremonial occasions of the University can be readily prefigured in our minds. Each of them evokes its customary train of thought and leaves its customary impression. The installation of a new Principal naturally is not to be ranked as an ordinary University ceremony, and cannot thus be anticipated.

One knew that the Hollow would be a fitting frame. It is a little curious that the Hollow has not been used more often in the life of the University. Shakespearean plays have been acted in it, and it was of course host to the distinguished gathering which witnessed the acknowledgment of Mrs. Payne Whitney's gesture of international amiability. But that had been all, until October 5, 1935. Then, by a judicious administrative decision it was chosen to encompass a ceremony which if not unique has been extremely rare in the history of our University. Mr. Morgan was installed as the seventh Principal, but it was not the seventh formal installation: Sir Arthur Currie had no such ceremony, nor did Principal Peterson. Actually the only installation on record is that of the first Principal, Bishop Jehoshaphat Mountain, in 1829. It was an occasion of some formality and circumstance, and must have demanded considerable attention on the part of the audience, for, in addition to the various "few remarks" of introductory speakers, the Chancellor was made to read the whole charter aloud.

That was in a room in Burnside House. Today it was almost as if the University had distilled all the evidences of its long, steady growth into a grass-lined cup. And it was a cup richly mixed

with colour. One maple struck a single strong note of deep gold, and round its foot there flowed the waves of scarlet and blue and yellow and brilliant green, under which the professorial element swayed and settled in their ranks. In long procession they had wound around and down into the Hollow

Came in slow pomp—the moving pomp might seem
Like pageantry of mist on an autumnal stream.

There was no excessively prolonged formality to dull the impressive dignity of the scene. The opening prayer, the presentation of Mr. Morgan by the Chancellor, the enrobing by Dr. Adams, all moved easily to the genuine warmth of the welcoming speeches. Then came the address of the new Principal, crowning and welding the ceremony as a memorable whole. The reading of his speech now is good: in the hearing of it one felt as well a strength of personality and a clearness of purpose to which our University now may safely entrust itself.

The text of the Principal's address follows:

"Mr. Chancellor, Members of McGill University,

"My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"First, Mr. Chancellor, I thank you and your fellow members of the Board of Governors for the honour which you have done me in calling me to be Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University. I am grateful to the Board for the generous welcome and the expressions of trust which have greeted me on my arrival and the assurance of support which they have vouchsafed to me. And I thank you in particular, Mr. Chancellor, for the words of encouragement with which you have accompanied your act of installing me in this my honourable office.

"I thank you Dean Martin for the warmth of your greeting on behalf of my colleagues. The assurance from you places on public record what, from my experience of a few weeks, I have already proved—that I am the leader of a loyal and trusty team. The more heartening are your words, Dr. Martin, for the fact that you speak not merely by virtue of your position of precedence on the academic staff, but also as a graduate of this University. Through your mouth I have the assurance of loyalty from the great body of men and women who have passed through and from McGill to the world of affairs without.

"It is an especial gratification to have the support on this platform of the President of the Students' Council. You, Mr. McHugh, represent that great body of students who are the essential part of this society. I thank you warmly for your assurances on their behalf and I say to you and to them that their concerns and their interests will always be my first concern and my first interest. By virtue of my position I am above them; in my heart, believe me, I am of them. Although I dare not claim it, I shall strive to earn the title of being their friend. To you students I say with sincere intention, if there is any way in which you believe that I can help you, come to me knowing that I will respond to the best of my ability. I address you as a body, I address you each one individually. I am your Principal by right conferred on me. I am your servant in pursuance of my duty. I hope to become your friend by virtue of your acceptance. Students of McGill, these are not the flowery words of rhetoric: I speak to you from the depth of my heart.

"I turn to the Chancellor of McMaster University who has voiced in such generous terms the fraternal greetings of the other universities of Canada. Through you, Dr. Whidden, I thank them and reciprocate your message of friendship. Your words are but another example of the bonds which unite in one body of co-operative effort the universities not merely of one country but of the academic world which knows no national frontiers, no difference of language, race or creed.

"Et vous, Monsieur le Recteur de l'Université de Montréal, vous êtes mon collègue le plus voisin. A vous j'offre mes remerciements tout particuliers pour avoir bien voulu honorer cette cérémonie de votre présence et je me permets de lire dans ce geste l'appréciation du fait que, côte à côte, dans cette grande ville de Montréal, nous nous donnons à la même tâche, si élevée, de diriger les services de nos deux universités pour le bien de la jeune génération et de nos concitoyens. Je suis bien résolu à ne jamais manquer de coopérer de tout mon pouvoir avec vous, chaque fois qu'une activité commune nous aidera à remplir notre devoir, qui est de renforcer les deux grandes cultures qui se mêlent et s'associent à Montréal et dans la province de Québec.

"Lastly I express my gratitude to you others who are here, to you, ladies and gentlemen, who by reason of your courtesy or your friendship to McGill University have done me honour by assisting at this ceremony.

"As I stand here, the seventh in the line of principals of McGill, my mind turns back to a similar occasion of long ago. On the 24th of May, 1829, a distinguished gathering of citizens of Montreal met in Burnside House, which had

been the residence of our Founder, James McGill, a gathering of 'numerous and respectable individuals' we learn from contemporary reports. The purpose of that meeting was the installation of the Reverend Archdeacon George Jehoshaphat Mountain as first Principal of the newly founded McGill College. The Lord Bishop of Montreal of the day, a less merciful man than you, Mr. Chancellor, not merely delivered a substantial oration from the chair but caused the Secretary to read in extenso the Royal Charter of the College. What interests me is the first note struck by the first Principal in his first public pronouncement. He began by saying that he could not but express his sense of his own unworthiness for such a distinguished office, and he firmly hoped that he would be succeeded by a long line of eminent and learned principals. Realizing as I do most vividly the importance of the office in which I have lately been installed and appreciating the eminence and the learning of such great principals as Dawson and Peterson and that great man, Sir Arthur Currie, whom you lost all too soon, I assure you that I do not believe that Dr. Mountain was lisping shallow words of polite modesty. I believe he was inspired, as I am today, by a feeling of littleness in the face of the great task to which he had been called. For him the future was all unknown: I look back on it. And as I see the achievements of the great University which has sprung from that small College and the reputation it has established in every quarter of the world I am the more imbued with a sense of the responsibility attaching to the Principal of McGill University.

"McGill University is one of the greatest products of Canada: it is an invaluable asset of the British Empire. You know what it has done in the service of youth and of mankind at large. Its achievements, like every achievement of a University, have depended on the worth and devotion of the men and women who have constituted its society through the years. What it has done has been good; but that is not enough.

"A university is great in so far as it serves the highest ends of its vocation. To what is it called? I see two main purposes of a university. In the first place it exists to help uninstructed youth to acquire knowledge. But the mere acquisition of knowledge may be little better than collecting intellectual bric-a-brac. It is of utmost importance to give sufficient liberty of choice to the student to range according to the dictates of taste and the scope of ability, but no less is it incumbent on the university by its regulations to assist the student to determine his choice with discrimination. I deplore the tendency in certain quarters to bring within the walls of universities studies and subjects which may be useful and desirable in themselves but which are more appropriate to other kinds of institutions. A university stands for the highest form of educational activity and it is at the best poor economy for it to spend its resources in fields where other types of colleges can operate with equal effectiveness.

"At the same time I hold no less strongly that the university is properly the servant of society. It exists to train young men and women of especial endowment and ability to be the highly skilled workers for the community. It is the glory of the universities that for centuries they have produced men, and more recently women also, who have served the community in the management of the mechanism of society. In the last century new modes of life have produced the need of new skills, and with the increasing complexity of civilized society the universities have played their part. Responding to changed conditions they have taken a greater share in training entrants to the older professions. They have equipped themselves also to provide education for the newer professions in the realm of natural science and its applications to engineering and agriculture, of economics in relation to commerce, finance and the social sciences; they have widened the scope of their activities and facilities to keep abreast of the rapid extensions of knowledge involved in training entrants to the law, medicine, dentistry, architecture, public administration. It is, I maintain, only in so far as the universities continue to readjust themselves constantly to changing conditions in human knowledge and social need that they can justify their existence to the community as a whole. But again I say, at every step let them consider once, even twice, nay thrice, before broadening their activities and extending the sacred walls which delimit their functions.

"I will not attempt to enunciate all the conditions which must be satisfied before a university admits a new study to its curriculum. I would however point to one or two important considerations. While a university exists as the training ground of skilful workers it must remember that the first need of society is the production of men and women not merely stored with factual knowledge but trained to think and to judge: men and women moreover whose personality is physically, intellectually and spiritually developed to the utmost capacity. To this end the university must provide the right conditions to permit the development of personal potentiality, the disciplines necessary for producing flexibility, agility, adaptability in various human capacities. In the

practice of life ability to adjust oneself to the new situations and to carry out a course of action with courage and care may be worth far more than a merely intellectual mastery of all the sciences. No justly conceived system of university education concerns itself with mere accumulation of information.

"Experience has shown that however beneficent may be the influence of the teacher he cannot do everything. In large part the value of a university education rests on the evocation of latent qualities of character, the wearing down of rough corners by the interplay of personality as students mingle one with another. In a university placed in a large city the problem is difficult but the need is greater. No university can give the best opportunity to youth unless it includes provision for the intimate social intercourse which comes to those who live together. No students need it more than those who attend a great urban university. I know that those in charge of McGill are conscious of the need. To me it seems to be a clamant necessity and I hope that the time is not far distant when the University will have placed at its disposal the resources which will make it possible to carry out the hope, which was expressed more than 40 years ago by Principal Dawson, that McGill should be in a position to offer its students such temporary homes as college halls could supply. The time for this, he continued, 'is coming, I hope soon.' Ladies and gentlemen, I too sincerely hope so.

"Now I turn to the other main function of a university on which I can touch but briefly. As well as imparting knowledge as a means of education a university bears a responsibility for the extension of knowledge. Research has today become a catchword but that does not detract from its importance. Two things only I would say. In the first place research is essential for human progress and no man can tell wherein the utility of research lies. It is right to exercise such discrimination as we can in deciding what line of research is more important than another, but in the last resort it is impossible to determine the matter except by a process of trial. The play of human imagination and the direction from which truth will emerge are indeterminate. For that reason the endowment of research is the greatest act of faith demanded of a university and the benefactors who provide the resources cast their bread upon the waters. Secondly I would emphasize the value of research as a vivifying process which quickens the mind of the teacher and vitalizes his didactic method. Speaking generally it is found that the department in a university which is engaged assiduously in the extension of knowledge also stimulates the greatest intellectual enthusiasm in the students who come within its influence.

"With this I come to my last observation. The extension of knowledge in the last few generations has been spectacular, and it has been effected largely by the discovery of a new technique. Our day is the day of the specialist, when men become more and more learned in an ever narrowing field. Although the results have been remarkable and on the whole beneficial I am conscious of an increasing dissatisfaction and feeling of alarm among educational thinkers. I share that alarm. This tendency towards narrow specialization is often disastrous in the individual and may result in producing an honours graduate who is in fact an uneducated man. Before they have gained any width of knowledge, before their minds have undergone an adequate educational discipline of humane and cultural studies students are too often set to dig a narrow furrow. Often alas they dig so assiduously and so deeply that they lose sight of the man working similarly in the next furrow. I believe that one of the greatest needs in the world of education, and not least in the universities, is a reintegration of study, a new synthesis of knowledge. We need to stand aside from the trees and see the wood in fuller perspective. Then we shall be in better case to consider how best the university may serve the community by turning out the men and women it needs, men and women endowed with vision as well as with knowledge, men and women of balanced judgment and poised conduct, fully developed as human personalities.

"I have confessed to you some of my fears and some of my hopes, but my hopes triumph. I know well that alone I can do little, but with the co-operation of the many well-wishers of McGill and of Canada I believe that much can be done. My optimism is strong as I stand before all of you who by your presence indicate in lively fashion that help will be present at our need. I conclude with the words of my great predecessor, whom I have already quoted, Sir William Dawson. In his farewell address to the students of 1893 he said: 'The future, indeed, has endless possibilities, and there will be ample scope for improvement—and perhaps also for occasional complaints—when the youngest students of today have grown to be grey-haired seniors.' Forty-two years ago Dawson uttered those words. I wonder are there here present some who were the young students of that day. I say again to the youngest student that if we are stout of heart and faithful in spirit there is before McGill a future of endless possibilities.

"Standing before you on this solemn occasion, surrounded by the members and the friends of McGill, looking yonder at the tomb where lie the ashes of our Founder, James McGill, I dedicate myself to the university which has conferred on me the high honour of making me her Principal and Vice-Chancellor. Conscious of my own weakness I can at least assure you that I am strong in hope and pledge myself to do what I can in the work, which must be the work of many, of maintaining the high reputation of our University and of extending her usefulness to Canada, to the British Empire, to humankind."

The programme opened with an academic procession and, after the platform party had taken their seats, Rev. G. Abbott-Smith, Dean of the Montreal Theological Colleges affiliated to McGill University, recited the opening prayers. Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., then rose to present Principal Morgan. After referring to the "untimely and regretted death of Sir Arthur Currie," he paid tribute to the loyalty of the members of the staff and to the helpful work of the governing body during the interim between that date and the appointment of a new principal.

"As you know, the University has not been unaffected by the financial consequences of the depressed business conditions of recent years," the Chancellor continued, "particularly in relation to its endowment funds. For the most part the reduction in capital and interest was inescapable and due to the failure of institutions of theretofore proven worth to maintain during recent years their revenues and sometimes their interest charges. The University, however, met these conditions effectively, and while it did require some sacrifice in compensation from the members of its staff, it also began the process of the rebuilding of its funds, coupled with a more careful and detailed scrutiny of the investment opportunities available, which has resulted in a material strengthening of its financial position. However, the Governors felt that between now and the time at which it would be appropriate to make a public appeal for a substantial increase in the University's endowments, a special effort should be made to ensure the absence of deficits during the next four years. With characteristic loyalty and unselfishness the members of the Board of Governors turned first to themselves as the means of providing this safeguard, and I am in the happy position of being able to assure you today that so much progress has been made, through the generosity of the present Governors and a few ex-Governors, that the work of the University can be carried on without fear of financial difficulties, unless something happens to this country and its credit which none of us can foresee and all of us hope is not in prospect. May I, therefore, in expressing my appreciation to the staff, add a very sincere tribute to the men on the Board of Governors who have served the University so long and so faithfully, without expectation of any reward save that of service rendered to something in which they believe."

Sir Edward then pointed out that McGill's new Principal "is assured of a healthy, if not affluent, financial situation and of firm allegiance to the institution and to him personally from the members of its faculties, its undergraduates and its graduates," adding: "I feel that he will appreciate that he has at his hands instruments by which his own work can be accomplished to the advantage of the University and its place in education."

After speaking of the reputation enjoyed by McGill, both at home and abroad, the Chancellor briefly outlined the search carried on during the last two years to find a suitable successor to Sir Arthur Currie.

"We have brought to the highest academic position in the University one whose reputation—as an administrator, an educationist and a man of culture—has preceded him," he concluded, "and who was described to me by an eminent English economist as 'without question the best available man in Great Britain for this important and high office.' That he will be successful in enhancing the great reputation of a great University we have no shadow of doubt. We welcome him with enthusiasm, and we commend to him all those to whom the University is not merely a name but an institution which has made its substantial contribution to the cause of education in this country, and one which we properly, but modestly, believe to be Canada's greatest institution of learning."

The Principal was then invested with his robes of office by Dr. F. D. Adams, Emeritus Vice-Principal of the University, as undergraduates present at the ceremony led the cheering.

Dr. C. F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, welcomed Principal Morgan to McGill on behalf of the members of the University Senate, the teaching staff, and the graduates. "Fully conscious of your sympathetic understanding of the needs and aspirations of teacher and student alike, we have learned to look forward with every confidence to your distinguished leadership," he said.

Speaking as president of the Students' Society, Hollie McHugh voiced the greetings of the undergraduate body. "It was with great satis-

(Continued on Page 59)

A Glimpse of Tahiti

By MISS A. R. PROWSE

THE classic commencement of an article on Tahiti—and they are legion—is a comic description of the passengers on board ship. I shall abstain from such though it is tempting material. Everyone writes here *plus ou moins* (*moins* for the correspondence which soon dwindles to a postcard); it is unsafe to confide in your best friend, for you may appear as the ludicrous Mr. X in a magazine of any country of Europe shortly afterwards. I had easily resisted, due no doubt to an innate slothfulness, from succumbing to this vice but now a member of the Board of *The McGill News*, profiting by my ill-advised friendship for her, obliges me to join the pseudo-literati.

The title, if somewhat plagiaristic, is chosen advisedly. This will be neither very profound nor detailed, merely rambling personal impressions.

I still retain an undiminished resentment against travellers who arrive in Tahiti on a fine day. At five a.m., all the passengers were on deck peering through a grey curtain of mist for the first sight of the Romantic Isle. All that met the eye was the sun struggling up from a bank of clouds and a dim land mass to the left. Of Moorea, without question the loveliest island in the Pacific, there was no sign. As the ship entered the Pass, the rain ceased and the town, piers, schooners and curious cone-shaped, sloping ridges became distinct. The quay was thronged with people of every colour and condition, each with his individual hopes or fears or idle curiosity, awaiting the arrival of the monthly courrier. As soon as the passport officer blows his whistle, a swarm of natives rush aboard to seize the luggage. Those with memories of travel in the Far East would realize immediately that the Tahitian is gentle and inoffensive but to the untravelled it is like the storming of a citadel.

Papeete, the capital of French Oceania, is not a place most foreigners care to inhabit for long. Apart from a few large French and English stores and the hotels, almost everything is in the hands of the Chinese, ever industrious, ever diligent and ever increasing. In the country, these tinitos work market gardens and make the rounds of all the cottages in their little waggons, announced by a blast on a conque shell at an unearthly hour, purveying their products.

The illustrations are reproduced from photographs kindly supplied by M. Louis d'Hauteserve, Assistant Professor of French at McGill.

Tahiti has the just reputation of offering the most healthful tropical climate. Let us insist on the *tropical*. This is not a health resort but it would be hard indeed to find any spot so free from the usual unpleasant features common to the Tropics. Few hurricanes touch here, although they are awaited with trepidation by the natives every January; there are no malarial mosquitoes; no yaws; carelessness in personal hygiene may bring other diseases; cuts will heal slowly, or fester if not treated instantly; boils and ulcers may be the heritage of those who are erratic in their diet; ear and nasal infections, and skin troubles await the swimmer who does not take a shower after bathing; the lagoon offers nasty coral scratches and a few well-armed but non-aggressive denizens. Of the much discussed fei fei (elephantiasis) be it said that if one leaves the islands for a colder climate early in its development, it is arrested and one may even return here without any recrudescence. Although Tahiti has a leper colony, the risk is negligible; I shall say more on this subject anon. During one's first week, these terrors loom large to those habituated to a sterilized, fool-proof environment; as time passes, constant care becomes mere routine and one barely remembers it sufficiently to forewarn newcomers.

When coming to Tahiti, choose your season, or at least inquire as to what you will find. There is the winter, cool and dry, and the summer, hot and rainy; these are approximate only. It is now the fine austral winter season, warm by day and cool, even chilling (60° F., last week) to some, at night. Most tourists who plan a long stay in Tahiti take cottages in the country or on the outskirts of Papeete. There are, as well, several good bungalow hotels and even some private rentable houses with electricity and telephones. Electric power lines are gradually being installed in the districts for general consumption. May I put in a word of warning to visitors. The days when a white man could "live on the natives" are over; if he tries, it is usually vice versa. Where housing is concerned, the transient tourist who dislikes draughts will not be happy in a bamboo, niau (split, plaited and dried cocoanut fronds) or pandanus-leaf cottage, and board houses are made from wood brought from Canada and elsewhere, so their value is much higher. Those who must be comfortable expect to pay for it



Bamboo Houses with Pandanus Fibre Roofs

at home so they must realize that here everything which contributes to their habitual comfort is imported and will necessarily cost more. Either one must be prepared to pay for one's comfort, or one would be better advised to remain at home. If one is fortunate enough to make friends with an already-established and kindly tourist, he will provide invaluable information. For very little, one can rent land on the beach-side and build a house of boards or the less durable but inexpensive native material. In this way one has exactly what one fancies and it is much cheaper and more satisfactory than renting a cottage. Thus one may live extremely reasonably and in comfort in incomparably beautiful surroundings.

In the matter of food, it must be kept in mind that there are indigenous fruits, vegetables, fish and meat; papaya, oranges, bananas, pineapples, limes, and lemons, guavas, mangoes and custard-apples in season; breadfruit, fei, taro, yams, sword-fish, bonito, tuna, octopus, a colourful assortment of smaller fry and many crustaceans. Little pigs run in and about the houses like puppies, and other meats are plentiful, but the foreigner rarely flourishes for any length of time on an almost exclusive native diet; therefore, other foods which are imported are accordingly dear. Some rice is grown in Moorea; coffee, vanilla and rum are produced here. Cocoanut meat, water and cream almost fall on you; I say *almost* because the cocoanut is called "the friend of man," having earned the reputation of waiting until you pass before crashing earthwards. (This discrimination does not hold during hurricanes). Many delicious dishes can be prepared with these ingredients.

Anyone with a return ticket or the equivalent is permitted by a broad-minded administration to land in Tahiti; the length of your stay will be determined by your finances and your conduct. Tahiti is spoken of hilariously as "the sink of the Pacific" by many hasty, publicity-seeking journalists and soured old women who have spent a month between courriers in Papeete. The latter is a port and metropolis in these parts. Need I say more? Let the reader consider other ports he knows. The Government will allow the tourist freedom of creed, speech and action up to the point where he becomes a nuisance, public or individual. His manners and morals are his own business save where the latter overreach the normal, then gaol or banishment is swift and certain.

They say you are either "queer" when you reach Tahiti or you become queer very shortly afterwards. *On voit de tout à Tahiti* and it is an education no student of psychology should be without; it is a microcosm where the hypocritical facade is not a requisite and would, moreover, be useless for your inmost thoughts are current knowledge! There are round-the-world journalists, paying their way with sensational, elaborated accounts of ports of call; there are those who do not share the sentiments of their countries' rulers; there are the sons whose parents feel distance improves the relationship; there are those who tick off their travels by the bars they visit—those looking for a "binge" will find that it can be achieved with more pomp and circumstance, if more restriction, at home; there are sumptuous yachts bearing celebrities and more modest craft manned by intrepid and interesting youths; there are the wealthy bored fleeing their inward and ever-present ennui; there are retired colonials who find in Tahiti the ideal climate for their thinned blood; there are artists of every nationality and condition; and, there are the people with small or moderate incomes who are seeking quiet and beauty, far from the din and rush and social snobberies which constitute life in more cultured climes. The latter are the true and unswerving lovers of the mountain peaks and jagged ridges of Moorea, the crashing surf on the distant reef, the changing colours and form of the lagoon with its myriad gem-like treasures; the graceful, swaying cocoanuts with the full moon silvering their unruly crests; the hanging waterfalls, ribbon-like in a silvery mist against the lustrous tropical verdure; the indescribably magnificent sunsets throwing Moorea's unique silhouette into high relief, reflecting up Punaauia valley to the lofty Orohena and tinting the whole sky in brilliant scarlet, vermilion, mauves and pinks with marching columns of clouds on the horizon's rim. Lacking the poetic gift, I desist from further description lest in an attempt to be lyrical, I descend to the maudlin.

It is in order to relate the daily life in the land of the Lotus-eater; it is as diversified as the

characters of its visitors. Papeete and several small villages boast a cinema where French and American films are shown on certain days. In Papeete and at the Punaruu Pass Hotel, horseback riding is much practised, even an embryo polo team is in formation at the latter. There are a number of tennis courts in town but the climate is hardly conductive to exhibitions of energetic tennis playing. The white coral sand beaches of the lagoons and the black volcanic sand beaches unprotected by a reef are yours for swimming or paddling in an outrigger canoe. There is a gentle art of handling this craft, very simple but very deceptive. One watches for the certain and vertiginous spill of the cocksure newcomer who would not heed instructions. In he goes with his watch, fine colour-camera and all, and he can consider himself fortunate if he has not been spiked by ling-tined urchins or coral branches. If your taste is motoring, there are over 800 automobiles on this small isle and one circular road. So much for the legacy from other lands.

For the sportsman, there are swordfish, tuna, sailfish, pig-hunting, and even mountaineering, though the tangled lantana deters most; a rarer pursuit is shell-collecting, by spearing and diving. Among the more sedentary pursuits are carving and polishing of cocoanuts, painting, sculpture, poesy and prose, gardening, tree culture, theosophy, nature colonies, photography, bicycling



Spearing for Fish is a Tahitian Pursuit

and some eccentrics have even been known to walk. Recently, one lady discovered by accident, after having lived here several months, that half the inhabitants were her cousins as a distant ancestor had succumbed, with benefit of clergy, to the lure of an island maiden while on a whaling expedition, and had left a large and flourishing offspring. The following months were devoted to a hectic search of old archives and family records.

No essay on Tahiti would be complete without a mention of courrier days. One Saturday per month, the boat from America arrives. All the country-dwellers make their monthly trip to town for supplies. One rises about six, frequently breakfasting on the verandah and enjoying the silvery pathway of the setting moon on the lagoon's still surface. About seven o'clock, the open buses—known as "trucks" in all languages here—and the luxurious Renault pass, and one clambers aboard while an obliging native forsakes his seat and hangs on to the roof. At ten, the Post Office opens and a feverish mob surges in. Thereafter, the park, quay-benches and bars are thronged with those busy devouring their letters and papers. The following Tuesday the boat from New Zealand carries away the hasty replies to this correspondence. Then quiet reigns for another four weeks. Catastrophes and national cataclysms can be learned from the daily cable news but no one worries about them greatly. One is helpless to remedy such ills from this remote Paradise.

Now, a few lines about the natives. The Tahitians live in niau or board houses, with niau or galvanized iron roofs; there are very few gardens, some jasmin, tiaré Tahiti, hibiscus hedges and ferns, perhaps a flamboyant-tree near the road, no other touch of colour, but cocoanuts, cocoanuts everywhere on the level strip of land which borders these mountainous isles. The natives are very clean in their person. The women spend hours beside the streams, scrubbing and beating the pareus, dresses, shirts, trousers and bed-linen of the family and gossiping cheerily the while. As one passes, they wave and shout the friendly "Iorana." In the evening, friends sometimes gather on pandanus mats under the tall, feathery cocoanuts with the moon gleaming on the glossy fronds and the calm, blue lagoon before them, while guitars strum and himené succeeds himené: Tahitian, Hawaian, American and mission tunes —a favourite is "What a friend we have. . ," but quite other verses. The Puritans neglected Polynesia until too late so there are not two sets of words in this language; no words are bad. A propos, the missionaries introduced their conception of personal modesty and, in Papeete, the



A Tahitian Native Dancer

wearing of trousers and dresses was made obligatory but it is said that, thanks to the efforts of a famous French yachtsman, here with his one-man craft as I write, this law is to be annulled and the becoming native pareu may adorn the crowd once again. Sadly one must confess that the natives will not all take advantage of this opportunity; American films, foreign visitors, their ways and apparel are emulated fastidiously. At the 14th of July outdoor ball in Papeete, the young Tahitian girls surpassed many a popaa (white or foreign) élégante by their chic evening dresses, and carried the honours with the men from the *Amiral Charner* and *H.M.S. Diomede*, not to mention the erstwhile devoted husbands of transient tourists.

The Tahitians possess remarkable hand and eye co-ordination. They are excellent underwater fishermen, sometimes spending hours in the lagoon spearing for small fish. The men indulge in boxing, football and javelin-throwing. In boxing, they are neither quick nor very belligerent; it is not in their nature. Football is a favourite recreation. Often, in the country, after their work, if any, is finished, they hurry to the football field, don one or, perhaps, two boots and proceed joyously to kick the ball about. Boots are frequently discarded after an uncomfortable ten minutes. In the 14th of July celebration, this year, the *H.M.S. Diomede* team defeated the Tahitians in Association football. It was not an easy win nor was this the customary result. The javelin-throwing was a fine spectacle. A cocoanut on a pole about thirty feet high was the target and the long, flexible darts of purau or lime wood flashed and quivered straight to it or glanced aside by the fraction of an inch.

On special nights of the week, small communities in the districts gather together in airy himené houses to sing. The origin of this is religious, I believe, though the zest and pleasure exhibited is not fundamentally sanctimonious. The harmony of the chanting, often likened to the bag-pipes, is superb but to the non-musical it may grow wearisome and monotonous. There is also the far-famed dancing, the otea, with the expressive upa upa native squirms requiring extreme suppleness and well-trained abdominal muscles. The dancing is a mood which may come upon one or more due to the prevailing circumstances but, for the films and 14th of July competitions, it is organized with well-defined steps and figures. The district of Papenoo won the prize again this year with a very clever interpretation of the old torch-dance. Much surprise was evinced at the histrionic skill of the buffoon, mimic devil-dancer or shaking, fat woman that some districts included in their number, with the greatest public success.

Another less agreeable but interesting feature is the Ora Faro leper colony which I visited in the capacity of interpreter for a journalist. We were received by one of the two nurses who are sent out by a Protestant mission for four years. We had little relish for the tour but one grows accustomed even to horror if studied from the scientific viewpoint. The colony is situated in a charming valley with a beach for the patients. They live, one or more, in cottages except the few very sick with open sores who are in a larger building. Little is known of the causes and possible cure of this disease and I would hesitate to give any data on either. However, leprosy is contracted between the ages of five and thirty years, the greater percentage before fifteen, and the patient has usually had some other debilitating disease earlier; lepers rarely suffer any physical pain and their morale is given as much consideration as their bodily welfare. They have two churches, a cinema, bowling, football, fresh and salt-water fishing, and the life of a small

community in which their common bond of illness creates an atmosphere, if not of great happiness, at least pleasant. Many spouses, though not affected, accompany their partners. On his or her death, still being in perfect health themselves, many are so attached to the life of the colony that they beg to remain there. Much is being done by the French Government to detect and isolate lepers whose families endeavour to hide their misfortune. Although the disease may not be contagious—it is not transmissible between couples nor to their offspring—the babies are removed at birth and speedily taken with the readiness that Tahitians show for adoption, and the patient is happier and better off in the colony.

Moorea, the nearest island to Tahiti, is much smaller and is situated about twelve miles Northwest. One reaches it by small sailing-schooners or large power-boats. This crossing is so frequently extremely rough that it is the main detriment to living on this lovely isle. The deep bays, Papetoai and Cook's, rocky ridges and curious peaks of Moorea far surpass any scenery which Tahiti can offer. The circular road is shady and unfrequented, delightful for walking. There are four small hotels and a few white people have homes on the island but the difficult trip to Tahiti for supplies, mail or medical attention is a serious drawback to residing there permanently. However, Moorea is one of the exquisite views which one sees from Tahiti and one cannot both live there and see it. The early morning sun catches Moorea first, painting it red against a pastel-tinted sky and, in the austral winter, it sets directly behind the island, a glorious and unforgetable sight to the beauty-lover.



Moorea Island showing Mount Tohiea at the extreme right and Opunohu Bay in the foreground.

In Tahiti, you should listen to everything that is related; it is sure to be scandalously amusing. It is unwise to believe a word of it without the most convincing evidence and even then it is better to have doubts. With a good sense of humour, a talent or hobby, or just a faculty for leisure, and a modest pittance with a margin for emergency trips away, Tahiti can be your Utopia.

On Split Infinitives

Dance, little Infinitive,
Dance and play,
Flashing in the sunlight
In a field of hay;
Innocent and carefree
May you ever be,
Dance, little Infinitive
A joyous thing to see!

* * *

Hush, little Infinitive!
Quickly must you fly,
Here comes the Chancellor,
Murder in his eye,
Crawl beneath the hay rick
Else his gleaming knife
Will split little Infinitive
And end its merry life.

* * *

Alas! my little Cherub
You are cut in twain,
Your sunny days are over
You'll never dance again,
Murdered by a Chancellor,
No verb escapes his eye—
O little split Infinitive!
I weep and say goodbye.

—*I. Weep, Arts 1825.*

The unveiling of a memorial to the late Eugene Lafleur, K.C., D.C.L., LL.D., distinguished graduate, former member of the staff of the Faculty of Law and an Emeritus Professor of the University, took place in the Law Library on November 29. The memorial is a copy of the bust of Mr. Lafleur which was presented to the Court House Library, Montreal, by the Bar of Montreal in September, 1934. Pierre Beullac, K.C., made the presentation address, Principal Morgan accepted the memorial, and Dean P. E. Corbett, spoke on behalf of the Faculty of Law. Mr. Lafleur, who died on April 29, 1930, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from McGill in 1877 and three years later he graduated with the degree of B.C.L.

Rhodes House, Oxford: And Its Founder

By PHILIP J. TURNER

Author's Note: Acknowledgment is due to Sir Herbert Baker for permission to publish the photographs, and also to the Warden for supplying much of the information contained in this article.

RHODES HOUSE was built to serve three main purposes. Firstly, to stand as a permanent memorial to Rhodes in the University which he so greatly loved, and to which a large part of his life may be traced; secondly, to contribute to the needs of Oxford as a place of education and learning; and thirdly, to provide the Rhodes Scholarship system with suitable headquarters and the Oxford Secretary of the Trust with a house.

Cecil John Rhodes went to South Africa in search of health at the age of seventeen. To him business and wealth were but means to nobler aims and his first object in life was to obtain the learning which would enable him to use to advantage the experience he had gained in practical life. On five different occasions between 1873 and 1881 he found time to travel to England to obtain a university education, and in the latter year he completed his last term at Oriel. Rhodes obtained his B.A. degree nine months after he had taken his seat in the Cape Parliament.

Rhodes was convinced that human progress was better assured under British institutions than under any other system, with the possible exception of the American Constitution. But he was no narrow Imperialist. He was almost the first public man to discern that the future of the British Empire depended upon recognizing the place of nationality within it, and that the peace of the world required the co-operation of all the English-speaking peoples, and of Germany as well.

His views about the English-speaking peoples are well described by Mr. W. T. Stead. "What," asked Mr. Rhodes, "is the highest thing in the world? Is it not the idea of Justice? Justice between man and man—equal, impartial, fair play to all; that surely must be the first note of a perfected society. Secondly, there must be Liberty, for without freedom there can be no justice. Slavery in any form which denies a man a right to be himself is, and must always be, unjust. And the third aspect of the ultimate towards which our race is bending must surely be Peace—of the industrial commonwealth as opposed to the military class or fighting Empire. What race," he continued, "most promotes, over the widest possible area, a state of society having these three —Justice, Liberty, and Peace—as corner-stones?" Every race, he characteristically observed, will no doubt vote for itself, but who will receive the second vote? The answer in Rhodes' opinion was clear: "The English-speaking man, whether British, American, Australian or South African, is the type who does now, and is likely to continue to do in the future, the most practical, effective work to establish justice, to promote liberty, and to ensure peace over the widest possible area of the planet."

By a series of wills Rhodes left the whole of his fortune for the promotion of these larger ideas, and a number of Empire Scholarships were founded. The key to Rhodes' Scholarship system lies in the words in which he says that he requires his scholars to be chosen from among those who exhibit moral character, leadership, and interest in their fellows, because "these latter attributes will be likely in after-life to guide them to esteem the performance of public duties as their highest aim." He further said he did not want bookworms: he wanted "the best man for the world's fight. Work," he added, "is not sufficient in itself, we must inspire others to work, for the mass of mankind cares more for pleasure than for work or lofty ambitions."

The first Rhodes' Scholars went to Oxford in 1903. Up to 1930 there had been elected 1,797, and by 1932 the Scholarships allotted to the United States, England and Germany were 96, 100 and four respectively. Included in this number were three from each of the Canadian Provinces.

Rhodes House adjoins Wadham College and faces the Science Extension to the Bodleian Library. The contribution which Rhodes House makes to Oxford is represented by the Library, Milner Hall and the lecture rooms. The Library is a department of the Bodleian containing books dealing with the history and literature of the British Dominions beyond the seas, as well as



RHODES HOUSE, LIBRARY

A fine modern type of kingpost roof with arch braced collar beams in English oak. Timbers are roughly axed, and all mortised and tenoned with projecting pins. Concealed artificial lighting from top of bookcases.

the history of the United States. The lecture rooms are at the disposal of the University, though they are primarily intended for lectures or research in subjects which are best served by the Library. The special libraries used by the Professor of Colonial and American History are also housed in the building. The annual dinners which, in accordance with Rhodes' will, are given to Rhodes' Scholars are held in the Milner Hall.

The building is not a resort for Rhodes' Scholars as such. Their home, while in Oxford, is in their respective Colleges. Rhodes House exists for all. Rhodes himself regarded wealth as a trust, and habitually shared even his private house and grounds with the public beyond a reasonable generosity. That is the spirit of the house in Oxford which now bears his name. The building was begun in 1926 and finished in 1929, and it was designed by Sir Herbert Baker, Rhodes' own architect. Sir Herbert was an intimate friend of Cecil Rhodes and designed his beautiful home "Groote Schuur" which was left by Rhodes in his will to be the home of future Prime Ministers of South Africa. Sir Herbert Baker has in the carvings, sculpture, and inscriptions about the building, been able to express most successfully those ideals that Cecil Rhodes lived for and for which he bequeathed so much of his wealth. No illustration or description can picture adequately the wonderful effect of the heraldry and engravings in which Cecil Rhodes' ideals are embodied, for Rhodes House is a complete concatenation of emblems.

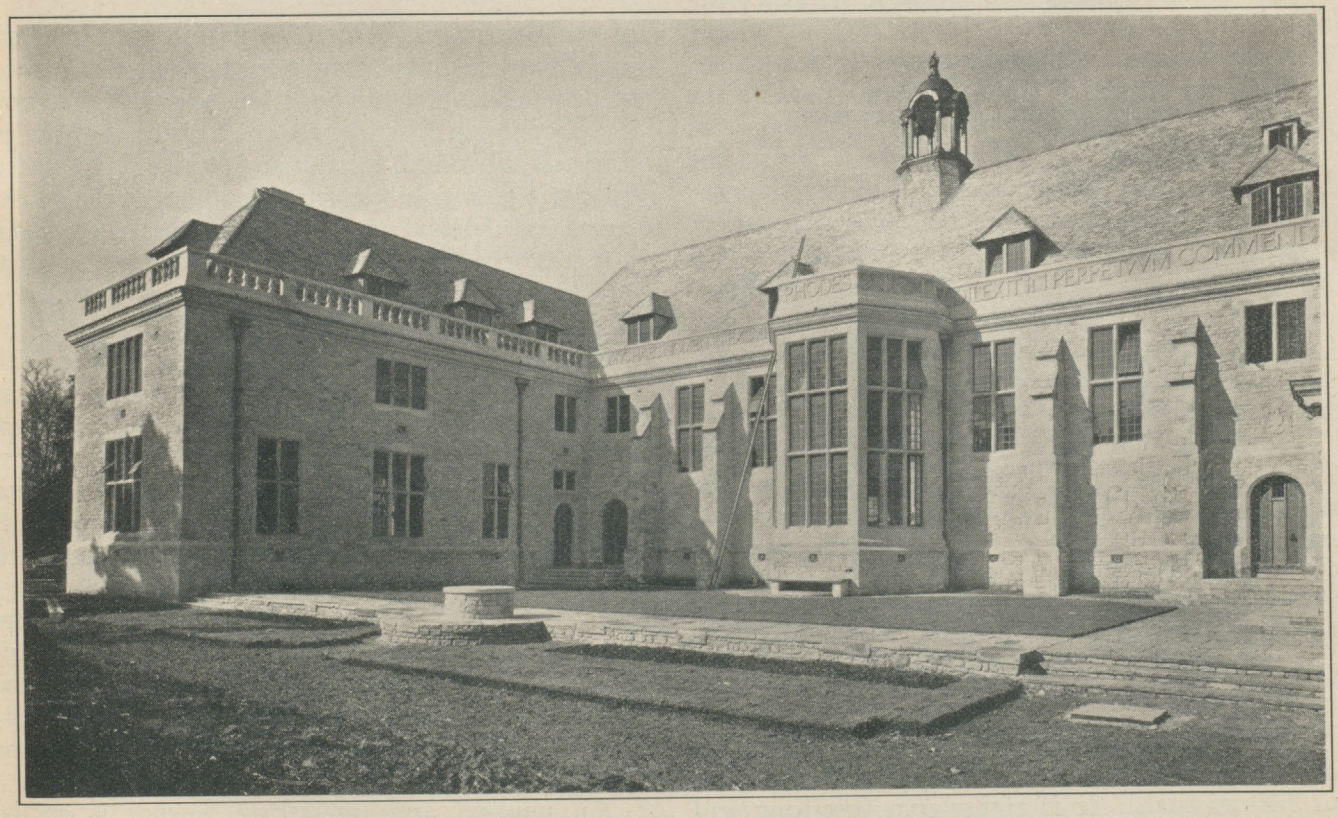
Over the cast bronze entrance door is carved a Ship of State, with the British Lion on one sail and the American Eagle on the other. It is generally believed that these emblems originally symbolized moral courage and spiritual inspiration respectively. Underneath the ship is written "De Goode Hoop," the name of the ship of the first Dutch Governor of the Cape. Passing through the Entrance Vestibule one enters a

circular hall, thirty feet in diameter, while crowning the dome on the exterior is a bronze Zimbabwe bird, like one of the carved soapstone birds which were set round the ramparts of an ancient city of that name in Matabeleland. Rhodes presented one of these birds to the Cabinet Room in Capetown, so that, as he told his Ministers, the wisdom of the centuries might look down upon their deliberations. Round the dome inside is inscribed in Greek the quotation from Aristotle, which so deeply influenced Rhodes' life. A paraphrase of this is as follows: "Man's highest good proves to be activity of the soul in accordance with virtue; and in so far as there are many virtues, in accordance with that which is the best and most complete: and that in a full and complete life."

On two of the upper piers facing the entrance are inscribed the names of the Rhodes Scholars who died in the Great War according to the countries from which they came. In the marble wall face below, there is a space provided on which are to be recorded the names of Rhodes Scholars who may have "led a life of virtue worthily realized in action as hoped by the founder." The first name that has been inscribed is that of Kingsley Fairbridge, who while still an undergraduate of Exeter College founded the Child Emigration Society. Round the centre of the dome are sixteen symbols of the national elements in the British Commonwealth of Nations These include the English Rose; Trek Wagon (Dutch South Africa); Zimbabwe Bird (Rhodesia); Sphinx (Egypt and the Sudan); Maple Leaf (Canada); The Star of India, etc. In the centre of the black and white marble floor is a circular granite slab quarried from the Matoppos near Rhodes' grave. This is inlaid in brass, suggesting the heat and energy which lie at the base of tranquil strength.

The South opening from the Domed Hall leads into the Parkin Vestibule which contains statues of Cecil Rhodes, of Lord Milner, who was for twenty years a leading figure among the Rhodes Trustees, and of Sir George Parkin the organizer of the Rhodes Scholarships. In the pavement of the Vestibule are pyramids of black and white marble suggesting the racial problem which confronts so many portions of the English-speaking world. Over the door leading from the Parkin Vestibule to the dome is a carved representation of the Matoppos, crowned with a wreath of honour, around which is written "Non Omnis Moriar"—I shall not wholly die—words taken from Horace.

Leaving this Vestibule and crossing a gallery ten feet wide and 115 feet long, the entrance to Milner Hall is reached. This fine assembly



RHODES HOUSE, SOUTH ELEVATION

Beit Room on left, Milner Hall in centre. Note the dedicatory inscription on the parapet, and carved heraldic stones in south wall.

room is eighty-two feet long and thirty-one feet wide. Over the entrance doorway is a fanlight in which is carved a ship of the 15th century above the words "Valant de bien faire," which was the motto of Prince Henry, the Navigator of Portugal, who organized the expeditions which ended in the discovery of the road to the Orient round the Cape of Good Hope. Over the high bay window the arms and crest of Rhodes have been worked. The magnificent bay window which is opposite the entrance door extends the whole height of the room, and on each side of it are to be carved the heraldic emblems of the two halves of the English-speaking world—the British Lion and the American Eagle. On the corbels in this room are carved floral badges: The Mimosa of South Africa, The Lotus of Egypt and the Sudan, The Shamrock of Ireland, The Leek of Wales, The Fern of New Zealand, The Wattle of Australia, The Rose of England, The Thistle of Scotland, The Sundisk-Lotus of India and The Maple of Canada.

Over the door under the gallery are the arms of the University of Oxford, "God my light," surrounded by a garland of the same flower emblems as on the corbels, and this door gives access to the Jameson Room which is named after Sir Leander Starr Jameson, life-long friend of Cecil Rhodes. It houses the special library used by the Harmsworth Professor of American History. The Alfred Beit Room, adjoining the Jameson Room, and named after Alfred Beit, the partner and friend of Cecil Rhodes, contains the special library used by the Beit Professor of Colonial History. On the first floor above the last two named rooms is the Rosebery Room. This fine reading room, together with the gallery and the stackrooms in the basement, contains a select library of the history and of the literature of the English-speaking people of South East and Central Africa. The library has space for 120,000 volumes and is managed as part of the Bodleian Library.

Of special interest is the South Front of the Exterior, for along the high parapet is carved the dedicatory inscription: "Domus Haec Nomen et Exemplum Cecili Johannis Rhodes Oxoniae Quam Dilexit in Perpetuum Commendat"—the translation of which may be rendered as: "This house stands forever a reminder of the name and example of Cecil John Rhodes to the Oxford he loved."

The recessed portion of the South Elevation consisting of seven bays forms the exterior wall of Milner Hall. It is eighty-two feet long and with two side wings projecting fifty feet, forms a charming court. The heraldry and symbolism



RHODES HOUSE, PARKIN VESTIBULE

A fine vista looking from the Domed Hall across the Parkin Vestibule and the long gallery to the large bay window of the Milner Hall. Inscription over segmental arch: "This vestibule and gallery were panelled and paved by friends of George Parkin in commemoration of his services to the ideals of Cecil Rhodes."

of the British and American nations are interestingly worked out, being portrayed in the carved stone panels which are built into the wall. Above the door in the first bay are the National Arms of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales surmounted by the Crown, while surrounding them are the Arms of Malta and the symbols of Ceylon, Jamaica, the West Indian Islands and Bermuda. The second bay includes the Arms of the Union of South Africa and appropriate symbols. The third bay has the Arms of Canada with the Fish in a Net for Newfoundland, and the Arctic Hinterland represented by the Great Bear and the Polar Star. The fourth bay contains the Arms of Australia, and the fifth the Arms of New Zealand, etc. The United States of America is represented above the door in the sixth bay with the National Arms, the Eagle with the Washington Arms, from which the Stars and Stripes are derived. Surrounding these are symbols to represent the responsibilities of the United States—the Red Indian, the Panama Canal, the Island Dependencies—and the sphere covered by the Munroe Doctrine.

An unusual and interesting feature is to be found on the West Front of the building. This is

(*Continued on Page 59*)

The Library Table

STEEL OF EMPIRE

By John Murray Gibbon. McClelland & Stewart, Ltd., Toronto.

In *Steel of Empire* Mr. Murray Gibbon has done a much needed service for Canadian history. Our historians, for the most part, have devoted their efforts to the doings of parliaments and soldiers and have given too little attention to the main work of the people. One history of Canada devotes nine pages to the Canadian Pacific Scandal—the row over the political relations of the first and abortive company which toppled Sir John A. Macdonald from the premier's chair—and nine lines, more or less, to the Canadian Pacific Railway. Too much time, generally, is expended by teachers and students on the early days of the colony. We need not go so far as the second edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which dismissed the wars of the French and Iroquois with the remark, "As the particulars of these wars, however, could neither be entertaining nor indeed intelligible to many of our readers we choose to omit them." But far more research and space might well be devoted to the last fifty years. Mr. Murray Gibbon has undertaken to tell the history of Canada in terms of the Canadian Pacific. He has given us a clear and well documented story of the achievements of the great "syndicate," Lord Mount Stephen, Lord Strathcona and the rest who linked Montreal to Vancouver and the Orient; of Van Horne, Shaughnessy, Beatty and their fellow workers who built up the huge system of today with its ships on both oceans. And while he tells of the growth of the railway we see the nation growing along it and with it. With hardly a word of argument Mr. Gibbon shows that the Canadian Pacific is an integral part of Canada.

The only thing that one could wish is that the author could have devoted a little more space to the interesting history of the eastern lines which now form part of the C.P.R.; for instance, the Central Canada, the North Shore, the South Eastern, the International. To have done so might have taken him away from his main theme, the drive for the West, and that, we must suppose, is why he limited himself.

But Mr. Gibbon does much more than give us the story of a railway. He puts the building of the Canadian Pacific into its setting and treats it as part of a great movement of humanity. He tells of an idea, the dream of generations of sailors and pioneers, the dream which led men westward toward the East. Cabot, Cartier, Henry Hudson, de la Verendrye, the Company of Gentlemen Adventurers Trading into Hudson's Bay, the North Westers of Montreal—all were in their way servants of the same vision. And when that vision finally crystallized into achievement it was no longer a North West Passage through Arctic Seas; it was the Canadian Pacific. With that tale *Steel of Empire* begins—and the thought is its background throughout. The reader is conscious of it even when his attention is riveted on the almost incredible performances nearer the eye. Mr. Gibbon shows himself a student of the philosophy of history.—*W. B.*

THE BRITISH IMMIGRANT

His Social and Economic Adjustment in Canada. By Lloyd G. Reynolds. (McGill Social Research Series, Volume II; edited by C A. Dawson and L. C. Marsh.) Oxford University Press, Toronto. 1935. Pp. XX, 364. $3.00.

At the present time Canadian immigration has reached the lowest point in the last four decades. This lull in activities provides a much needed opportunity for taking stock of the results of our immigration to date, and for formulating future policies. In view of this situation the appearance of the second volume of the McGill Social Research Series, *The British Immigrant*, edited by C. A. Dawson and L. C. Marsh, is particularly well timed.

This study forms one part of a comprehensive social research programme, conducted at McGill University, for the purpose of studying employment and related problems. The inclusion of an immigrant study in such a project arises out of the fact that immigrants in the past have contributed substantially to Canada's labour supply, and they likewise form a considerable proportion of our unemployed from time to time. A study of our largest immigrant group, including their backgrounds, the conditions under which they migrated, and their adjustment in a new country is therefore an important step towards understanding some of our country's major problems.

Lloyd G. Reynolds, the author of the present study, makes a new approach, in Canada at least, to the problems of immigration. The main thesis of the volume, to quote the introduction, is: "that the uprooting of humanity through migration is a stupendous affair. Consequently those who seek to mobilize men for far off ends (as with revolution) or to distant regions (as with immigration) are dealing with dynamic forces. There is an inevitability about these forces which this book discloses in no small measure." It also emphasizes that "the immigrant is not just a matter of concern to those who mobilize, transport, employ him, or sell to him. The immigrant is a person whose life is integrally related to every phase of the community in which he founds a home. Under favourable conditions he may contribute greatly to its social and economic institutions: under other conditions he may become a disillusioned person and a burden on others."

The book is divided into five parts, each comprising one or more chapters, and is illustrated with twenty charts and nineteen statistical tables. Three appendices carry additional information including some forty statistical tables, conveniently grouped under topical headings; references to sources of original data and methods of treating them; and samples of questionnaire forms used in field investigations. A short bibliography and an index complete the volume Special mention should be made of the frontispiece, an interesting spot map showing the distribution of the Canadian population (as for 1931) and a series of diagrams showing birth places and main racial origins of the people.

The nature of migration is first discussed, and the general theory is applied in an analysis of the British

immigrant flow to Canada since 1760. The influence of geographic and economic factors in determining the migrant's future occupation and residence is pointed out. The urban character of British immigration, and the social and economic difficulties facing the migrants who settle in an urban area are dealt with next. Typical experiences of the clerical worker, the labourer, and the domestic servant who seek employment and a place to live are discussed. The budgets of immigrant families are used as measuring-rods of their economic success or failure. The statistical data presented at this point makes a material contribution to available data on the standards of living of working class families in Canada. The extent and types of dependency among British immigrants in Montreal form the last topics of discussion, and this section includes considerable factual information about the incidence of unemployment in Montreal which has not been published before.

The main findings of the study point to a policy of severely restricted immigration which is planned in accordance with actual labour demands and related to the country's position in world economy. One criticism should probably be offered. The details of early immigration might have been a little fuller and more accurate. But the general reader will find the book easy to read, and it should prove stimulating to persons or organizations interested in Canadian immigration, whatever their views on the subject may be.—*Eva R. Younge.*

HAIG

VOLUME I. By Duff Cooper. The MacMillan Company of Canada, Ltd. October, 1935. 402 pp. $7.50.

In view of the bitter attacks launched by Mr. Lloyd George in his *War Memoirs* on the British Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Duff Cooper's official biography of Earl Haig has been eagerly awaited, and now the first volume, covering the period to the end of 1916, has appeared. Those who hoped that Mr. Lloyd George would be answered in the biting style he adopted in attacking Haig will be disappointed. Some of his criticisms are indeed answered, at least in part, and Haig's low estimate of his character is not concealed, but there is a complete absence of the trenchant reply to his attack that many of Haig's supporters and comrades-in-arms undoubtedly expected. Perhaps, however, the author has reserved some of his ammunition for use in Volume II, due to appear, it is said, next spring.

There have been rumours, substantiated recently by legal proceedings, that Lady Haig was dissatisfied with Mr. Duff Cooper's work to date and wished to publish her own biography of Haig, under the title *The Man I Knew*, and, on reading the present volume, an understanding of her attitude may be gained. For Mr. Duff Cooper, though he has presented an admirable outline of the work of the British Armies in France, with clear explanations of the difficulties that beset Haig as an Army Corps Commander and as Commander-in-Chief, has added less than was expected to the public's knowledge of Haig himself. It is true there are a number of chapters on Haig's boyhood and his work in the Sudan and South Africa, but the author seems to have hurried through these in order to reach the period of the Great War, for to him, as he explains in his preface, Haig's life consisted of "an epic drama of four years and one hundred days," with "a preparatory prologue of fifty-three years and an epilogue of ten."

Even concerning the life of the Commander-in-Chief in France, it would seem that Dewar and Boraston in their two-volume work, *Sir Douglas Haig's Command*, and Charteris in his *Field Marshal Earl Haig* and his *At G.H.Q.* have contributed material of more personal interest than has Mr. Duff Cooper in this biography, which seems too closely to follow the lines of an authorized military history. There are some signs of haste in the writing, such as the giving of an incorrect date to the Battle of Paardeberg in 1900 (page 83) and the bestowal of an unwarranted German commander-in-chiefship on Moltke in 1914 (page 164), but on the whole the book is most accurate and reliable—*R. C. Fetherstonhaugh.*

WHALERS OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN

By Alan G. Villiers. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Whalers of the Midnight Sun, Alan Villiers' first novel for junior readers is an accurate description of modern whaling conditions in the Antarctic. The talented author of *Grain Race* is thoroughly familiar with the story's locale, and he provides interesting material for the amusement of grown-ups, too.

Young Alfie Stephens, of Hobart, Tasmania, stowaway on a modern whaler, befriends Percy the Penguin during a stop in the ice pack. Fog and mutinies, shipwrecks and whales keep the young reader prickling with excitement until the last page. The long trek across the Antarctic wastes in a desperate march against starvation reads like a classic.

Charles Pont's woodcuts are strikingly virile and realistic.—*L. M. Bloomfield.*

Books Received

To be reviewed in the next number of *The McGill News.*

The Green Cloister. Later Poems. By Duncan Campbell Scott. McClelland & Stewart, Ltd., Toronto. 96 pp. $1.50.

Life Errant. By Cicely Hamilton. J. M. Dent & Sons, Toronto. 300 pp. $3.50.

History of the Canadian Medical Association, 1867-1921. By H. E. MacDermot, M.D., F.R.C.P. The Murray Printing Company, Toronto, 209 pp.

Social Planning for Canada. By the Research Committee of the League for Social Reconstruction. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. 1935. 528 pp. $3.75.

LIBRARY DISPLAYS "FEATHER BOOK"

The famous "feather book," a unique treasure from the Wood Ornithological Library at McGill, is being exhibited in its entirety in the exhibition gallery of the Redpath Library for the first time this month. The book will remain on view until December 21.

LIVING OFF THE LAND DIFFICULT

City residents who feel the urge to return to the land should only do so after a careful study of possibilities of success—and these possibilities are very limited. This is the opinion of Dr. Carl A. Dawson, Chairman of the Department of Sociology at McGill, as expressed in an introduction to *The British Immigrant*, a volume by Lloyd G. Reynolds, M.A. Living off the land is a myth and a popular fallacy, Dr. Dawson adds.

McGill Athletics: Fall, 1935

By ROBERT B. CALHOUN

WHILE we are looking forward hopefully to a successful McGill campaign in intercollegiate athletics during the Winter of 1936, let us pause for a moment to reflect upon the activities of McGill athletes during the Fall season which has just closed. A summary of the seven sports conducted under the supervision of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union reveals that McGill has gained three championships, Toronto has won three, and Queen's has captured one. McGill scored triumphs in Track, Tennis and Golf; Toronto in English Rugby, Harrier and Soccer, while Queen's took the Rugby title after a bitter play-off struggle with Toronto. In the matter of championships McGill has made a good start for the year 1935-36 and it is altogether likely that we shall see McGill tied with Toronto with six apiece by the time graduation rolls around. Since the year 1928-29 Varsity has not finished ahead of McGill in the number of championships won. During the past six years Red and White teams have made an enviable record in winning forty-three titles to thirty-three gained by Varsity. The most successful year of all was 1930-31 when ten championships came our way and only three were taken by Toronto.

Golf: The first intercollegiate competition to take place this year was the golf tournament played over the wooded Senneville course. For the second time in two years McGill took the individual title, the winner being Frank Corrigan, a senior in Commerce, who won the Quebec open and amateur championships a year ago. Corrigan, in succeeding Bill Bush, of McGill, as intercollegiate champion finished well down the list in the morning round with an 83, but settled down to play some steady golf after lunch and shot the lowest gross for eighteen holes when he turned in a card of 72 to take the title with a total score of 155. Jock Findlay, a senior in Arts, played consistent golf during the day in taking second place with a score of 79 and 77 for a total of 156, a stroke back of the winner. By his win Corrigan retained for McGill the Alan D. McCall Trophy, presented by a McGill alumnus, which is emblematic of the individual intercollegiate golf championship.

After the individual competition had been completed, teams from McGill and Toronto met to decide the holder of the Ruttan Cup. This Cup was presented by Dr. Robert Ruttan, the genial former head of McGill's Department of Chemistry, for annual competition between McGill and Toronto. The Red and White team composed of Corrigan, Findlay, Bush, Kerrigan, Ferguson and Calder, beat Varsity in match play and foursomes by a score of 19-8. This marked the third year in succession that McGill has demonstrated its superiority over Toronto in golf.

Tennis: In tennis once again McGill gained the intercollegiate championship after a very keen struggle. The play was held this year on the fine courts of the Canadian Club on the banks of Riviere des Prairies near Pont Viau. The competition was so close that the title was not decided until Bob Murray and "Rock" Robertson beat Piggott and Eaton, of Toronto, 4-6, 6-2, 8-6, 6-4 in the doubles final, the last event of the day. Bob Murray, a student in first year Law who won the Scottish singles championship in competition abroad during the Summer, previously had beaten George Leclerc, of the University of Montreal, by the score 6-0, 6-2, 6-2 to take the intercollegiate singles championship for the second year in a row. The prospect of another successful season next year is at hand when one considers that Murray, the champion, will be back at College with Stuart O'Brien and Schwartz, two players who should improve with another year's experience. "Rock" Robertson, this year's captain and twice doubles champion with Murray, graduates in Medicine, while Fabre Surveyer, the manager, is hoping to get his degree in Law in the Spring.

Soccer: McGil lost its soccer title this year after a strenuous overtime game with Toronto which ended in the score of 2-2 As the teams began the game, each had to its credit a win over the R.M.C. Cadets, McGill by the score of 7-1 and Toronto by 8-1. Under the present rules, in the event of a tie between the two leading teams, the championship goes to the one scoring more goals against the third team. This arrangement is hardly satisfactory because it tends to cause the stronger McGill and Toronto teams to take the field against R.M.C. solely for the purpose of running up as large a score as possible,contrary to the principles for which the C.I.A.U. was founded. However, that is a matter for the soccer union to straighten out. The game between Varsity and McGill was a heartbreaking struggle with each side striving in vain to break the deadlock. At the end of the regulation hour and a half, a hasty glance at the rule book convinced the officials that McGill's contention for a twenty-minute overtime period was in order, and the weary players continued the match. Neither team was able to score in the extra time. The result therefore was a draw 2-2 but the title went to Toronto. For McGill, Thacher, the former Harvard player, featured with his two goals but the whole team deserved credit for steady play.

English Rugby: In English rugby Toronto obtained its third successive championship by beating Queen's and by conquering McGill 15-6 in the final game. McGill's backs played very strongly, but were eventually worn down by the heavier Varsity scrum. Queen's again competed in this sport this year and fielded a strong team. In its game against McGill, the Tricolour forced McGill to the limit to eke out a 7-6 win.

Track and Field: As we consider the track championship we find McGill again on top for the sixth consecutive time. When the season began early in the Fall things looked almost hopeless for McGill's success since reports stated Jimmy Worrall, formerly of McGill, and Fritz, formerly of Queen's, were both attending Varsity. They had won twenty-three points between them at the last meet. However, Coach F. M. Van Wagner worked steadily with the athletes during the short season and took a team to Toronto that won the meet easily with a score of 56 ponts. Varsity scored 32, Western 26, McMaster 16, and Queen's 6. This year the track meet was open to all members of the C.I.A.U. for the first time. Western and McMaster entered strong teams which threatened the leadership of Toronto and McGill.

The meet marked the last appearance in intercollegiate competition of Phil Edwards, the greatest track athlete

Canadian intercollegiate athletics has ever known, and one of the greatest middle-distance runners of the world. Edwards, who is graduating in Medicine this year, set a new record in the half-mile race early in the meet when he covered the distance in one minute, fifty-seven and two-tenths seconds. He ran second to his team mate, Munroe Bourne, in the mile which was won in four minutes, thirty-two and two-fifths seconds and he ended his Canadian intercollegiate career by taking second place in the 440-yard race. After competing in those three events this modest veteran of ten years of major track competition throughout the world retired gracefully leaving behind him at McGill a brilliant record of scholastic as well as athletic achievement.

From McGill's point of view another feature of the meet was the return from Oxford of Munroe Bourne. Rhodes Scholar, who won the mile race, his time being only one and two-fifths seconds behind Edward's intercollegiate record. In the field events Gordie Meiklejohn, hockey captain, won the discus throw easily and won the shot put with a put that was only three-quarters of an inch short of the intercollegiate record. The well-balanced team entered by McGill picked up points throughout the meet in scoring its victory, and did not have to depend upon a few high point-winners. Although the team will be weakened by graduations, "Van" has the nucleus of a strong team to represent McGill in the Fall of 1936.

Harriers: After the track season is finished some of the distance runners turn out for the harrier team to take part in that gruelling sport known as cross-country racing. The interfaculty race was held over the college course which starts at the Stadium, leads up Pine Avenue and up the serpentine on the mountain to the Park Toboggan Slide, then down the serpentine to Park Avenue and into the Stadium again forming a total distance of about 5.6 miles. The winner was Terry Todd, intercollegiate three-mile champion. John Pearson finished second; Clarrie Frankton, former intercollegiate harrier champion was third; Ben Schecter was fourth; and Bill Tait, skiing captain, finished fifth. These five runners went to Toronto for the intercollegiate meet which was held over the Varsity hill and dale course of about five miles. Bill Kibblewhite, of Varsity, a member of the Canadian Olympic team of 1932, won the race in the excellent time of twenty-seven minutes, twenty-eight and two-fifths seconds. Frankton who was the first McGill man to finish, came fifth, while Todd was eleventh. Varsity's well-trained team of four runners finished first with a score of fifteen points (one point for first, two for second, etc.). Ontario Agricultural College, of Guelph, finished second with thirty-six points. McGill was third with forty-five points, and R.M.C. finished fourth with fifty-two points.

The harrier team also competed in the annual five-mile Dunlop road race in Montreal. The race was won by Gale, of M.A.A.A., in a very close finish with Frankton, of McGill. M.A.A.A. also won the team title in beating McGill by a single point. It was the first defeat for McGill in this race for five years.

Rugby: The rugby season proved disappointing to McGill graduates and students alike after a brilliant fighting start had been made under the tutelage of Joe O'Brien and Hoddy Foster, the two who were selected by the McGill Athletic Board's committee to succeed "Shag" Shaughnessy. The committee considered carefully every available prospect during the year and finally agreed upon these two as coaches for the senior and intermediate teams while Doug Kerr, the successful coach of the Westward A.A.A. teams of recent years, was appointed coach of the freshman team. The coaches worked earnestly with the material at hand during the pre-season training period and had the senior team in good condition for the opening game here against Queen's. An analysis of the team shows that it possessed the best kicker in the intercollegiate league, a strong wing line, two good buckers in Anton and Riddell, and a defensive star of the first magnitude in Captain Fred Wigle. Bearing this analysis in mind, let us recall briefly the games played during the season.

After a game with the Eastward intermediate team and one with R.M.C., the team took the field against Queen's. From the start McGill was outplayed by a powerful line and a clever backfield, but was more than a match for Queen's in fight and refused to be beaten. Aided by a wonderful pass from Westman to Hedge and a spectacular run by the latter McGill gained an edge and actually outlasted in condition a tiring Queen's team. In this game Queen's strength was superior but McGill's spirit and ability to take advantage of the "breaks" won the game. In the game against Western in London the McGill assets, as stated above, proved sufficient to gain the 21-7 victory.

In the Varsity game at Toronto a quick break by Toronto plus a fumble on the McGill goal line put McGill eleven points down. However, the kicking and strong bucking, and Westman's long run helped to cut that deficit to four points. There was a piece of bad fortune for McGill after this comeback, when Stockwell stumbled near the goal line while running with the ball after a blocked kick. In this game the element "luck" entered into the lists and proved to be the deciding factor for McGill displayed a remarkable effort in its attempt to score its third straight victory.

However, in the Toronto game at Montreal the amazing speed-passing skill of the Varsity halfbacks and the strength of its wing line made McGill look distressingly weak. The McGill line did not show its real strength although it is doubtful if any line could have stopped Connelly, Coulter, Marks and Gray as they were playing on that occasion. In the Western game at Montreal McGill did not appear to have the same spirit that was apparent in the Queen's game at the beginning of the season. Although Westman was kicking in sensational style the team was not making use of the advantage gained. At Kingston when McGill concluded its season in the game against Queen's, McGill showed the spirit of the early season but was unable to beat the aggressiveness of the championship-bound Queen's team.

When we apply the analysis as stated above to the results of the season, we find that, as a whole, the wing line did not function in the last three games as it did during the first three, and that the other teams seemed to show more spirit and seemed to play more alert football than McGill towards the end of the season. As a possible solution of the problem it appears that more attention might be given to the linemen individually to perfect their blocking and tackling, and with greater skill would come in turn greater confidence which would supply the spirit which was missing from the later games. To strengthen the offense, which seemed rather weak and limited in extent, a stronger forward pass system would be useful. The above comments are made by a casual observer who has attempted to review the past season in an impartial manner and who offers the above sug-

(*Continued on Page 58*)

Annual Meeting of the Council

The annual meeting of the Council of the Graduates' Society of McGill University was held in the University Arts Building on Monday, November 4, 1935, at 8.15 p.m.

ALTHOUGH membership showed a slight decrease, and a small deficit was incurred on the year's operations, reports submitted at the annual meeting of the Council of the Graduates' Society indicated that the year 1934-35 had been generally satisfactory. Notable features of the meeting included the presence of Rev. E. M. Taylor, 88-year-old secretary of the District of Bedford Branch of the Society and the chairman's tribute to Dr. P. D. Ross, of Ottawa, for his unflagging devotion to the interests of the Society and the University.

GRADUATES' ENDOWMENT FUND

After the minutes of the semi-annual meeting of the Council, held on May 14, 1935, had been read and adopted, C. F. Martin, B.A. '88, M.D. '92, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Graduates' Endowment Fund, reviewed the history of the fund from its inception to date. Quoting figures from the auditors' report, he showed that total assets were $86,428.29; that subscriptions from graduates totalled $65,803.62; that total revenue during the year ending September 30, 1935, had amounted to $4,138.41; that total surplus revenue, i.e., the excess amount of revenue earned since the inception of the fund after deducting disbursements of revenue, was $20,228.69; and that total disbursements of revenue had amounted to $9,392.41. Dr. Martin said that it was the desire of the trustees that some specific purpose for the spending of the income from the fund be decided upon. Stanley A. Neilson, B.Sc. '16, Chairman of the Endowment Fund Committee (Collectors of the Fund), reported that ten subscriptions totalling $365 had been received during the year. A general discussion followed after which it was moved by P. F. Sise, B.Sc. '01, seconded by P. D. Ross, B.A.Sc. '78, that the Endowment Fund Trustees and Collecting Committee be asked to consult with the Executive of the Graduates' Society and the Principal of the University, and to make a recommendation to the next meeting of the Council as to how the fund should be used.

HONORARY SECRETARY'S REPORT

Fraser S. Keith, B.Sc. '03, Honorary Secretary, stated that members in good standing during 1934-35 totalled 2,754, made up as follows: Montreal Branch, 1,139; Alumnae Society, 227; other branches, 667; and no branch affiliation, 721. Membership during the previous year was 2,779. During 1934-35, 549 new members joined the Society and 574 relinquished their membership resulting in a net loss of 25 members. After reviewing the main activities carried out during the year, Mr. Keith reported that the following appointments had been made by the Executive Committee in 1934-35; Frank S. McGill, Past Student, to act as the Society's representative on the Athletic Board of the University, replacing G. B. Glassco, B.Sc. '05, on the expiration of his term; W. B. Scott, B.C.L. '12, as representative on the Advisory Board of the Students' Council, on the expiration of the term of W. C. Nicholson, B.A. '13, B.C.L. '19; to the Editorial Board of *The McGill News*: Miss Adele Languedoc, B.A. '29, nominated by the Alumnae Society; and H. E. MacDermot, M.D. '13, Walter S. Johnson, B.A. '03, B.C.L. '06, and Eric Adams, B.Sc. '29; representatives to the Executive of the Endowment Fund Committee: Walter Molson, B.A. '04, and Hon. Mr. Justice Gregor Barclay, B.A. '06, B.C.L. '09.

HONORARY TREASURER'S REPORT

Douglas Bremner, B.Sc. '15, Honorary Treasurer, submitted the financial statement giving details as to assets, liabilities, revenue, expenditure, and the schedule of investments. He reported that the net operating deficit for 1934-35 was $464.99. The balance sheet and statement of revenue and expenditure follow:

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1935

ASSETS

Current Assets:			
Cash on hand and in Bank		$2,157.42	
Due by Advertisers, McGill News		725.52	
			$2,882.94
Investments, as per schedule		6,526.50	
Add: Interest accrued to date		103.31	
(Market value of Investments $6,877.00)			6,629.81
The Sir William Dawson Memorial Library Fund:			
Cash in Bank		433.39	
Investments, as per Schedule	$9,292.75		
Add: Interest accrued to date	151.45		
(Market Value of Investments $9,610)		9,444.20	
			9,877.59
Furniture and Equipment:			
Balance as at 30th September, 1934		4,346.40	
Less: Reserve for Depreciation		2,346.21	
			2,000.19
Deferred Charges:			
Prepaid Expenses re Gymnasium Fund		6.35	
Unexpired Travelling Credits		231.05	
			237.40
			$21,627.93

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable		$ 344.00	
Subscriptions paid in advance		1,897.00	
Unexpended portion of Graduates' Reunion 1911 Fund		180.46	
Unexpended portion of Graduates' Reunion 1931 Fund		460.06	
			2,881.52
Deferred Income Re Dinner to Principal			387.39
The Sir William Dawson Memorial Library Fund Account:			
Balance as at 30th September, 1934		10,257.94	
Add: Revenue:			
Interest on Investments	397.47		
Bank Interest	12.66		
		410.13	
		10,668.07	
Deduct: Loss on Sale of Investments	350.00		
Payment to McGill University	440.48		
		790.48	
			9,877.59

Surplus:			
Commutation Fund Account:			
Balance at credit 30th September, 1934....	9,378.85		
Add: Life Memberships paid (less due to Branches).....	238.00		
	9,616.85		
Deduct: Loss on Sale of Investments.....	18.50	9,598.35	
Revenue and Expenditure Account:			
Balance at credit 30th September, 1934.....	848.07		
Deduct: Cancellation of entry for grant from McGill University Graduates Endowment Fund included as revenue for last year, but not received..... 1,500.00			
Excess expenditure over revenue for the year... 464.99			
	1,964.99		
		1,116.92 (Deficit)	8,481.43
			$21,627.93

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

We have audited the books and accounts of the Graduates' Society of McGill University for the year ended 30th September, 1935, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

We report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Society's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Society.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1935

REVENUE

		Year 1934-35	Previous Year 1933-34
Revenue from Membership Dues:			
Montreal Branch Society:			
Parent Society's Share @ $2.00 per member.....		$2,072.00	$2,128.00
Branch's Share @ $1.00 per member.....	$1,036.00		1,064.00
Less — Expenses paid for its account.....	663.61		– 95.44
Balance transferred to Parent Society.....		372.39	968.56
		2,444.39	3,096.56
Alumnae Society:			
Parent Society's Share @ $2.00 per member....	421.00		444.00
Less — Expenses paid for its account.....	– 68.67		– 138.81
		352.33	305.19
Other Branch Societies (except Mtl. and Alumnae):			
Parent Society's Share @ $2.00 per member.....		1,289.00	1,117.00
Members with no Branch Affiliation:			
Parent Society's Share @ $3.00 per member.....		1,936.75	2,331.00

TOTAL REVENUE from Membership Dues (Add Sub-Totals)		6,022.47*	6,849.75*
Interest on Deposits.....		41.58	45.45
Investments.....		297.88	380.50
		339.46*	425.95*
McGill News Advertising Administration:			
Advertising Revenue 35%.....		2,103.50	2,196.75
Less—Discounts..	1,522.19		– 1,595.84
Expenses...	15.75		
		1,537.94	– 59.68
		565.56*	541.23*
McGill News Publishing:			
Advertising Revenue 65%.....	4,037.38		4,282.46
Sales.....	22.50		
		4,059.88	+ 21.50
Less—Cost of Publication.....		3,342.75	– 3,832.67
		717.13*	471.29*
Excess Expenditure over Revenue...		464.99*	1,293.56*
To get total, add items marked *		8,109.61	9,581.78

EXPENDITURE

Salaries.....		$6,208.23	$5,743.57
Printing, Postage, Stationery, etc...		858.98	1,623.29
Miscellaneous Expenses.....		310.70	176.17
Bank Charges.....		35.88	31.25
		7,413.79*	7,574.28*
Employment Bureau:			
Expenditure.....		607.80	1,486.19
Less—Graduates' Contributions	44.82		– 77.00
Contribution from Dr. P. D. Ross...	500.00		
		544.82	
		62.98*	1,409.19*
Provision for Depreciation of Furniture and Equipment.....		434.64*	434.64*
Travelling Expenses.....		115.40*	101.98*
Radio Broadcasting Expense.....		12.80*	61.69*
Provision for Unpaid Advertising...		70.00*	
To get total add items marked *..		$8,109.61	$9,581.78

The Grant of $1,500 from McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund, included as Revenue for the year ended 30th September, 1934, was not received. For purposes of comparison, this Grant has been eliminated from the above statement.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

H. W. Johnston, B.Sc. '21, Ph.D. '29, Chairman of the Editorial Board of *The McGill News*, submitted a report covering the publication of the magazine for the six months ending October 1, 1935. The *News* has continued to operate at a profit although advertising revenue has shown signs of shrinkage, he said. Paul F. Sise, B.Sc. '01, as the senior representative of the Graduates' Society on the Board of Governors, dealt with the various matters which came before the Governors between May 14 and October 30, 1935. The improvement of the finances of the University, largely due to the action of the Governors, was mentioned, and recent gifts to the University were enumerated. G. W. Halpenny, B.Sc. (Arts) '30, M.D. '34, reported on the activities of the Athletic Board. Prof. W. G. McBride,

B.Sc. '02, senior representative from the Graduates' Society on the Advisory Board of the Students' Council, also tabled a report.

The results of the elections conducted by mail ballot during July, August and September were announced as follows:

Representative on the Board of Governors (Term, 3 years): George F. Stephens, M.D. '07; Officers (all elected for 2 year terms)—Second Vice-President: Hon. Mr. Justice Gregor Barclay, B.A. '06, B.C.L. '09; Honorary Secretary: Douglas C. Abbott, B.C.L. '21; Honorary Treasurer: G. W. Bourke, B.A. '17; Executive Committee: Edward B. Chandler, M.D. '21; A. E. Sargent, B.Sc. '13; Members of the Council: R. E. Stavert, B.Sc. '14; A. B. McEwen, B.Sc. '12; Miss L. Hope Barrington, B.A. '29; S. Boyd Millen, B.A. '27, B.C.L. '30; Karl H. Forbes, B.Sc. '21.

After the introduction of the newly-elected officers by John T. Hackett, B.C.L. '09, K.C., President of the Society, a vote of thanks to the retiring officers was moved by F. S. Patch, B.A. '99, M.D. '03, First Vice-President, seconded by D. Sclater Lewis, B.Sc. '06, M.Sc. '07, M.D. '12, President of the Montreal Branch Society. It was then moved by Mr. Justice Barclay, and seconded by A. H. Elder, B.A. '10, B.C.L. '13, that the following be elected as members of the Nominating Committee for the regular term of three years: Fraser S. Keith, B.Sc. '03, James S. Cameron, B.Sc. '08, and O. N. Brown, B.Sc. '10.

McDonald, Currie & Company were appointed as auditors for the year ending September 30, 1936.

BRANCH SOCIETY REPORTS

District of Bedford Branch Society: Rev. E. M. Taylor, B.A. '75, M.A. '82, Secretary-Treasurer, in reporting for this Branch, stated that plans were under way for the holding of a banquet in the spring in honour of Principal Morgan.

Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society: Col. A. F. Duguid, B.Sc. '12, Past President, said that attendance at meetings of this Society had been satisfactory.

Alumnae Society: Mrs. John Rhind, B.A. '23, President, reported that the Alumnae Society had spent an active and interesting year. The success attained by the Scholarship Committee in raising a useful fund was especially mentioned in her review of the year's activities, and announcement was made that the Ethel Hurlbatt Scholarship had been completed and that the first annual award of $100 had been given to a woman undergraduate. Plans had been completed for the Alumnae reception to Principal and Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Rhind added. (The reception took place on November 5.)

Montreal Branch Society: Dr. D. Sclater Lewis, President, briefly reviewed the enlarged activities of this Branch which had been carried out successfully by the appointment of committees to take care of each undertaking. This policy had resulted in increased expenditures, he reported, which had decreased the amount turned over to the Parent Society at the end of the year.

GENERAL ANNUAL MEETINGS

It was explained that the amendment to Article VIII of the Constitution has cleared up the uncertainty as to the time and place when these meetings are held, and instead has left the matter in the hands of the Executive Committee. The President then called for an expression of opinion as to the time when the next general annual meeting of the Society might be held. After discussion it was moved by Dr. Patch, seconded and carried that the Executive Committee consider holding the next annual meeting of the Society during the time of the next reunion.

Immediately before the adjournment, Mr. Hackett expressed the deep appreciation of all the officers of the Society for the interest and work of Dr. P. D. Ross, during his term of office and subsequently.

Constitution Amendments

By large majorities, members of the Graduates' Society voted to change Articles IV and VIII of the Constitution of the Society, the voting having been carried out last summer by letter ballots sent to all members.

In Section 1 of Article IV the definition of the composition of the Graduate Council was more accurately drawn so that this Section, as amended, reads:

> "Section 1.—There shall be a Graduate Council composed of the last five surviving past presidents of the Society, ten members elected at large by the Society, the president or secretary of each graduated class in each Faculty or Department, provided always that such officer be a member of the Graduates' Society, the officers of the Society (as named in Article III) who shall be the officers of the Council, and the other members of the Executive Committee (named in Article V).
>
> "The ten members at large shall be elected for terms of two years, five being elected each year.
>
> "Should no qualified class president or class secretary have been appointed by any graduated class or should a class president, class secretary or class councillor as hereinafter defined, fail to perform his duties on the Council, the Executive Committee of the Society may appoint a member of the Society to act as the representative of such class, and such member shall be known as a class councillor and shall thereafter until the next election or his replacement as herein provided, represent such class on the Council of the Society, replacing the former class representative who shall thereafter cease to be a member of the Council.
>
> "The Council may enact, amend and repeal the By-laws of the Society, provided that such enactment, amendment or repeal be sanctioned by two-thirds of the members present at a meeting duly called for that purpose."

Article VIII was amended so that the annual meeting of the Society may be called at a suitable time by the Executive Committee. Formerly, the wording made it necessary to hold the annual meeting of the Society on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Graduate Council, thus causing the confusion of holding two meetings at the same time and at the same place. Article VIII, as amended, reads:

> "Meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the Executive Committee and shall be so called at the request in writing of any fifty members. At such meetings fifty members shall constitute a quorum, and members may be represented by proxy appointed in writing provided such proxy be a member of the Society. Decisions reached at such meetings shall be binding on the whole Society, provided, however, that there can be no reversal of any decisions which may have been previously made by letter ballot, and provided also that no matter affecting the general welfare of the Society or its relations to other bodies shall be voted upon unless written notice thereof fixing the date, place, purpose and order of business of the meeting has been sent to all members at least fifteen days in advance."

Acting on the suggestion of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society, the McGill Red Birds Swimming Club has changed its name to the McGill Graduates' Swimming Club.

Graduates Society Branch Activities

McGILL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

"There are magnificent facilities at McGill, but we want more. Of the many things McGill needs, none is more important than halls of residence. I know it will cost a lot of money, but it must be done, and I appeal for your support in this matter." Thus spoke Principal A. E. Morgan at the annual banquet of the McGill Society of Ontario in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on Saturday evening, October 19.



G. Eric Reid

In discussing the aims of education, Principal Morgan said the true function of a university was to produce an adaptable man. It was more important for a man to be equipped to do something after his university career than to cram himself full of facts. Nothing was more important than the quality of tolerance and this quality could be developed by the proper kind of education.

Dr. C. F. Martin, head of the Faculty of Medicine and senior dean at McGill, introduced Principal Morgan. Logan M. Waterous, Past Student, retiring President of the McGill Society of Ontario, presided. J. G. G. Kerry, B.A.Sc. '86, Ma.E. '94, who captained the McGill Senior Football Team in 1885, was among those seated at the head table.

Officers of the Society were elected as follows:

Honorary President, Dr. Stephen Leacock, Chairman of the Department of Economics and Political Science; Honorary Past President, Logan M. Waterous, Brantford; President, G. Eric Reid, B.A. '15, London; Vice-Presidents, W. D. Wilson, B.Sc. '04, Hamilton; Geo. Shanks, B.A. '04, M.D. '08, Toronto; Geo. F. Laing, M.D. '15, Windsor; Treasurer, H. C. Davies, B.Sc. '08, Toronto; Secretary, E. G. McCracken, B.Sc. '24, Toronto; Councillors: J. G. G. Kerry, B.Sc. '86, Ma.E. '94, Toronto; F. I. Ker, B.Sc. '09, Hamilton; M. B. Atkinson, B.Sc. '04, St. Catharines; H. A. Lumsden, B.Sc. '12, D. U. McGregor, M.D. '24, both of Hamilton; G. H. Munro, B.Sc. '24, Peterboro; C. S. K. Robinson, B.Com. '24, Windsor; B. F. Jamieson, B.A. '27, B.Com. '26, Kitchener; J. M. Easson, B.Com. '23, J. Grant Glassco, B.Com. '25, P. M. Gross, B.Sc. '26, D. G. Ross, B.Sc. '07, R. S. Morris, B.Arch. '23, all of Toronto; C. L. Waterous, Past Student, R. W. Digby, B.A. '11, M.D. '12, both of Brantford.

MONTREAL BRANCH

Prof. W. G. McBride, B.Sc. '02, was elected Vice-President, and Donald Morrell, B.Com. '28, was named Honorary Secretary of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society at the seventh annual meeting held in the McGill Union on Tuesday evening, October 15, 1935. Elected as Executive Councillors were Alan A. McGarry, B.A. '13; Alan F. Argue, B.A. '13, M.D. '14; A. L. Fyon, B.Arch. '16; E. V. Gage, B.Sc. '15; and Mrs. J. Whyte McCammon, B.A. '19. All were elected for two-year terms.

After the minutes of the sixth annual meeting of the Branch had been read and adopted, Prof. O. N. Brown, B.Sc. '10, presented the Honorary Secretary's report, recording the principal activities of the year. In his report as Honorary Treasurer, H. E. Herschorn, B.A. '11, B.C.L. '14, stated that the income from annual members' dues had totalled $1,036, that expenditures had amounted to $663.61, and that the balance, $372.39, had been transferred to the Parent Society in accordance with the agreement between that organization and the Montreal Branch.

A detailed report on membership was tabled by E. A. Cushing, B.Sc. '17, Chairman of the Membership Committee. Members in good standing at the end of the year totalled 1,140 as compared to 1,144 during the previous year. Plans to increase the membership for the ensuing year were being undertaken by an energetic committee, he said. Other reports were presented by the following chairmen of committees: Annual Smoker, G. W. Halpenny, B.Sc. '30, M.D. '34; Theatre Night and Supper Dance, L. H. Ballantyne, B.A. '15; Undergraduate Relations and Graduate Relations, J. C. Flanagan, D.D.S. '23; Graduates' Section, *McGill Daily*, T. Miles Gordon, B.A. '27, M.A. '28; Graduates' Society Basketball Club, R. B. Calhoun, B.A. '30, B.C.L. '33; Graduates' Society Swimming Club, William P. Sprenger, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34.

Prof. W. G. McBride moved the vote of thanks to the retiring officers, and Mr. Ballantyne moved that the following be appointed as members of the nominating committee: R. H. Mulvena, B.C.L. '13; G. A. Stuart Ramsey, B.A. '08, M.D. '12; and Miss Jane D. Spier, B.A. '21, M.Sc. '22.

The Constitution of the Society was amended so that Article VI now reads as follows:

> "*Elections and Annual Meeting:* The election of the officers shall take place at the annual meeting which shall be held on the third Tuesday in October of each year. Nominations for all offices shall be made by a Nominating Committee prior to publication of the September issue of *The McGill News* and such nominations shall be therein published, provided that any ten (10) members in good standing may nominate any other member for any office by placing in the hands of the Honorary Secretary at least eight (8) clear days before the date of the annual meeting a document nominating such member and bearing the signatures of the members nominating him as well as the signed acceptance of the member so placed in nomination; and the Honorary Secretary shall forthwith in so far as possible notify the Membership of such nominations by publication thereof in the *McGill Daily* or otherwise, as may be deemed advisable. The Nominating Committee shall be elected at the annual meeting and shall consist of six members elected for two years, three of whom shall be elected in the even numbered years and three of whom in the odd numbered years. Of the six members of the Committee first elected, three shall hold office but for one year."

Other business included a general discussion of proposed activities. D. Sclater Lewis, B.Sc. '06, M.Sc. '07, M.D. '12, President of the Branch, who was in the chair, opened the discussion by suggesting that more concrete objectives should be undertaken by the Society. Among the suggestions made were: that two smokers should be held annually instead of one; that a graduates' dance be held in the new Faculty Club; that the Society should sponsor periodical graduate issues of the *McGill Daily;* that support be given to the proposals for building a University dormitory and gymnasium.

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT

Formation of a new branch of the Graduates' Society took place in Sherbrooke, Que., on November 16, when the McGill Graduates' Society of St. Francis District

was founded following a dinner at which Principal Morgan was welcomed to the Eastern Townships by McGill alumni resident in that part of the province.

W. Warren Lynch, M.D. '98, of Sherbrooke, was elected as the first President of the new Branch and other officers were named as follows: Vice-President, Rev. E. C. Amaron, B.A. '23, M.A. '33, Principal of Stanstead College; Secretary, Bartley N. Holtham, B.A. '19, B.C.L. '22, of Sherbrooke; Treasurer, Harry E. Grundy, B.C.L. '30, of Sherbrooke; Executive Committee: F. A. Gadbois, M.D. '98, George D. Mackinnon, B.Sc. '97, George M. Dick, B.Sc. '24, all of Sherbrooke; G. A. Bowen, M.D. '92, of Magog; S. A. Banfill, M.D. '98, of East Angus; and Royce L. Gale, B.A. '14, of Waterville.

Plans for the future activities of the new Society will be discussed by the officers at a meeting to be held shortly. It is believed that the many graduates of the University scattered throughout the Eastern Townships will be able to offer valuable assistance to McGill when called upon to act as an organized body.

Sixty-five graduates of the University attended the dinner at the Magog House in honour of Principal Morgan which resulted in the founding of the McGill Graduates' Society of St. Francis District. In addition to the Principal, the speakers were John T. Hackett, B.C.L. '09, K.C., President of the Parent Society, and His Worship F. H. Bradley, D.D.S. '96, Mayor of Sherbrooke, who presided.

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD

Hon. R. F. Stockwell, B.A. '08, B.C.L. '11, Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, was re-elected President of the McGill University Graduates' Society of the District of Bedford at the annual meeting held in Knowlton, Que., on September 7. Due to the unavoidable absence of Hon. Mr. Stockwell, P. C. DuBoyce, B.A. '97, of Richmond, Honorary President, was in the chair. On motion of A. C. Paintin, M.D. '00, of Cowansville, a committee of two was named to arrange for a banquet in the near future with the object of stimulating greater interest in the work of the Society. The scholarship committee was recomposed as follows: Rev. E. M. Taylor, B.A. '75, M.A. '82, chairman; Hon. Mr. Stockwell, Dr. Paintin, W. F. Bowles, B.C.L. '19, and W. A. Kneeland, B.C.L. '90.

Officers were elected as follows: Honorary President, Mr. DuBoyce; President, Hon. Mr. Stockwell; Vice-President, Mrs. L. M. Knowlton, B.A. '08, for Missisquoi County; and C. A. Adams, B.A. '02, for Shefford County; Secretary, Rev. Mr. Taylor.

VICTORIA AND DISTRICT

"A University can never be a centre of old fogyism. It must be a centre of living truth. It must be a servant of culture, and I am pleased and gratified that McGill University has in its new Principal, Mr. A. E. Morgan, a man with vision to appreciate this fundamental principle," said Hon. G. M. Weir, B.A. '11, M.A., D.Paed., Minister of Education and Provincial Secretary of British Columbia, in an address to the McGill Graduates Society of Victoria and District in the Empress Hotel, Victoria, on October 5. The occasion was the annual meeting of the Society which had been arranged to take place on the same evening as the dinner tendered to McGill's new principal in Montreal by the Graduates' Society.

Officers were elected as follows: Honorary President, Hon. Mr. Weir; President, Hermann M. Robertson, M.D. '97; Vice-President, H. L. Smith, B.A. '12, M.A. '26; Secretary-Treasurer, H. Alan Maclean, B.A. '24; Auditor, T. H. Johns, D.D.S. '25; Executive: Miss C. Muriel Aylard, M.Sc. '24, D. J. Angus, (Law '04, Past Student), Prof. P. H. Elliott, B.Sc. '07, M.Sc. '09, Gofford M. Irwin, B.Sc. '19, and S. G. Kenning, M.D. '21.

OTTAWA VALLEY BRANCH

T. H. Leggett, M.D. '01, was re-elected President of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society at the 47th annual meeting held in the Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa, on November 5. The principal speaker was I. M. Rabinowitch, M.D. '17, D.Sc. '32, Assistant Professor of Medicine and Lecturer in Biochemistry at McGill, who delivered a brief address on nutrition.

Over three hundred guests were present at the annual reception and dance held at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club on November 22. The rooms of the club house were brightly and effectively adorned with the McGill colours and cut flowers in variety were also used for decorations. Dr. and Mrs. P. D. Ross, Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Leggett and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Aylen received the guests. The arrangements for the dance were under the chairmanship of Mr. Aylen. An excellent orchestra provided the music for dancing and at eleven-thirty a buffet supper was served. Sir Francis Floud, British High Commissioner, was among those present.

The complete list of officers for 1935-36 follows: Honorary President, P. D. Ross, B.Sc. '78, LL.D.; Honorary Vice-Presidents, O. S. Finnie, B.Sc. '97, G. G. Gale, B.Sc. '03, M.Sc. '05, G. S. MacCarthy, M.D. '94, T. Rinfret, B.C.L. '00; President, Dr. T. H. Leggett; First Vice-President, H. A. Aylen, B.A. '19; Second Vice-President, G. H. Burland, B.Com. '20; Third Vice-President, R. W. Boyle, B.Sc. '05, Ph.D. '09; Fourth Vice-President, R. L. Gardner, B.A. '99, M.D. '01; Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, G. H. McCallum, B.Sc. '07; Honorary Assistant Secretary, C. R. Westland, B.Sc. '07; Executive Committee, A. G. Lochead, B.A. '11, Ph.D. '19, Miss J. I. Matheson, B.A. '24, Miss A. W. Turner, B.A. '27, M.A. '28, L. P. McHoffie, M.D. '12, R. E. Hayes, B.Sc. '24; Representatives on Council, R. C. Berry, B.Sc. '13, A. F. Duguid, B.Sc. '12.

The Gest Chinese Research Library, housed in the Redpath Library building and regarded as one of the finest libraries of its kind in the world, was closed to the public on November 12. University officials declared that the library would remain closed until funds are available for its operation. Discontinuance of private donations which had helped to support the project, and the decision that the University could no longer assume housing and other overhead charges, were given as reasons for the closing. Two years ago, during the 1933-34 session, McGill withdrew financial support from the famed Chinese Library as an economy measure on recommendation of the finance committee of the Board of Governors. At the same time, the Department of Chinese Studies, which was founded in 1930 under the direction of Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, was discontinued. On that occasion it was stated that the department had "made a valuable contribution towards the promotion of Canadian interest in Chinese culture, history and civilization," and that "it is regretted that funds are no longer available for its continuance."

A McGill Conspectus

September - December 1935

Wherein The McGill News *presents in condensed form some details of recent activities in and about the University*

VISITOR RECEIVES LL.D. DEGREE

Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada and Visitor of McGill University, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from McGill at a Special Convocation held in Moyse Hall on Saturday afternoon, November 23. His Excellency was presented by Principal A. E. Morgan and the degree was conferred on him by Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., Chancellor. After the ceremony, Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir were entertained at tea in the Principal's office and later Their Excellencies were guests of the University at a dinner held in the Medical Building, those in attendance being members of the Board of Governors and of the University Senate, and their wives.

Through the Board of Governors the University extended an official welcome to Lord Tweedsmuir soon after his arrival in Canada late in October. The University's resolution tendered greetings to His Excellency "not merely as occupant of the highest office of the Dominion but as Visitor of this University," and recorded special gratification that its "Visitor should be one so distinguished as a man of letters and so closely connected in other lands with the work of universities believing, for these reasons, that he will feel particular sympathy with the activity of this University as a centre of culture in Canada and as a training ground in the liberal arts."

ANNUAL FOUNDER'S DAY CEREMONY

Because October 6 fell on Sunday this year, Founder's Day was observed at the University on the preceding Saturday. In accordance with custom, a guard was posted at the tomb of Hon. James McGill in front of the Arts Building for one hour during the afternoon by a special detachment of the Canadian Grenadier Guards and the Regimental Band played on the Campus. The guard, under the command of Lieut. T. H. Carlisle, was inspected by Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., Chancellor of McGill, who was accompanied by Principal Morgan and Lieut.-Col. G. S. Stairs, M.C., V.D., Commander of the Regiment.

McGILL MATCHES NOW ON SALE

Neat red and white packets of McGill University's official matches went on sale last month, and before long it is hoped that "McGill matches" will be sold in all the University buildings and distributed throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion by members of the various branches of the Graduates' Society. "The University is marketing match packets with the crest and name of McGill on them," branch society secretaries have been advised. "The University hopes to make a small amount of money through a large sale of these to McGill alumni in all parts of the country." Each of the packets contains 20 matches and, appropriately enough, the tips are coloured a brilliant red.

FALL CONVOCATION SETS PRECEDENT

Thirty-four degrees and four diplomas were conferred at the Fall Convocation of the University this year. The Convocation was notable in several respects. It is believed to have been the shortest Convocation on record, lasting barely 25 minutes; a resolution was adopted thanking the Governors for taking steps to finance the University's deficit during the next four years; and Principal A. E. Morgan presided for the first time. Under the new University Statutes, Convocation is "a general meeting of all members and graduates of the University," and therefore the opportunity was taken to express the University's thanks to the Governors for their generosity.

BIOLOGICAL BUILDING DAMAGED

It will cost the City of Montreal $400,000 to carry out repairs to the McTavish Street reservoir to stop the seepage which is undermining the foundations of the McGill University Biological Building, according to C. J. DesBaillets, Chief Engineer of the city. Following complaints by McGill authorities, civic officials discovered that the reservoir was leaking both through the retaining walls and the floor. P. W. MacFarlane, Superintendent of the University's Buildings, declared that the seepage of water from the reservoir had been affecting University property for the last seven years.

BUCHAN AT McGILL 12 YEARS AGO

Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, Governor-General of Canada and Visitor of McGill University, who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at a Special Convocation on November 23, lectured in the McGill Union twelve years ago, it was recalled last month. His Excellency—then John Buchan, an eminent author—spoke under the auspices of the National Council of Education and Dr. Wilfrid Bovey, McGill's Director of Extra-Mural Relations, presided at the meeting.

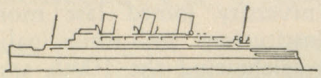
$65,000 SUIT AGAINST McGILL FAILS

McGill University and officers of the McGill Cricket Club were freed of blame last month for the campus mishap in which Eileen Mackay, nursemaid, was struck on the head by a cricket ball. A jury under Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, of the Superior Court, declared the accident due to the girl's own "lack of necessary precaution" and refused to assess damages against the defendants in the $65,000 action taken by Miss Mackay's parents.

ENGINEERING GRADUATES FIND JOBS

Improved conditions are reflected in the increased employment of university graduates, according to officials of the McGill Faculty of Engineering. All last year's engineering graduates, with the exception of a few of those who studied electrical engineering, have been placed in positions, most of which are permanent, it is claimed.

(*Continued on Page 56*)

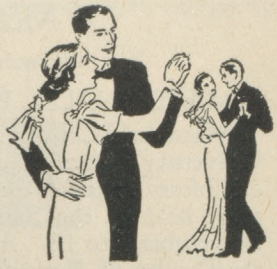


FROM NEW YORK · DEC. 27

Empress OF Britain

New Year's Cruise

TO JAMAICA AND HAVANA
9 DAYS · $132.50 up



COME on down to Summer in the Caribbean for your New Year's holiday. Novel! Exciting! Fun! New Year's Eve aboard the luxurious *Empress of Britain* in Kingston harbor, Jamaica. A long week-end of sea air and sunshine before the party . . . then a stop-over at Havana en route home.

Leave New York, Friday, December 27, at midnight . . . return Monday, January 6, at 8 a.m. A 9-day cruise, but only five days away from business.

Have you been on the *Empress* before? Then you know how comfortable the ship apartments are, the grandeur of the Mayfair and Cathay Lounges, the chic of the Knickerbocker Bar. And always something doing! Sports all day . . . a full-size doubles court for tennis, two pools, a squash court . . . and talkies twice a day. Parties every night! Two lively orchestras. Floor entertainment. Deck dances in the moonlight.

5 WEST INDIES CRUISES . . . Reserve now for the *Empress of Australia* West Indies Cruises from New York. Three 18-day cruises over the whole Caribbean, $192.50 up, Jan. 23, Feb. 29, March 21. 16-day cruise, Feb. 12, $175 up. 10-day Easter Cruise, April 9 to Jamaica, Havana, $112.50 up. Make your reservations *now* through *your own travel agent* or

Canadian Pacific

Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques . . . Good the World Over

A McGill Conspectus

(Continued from Page 54)

MACDONALD PARTICIPATES IN SHOW

Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and McGill University's Faculty of Agriculture, were among the exhibitors at the National Produced in Canada Exhibition, held in the Sun Life Building, Montreal, from November 6 to 16. All three divisions of the College—the Faculty of Agriculture, the School for Teachers and the School of Household Science—participated in the exhibition, the display being arranged by W. E. Whitehead, Lecturer in Entomology at Macdonald.

UNIQUE ARMISTICE DAY TRIBUTES

Two unique tributes to McGill's Great War dead marked the University's observance of the 17th anniversary of the Armistice. In the Arts Building, fourteen wreaths were laid beneath the Memorial Tablet by "Bill" Gentleman, genial guardian of the building—one was from the Class of Arts '39; the others were wreaths from previous years in Arts, dating back to Arts '26 whose members were freshman students at McGill on Armistice Day, 1922. "Bill" saves each year's tribute to the faculty's fallen heroes and when Remembrance Day rolls around again, he unwraps them and places them beside the wreath of the freshman class of the day. In the Biological Building, Joe Stothers, caretaker, who is something of an artist, exhibited a chalk drawing of a cemetery in Flanders' Fields. Row after row of white crosses, the green of the turf and the red poppies, combined to make an arresting picture of what the war meant to many of McGill's sons.

MORGAN RENTS HOUSE FROM McGILL

Principal and Mrs. A. E. Morgan, and their family, will reside in a large, university-owned house at 3470 Simpson Street, according to an announcement made last month. Since their arrival in Montreal, the Morgan family have been living in the Windsor Hotel. They will move to their new home as soon as the necessary renovations to the house are completed, probably by the end of the year. The Simpson Street property was acquired by the University from the estates of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Hodgson. Principal Morgan will rent the property from the University.

DEAN MOYSE'S HOME IS RAZED

By next summer, a four-storey insurance office will occupy the southwest corner of University and Sherbrooke Streets, the site of the home of the late Dean Charles E. Moyse, for 42 years a member of the staff of McGill University. The residence of McGill's noted professor, who rose to the post of Vice-Principal, has been demolished and work on the foundations of the $500,000 office building has been progressing for several weeks. Dr. Moyse was Vice-Principal of McGill from 1903 to 1920. He died shortly after his retirement in the latter year.

MEDICAL RESEARCH FUND CREATED

The income from an $85,000 fund bequeathed to McGill University by the late Mrs. Blanche E. Hutchison, of Montreal and Victoria, B.C., will be utilized for various research problems which are being conducted in the Faculty of Medicine, according to an announcement made recently by Dr. C. F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty.

CARNEGIE'S GENEROSITY RECALLED

McGill University joined last month with other educational institutions and municipalities throughout the world in celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, a poor Scottish immigrant who became one of the world's greatest philanthropists. The University has been enriched to the extent of $1,238,800 through Carnegie benefactions, the gifts including: June 30, 1911—Donation to general funds by Andrew Carnegie $100,000; Sept. 3, 1918—Donation by the Carnegie Corporation of the income from $1,000,000 to be applied to the general uses and purposes of the University; April 6, 1927—Donation for the support of the Library School, session 1927-28, $7,500; Feb. 10, 1928—Donation for session 1928-29, $10,000; April 1, 1929—Donation for session 1929-30, $10,000; April 1, 1929—Donation for Library Extension Courses, $1,500; Jan. 4, 1930—Donation for the support of the Library School (paid in three instalments of $18,000 annually) for the sessions 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33, $54,000; Jan. 23, 1933—Donation for the purchase of books for undergraduate reading (paid in three instalments of $5,000 annually) for the sessions 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35, $15,000; March 27, 1933—Donation for the support of the Library School, session 1933-34, $14,400; April 28, 1934—Donation for session 1934-35, $14,400; June 9, 1935—Donation for session 1935-36, $12,000.

McGILL STAFF HONOURS PRINCIPAL

Several hundred members of McGill's academic and administrative staffs officially welcomed Principal A. E. Morgan to the University at a staff dinner held in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel on November 29.

FAMOUS GRADUATE CONGRATULATED

Congratulations of McGill University were extended to Dr. Griffith Evans, who graduated from the Faculty of Medicine in 1864, by the University Senate recently on the occasion of his 100th birthday. "It is with very special pride that McGill University, of which Dr. Griffith Evans has become such a distinguished graduate, recognizes his achievements in medical science, accomplishments which have had such a fundamental bearing on the diagnosis and treatment of many diseases, and which have been of such inestimable benefit to mankind," the McGill message of congratulation said.

Dr. Evans replied: "What I have been able to do in the development of pathology has been the fruit of what was put into me by my good teachers during my course of study at McGill, where I spent some of the most happy years of the hundred." Dr. Evans died at his home in Brynkynallt, Bangor, North Wales, on Dec. 7.

AVIATION ENTHUSIASTS HOPEFUL

The McGill Light Aeroplane Club, which has been operating with a primary training glider as its only airworthy machine during the last two years, hopes to "win" an aeroplane and resume actual flying next spring, it was announced last month by A. E. Hill, president of the club. With the help of Harry Grimsdale, caretaker of the Engineering Building, who is the University's unofficial "patron" of aviation, flying enthusiasts have been collecting cigarette cards with the intention of turning in 2,000 packs for a premium aeroplane. To date, nearly 1,900 packs have been collected.

Contributors To This Issue

Two graduates of McGill, and a third anonymous author who is well qualified to write about the militaristic angle, present the three main points of view on the question of *Peace or War?* in the opening pages of this issue. Dr. J. Cyril Flanagan, who discusses *Peace in Relation to Pacifism* served during the Great War with the Canadian Artillery. He studied at McGill after the Armistice, graduating in dentistry in 1923. Sydney D. Pierce, writer of *A Case for the Collective System*, is now a Montreal business man and member of the executive of the Montreal branch of the League of Nations Society. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1922 and, three years later, obtained his B.C.L. degree at McGill. Later, he pursued post-graduate studies at the University of Grenoble, France, and his career also includes a period on the staff of Dalhousie University, Halifax, and service with the Associated Press in New York. The editorial *To Fight, or Not to Fight?* was contributed by C. P. Wilson, a member of the Editorial Board of the magazine, who graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Commerce in 1923. He is the author of a book on Canadian history entitled *Adventurers All.*

* * *

The Present Conflict, a series of articles on the Italo-Ethiopian situation, opens with *The Seeds of War*, a comprehensive review of the background of the dispute, by Dr. Herbert L. Stewart, Editor-in-Chief of *The Dalhousie Review*, published at Dalhousie University, Halifax. Dr. Stewart has made a special study of the question and is recognized as an authority on matters pertaining to the present war between Italy and Abyssinia. John Agnew Henderson, who asks *Has Italy a Chance?* is the Editor of *The Salute*, a Montreal publication. He served with the Imperial Army during the Great War, and previously saw active service on the Congo. Mr. Henderson has travelled extensively and is the author of fourteen books, mostly on travel. John Coatman, C.I.E., M.A., who deals with *The Attitude of Britain*, is former Professor of Imperial Economic Relations at London University.

* * *

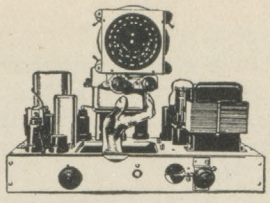
Robert B. Calhoun, who reviews the Autumn sports season in *McGill Athletics: Fall, 1935*, is an advocate practising in Montreal. During his days as an undergraduate at McGill, Mr. Calhoun captained the senior intercollegiate basketball team, was a member of the senior track team and of the harrier team, and he played for one season on the senior football team. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1930 and obtained his B.C.L. degree in 1933.

* * *

Ronald Darnley Gibbs, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., Lecturer in Botany at McGill since 1929, writes on *The Greenhouse Laboratory of the Department of Botany.* He joined the staff of the University in 1925 as Demonstrator in Botany. During 1927-28 he was given leave of absence for research on Guayule rubber in Mexico and California.

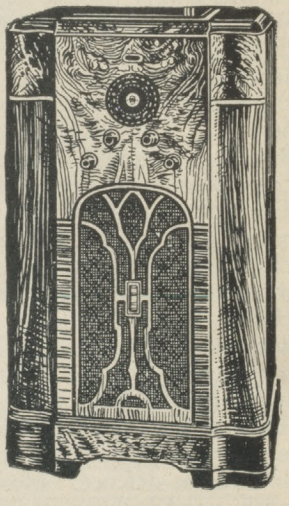
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Dr. H. E. MacDermot, who contributes the article on *The Installation of Principal Morgan*, is a member of the Editorial Board of *The McGill News.* He graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1913 and has recently pub-



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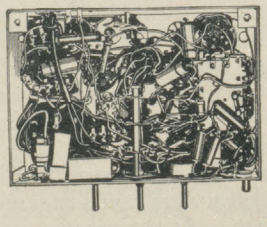
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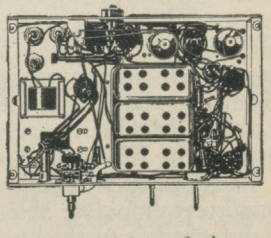


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lished a book on the history of the Canadian Medical Association.

* * *

Miss A. R. Prowse gives her impressions of the South Seas paradise in *A Glimpse of Tahiti*. Now a resident of Tahiti, she graduated from McGill with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1930 and obtained the degree of M.A. two years later.

* * *

Philip J. Turner, Professor of Building Construction and Lecturer on Library Buildings at McGill, writes about *Rhodes House, Oxford, And Its Founder*. He is the Canadian representative on the London Council of the Royal Institution of British Architects and a past president of the Province of Quebec Architects' Association.

McGill Athletics: Fall, 1935

(*Continued from Page 48*)

gestions merely as a possible means of remedying apparent weaknesses.

From the foregoing one might gather the impression that the past season was one entirely devoid of good plays or exciting moments. That is far from the case as anyone who saw the games in Montreal will remember. In the opening game Hedge's run for a touchdown after receiving Westman's long pass is a play that is without parallel except for Harry Griffith's catch and run against Western in 1932. The individual play of the linemen throughout the year was very conspicuous. Fred Wigle at snap most of the year was accurate in his passing on the offense and was effective in backing up the line on the defence. His tackling was hard and deadly. Lou Ruschin, "Daddy" Freeman and Walter Stockwell and Ernie Mack were very useful through the season at inside. The first-named was handy in place kicking when the points were needed. At middle Bud Drury and George Hornig performed most consistently and actually played sixty minutes in each of the league games. Letourneau, Hedge, Robb, Novinger and Fyshe at outside or flying wing handled the downfield tackling and receiving passes competently. In the backfield Laurie Byrne called signals at quarter for full time in almost every game, Andy Anton and Johnnie Riddell proved to be very effective buckers and Riddell was especially strong in backing the line on the defence. Herbie Westman produced consistently good kicking all season. The high spot came in the second quarter of the Western game in Montreal when he averaged fifty-nine yards per kick for the five punts made in that period. Ken McQuarrie, Cam McMcArthur and Doug Wigle were always on hand when needed. McQuarrie at times reminds one of D'Arcy Doherty by his style of running.

The Coming Season: For the balance of the year McGill supporters should be able to look forward with eagerness to the schedule of the hockey team. At the present time, McGill stands fourth in the senior city league and gives every indication of improving its position before the play-offs come along. The squad is practically the same as last year with the exception of Dave Tennant who has replaced Hollie McHugh in goal, and the addition of Pidcock and McConnell to the forward line. These two forwards have shown plenty of skill and speed in the early season and should improve with added experience. As a result of the seasoning gained by the team in the senior city league, McGill is in a strong position to retain the mythical North American intercollegiate championship by repeating its victories of last year over Harvard, Yale and Princeton. When the time comes for intercollegiate games against Varsity, the red team should have the edge over the Blue and White.

In water polo and swimming McGill has been strengthened by the return of Munroe Bourne after his sojourn as Rhodes Scholar at Oxford. The 9-3 victory gained by the water polo team in Montreal over Varsity should give McGill a decided advantage in the final game for the championship.

In basketball, Coach Van Wagner is having to develop a new team around three of last year's veterans, Captain Gormeley, Bowes and Brown, since the last members of the four-time intercollegiate championship team, namely, Don Young, and Don Smaill have obtained their degrees in Medicine. The players very wisely decided to gain the benefit of extra experience by participating in the Montreal senior city league. This experience should stand them in good stead by the time the intercollegiate season rolls along, and should enable them to provide sufficient competition for the champion Varsity team throughout the season.

In the other types of competition during the balance of the season, namely, boxing, wrestling and fencing and gymnastics, McGill teams are working hard and they have a fair chance of regaining the championships in the first three named from Queen's and in the latter from Toronto.

INTEREST RATES AFFECT INCOME

Income on McGill University's investment funds has been reduced from a peak of 5.9 per cent. to four per cent., as a direct result of the trend towards lower interest rates—one of the most vexing problems which college trustees have had to face during recent years—said George C. McDonald, a Governor of the University, speaking at the closing dinner of the initial meeting of the Honorary Advisory Committee on Agriculture at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, last month. Mr. McDonald declared that the financial outlook for 1935-36 is considerably improved but that low interest rates continue to cause concern. In the case of Macdonald College, he pointed out, the reduction in income on the institution's $4,000,000 endowment has totalled almost $80,000.

FAKE TOMAHAWKS DISCOVERED

The sale of manufactured tomahawks as originals used by the early American Indians is the latest "racket" born of the depression, according to E. Lionel Judah, secretary of the McGill University Museum Committee, who says that stone implements shaped to resemble the hatchets or axes of the North American aborigines were offered to him as ancient specimens found in the bed of the St. Lawrence River near Montreal. The McCord National Museum has procured two of the fake tomahawks and they have been placed on exhibition alongside several authentic specimens.

RENOVATIONS TO COST OVER $50,000

It will cost more than $50,000 to remodel the McTavish Street residence of the late Sir Arthur Currie for use as the University's new Faculty Club. This announcement was made following a meeting of the Board of Governors of the University in September.

Rhodes House, Oxford: And Its Founder

(Continued from Page 44)

the "Craftsmen's Stone." On it is written an inscription in Latin, which may be translated to read: "Herbert Baker, architect; Oscar Faber, engineer; Henry Martin, contractor; Francis Smith, foreman; and Herbert Stephen, clerk of the works, have worked together to construct this building."

None but the best materials have been used in the erection of the building, and skilled craftsmen have been given an opportunity to exhibit their technique at its best. Such opportunities are rare in this machine age, and the result is most satisfactory.

Rhodes House is recognized by competent authorities as having successfully surmounted the difficulties of reconciling the 20th century with the mediaeval and renaissance in Oxford architecture. It is a noble building, generously planned and most ably conceived and erected under the guiding hand of a great architect—Sir Herbert Baker—in a spirit that is typical of the great Imperialist after whom it is named.

The Installation of Principal Morgan

(Continued from Page 33)

faction that we, the students of McGill, learned last spring of the appointment of such an outstanding scholar and administrator to guide our academic destinies, and one who has always a keen interest in the welfare of his students," he declared. "Already our Principal has convinced us that he intends to continue this policy. This is evident today, as this is the first time in the history of McGill University that the students have been represented on such an occasion."

The final words of welcome were expressed by Dr. H. P. Whidden, Chancellor of McMaster University, who, speaking on behalf of the Canadian Universities Conference, extended a message from "those engaged in the work of higher education in this new country."

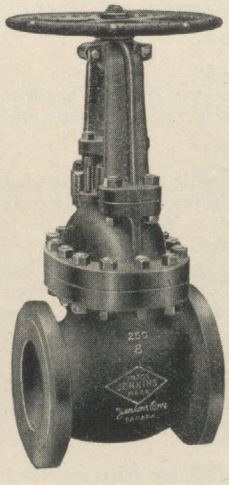
"We are glad to welcome to our Canadian brotherhood as educationist and administrator, one who has had not only the experience of a highly specialized scholar and student but one who has been a pioneer in administration," he said. "We bid you welcome, Mr. Principal, as you take your new work for youth, for Canada, for the Empire and for the world."

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Personals

THE McGILL NEWS welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society, McGill University, Montreal. Items for the Spring issue should be forwarded prior to February 15.

AIKMAN, E. P., B.Sc. '32, M.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '35, has been placed in charge of the new physical laboratory of the General Chemical Company, New York City.

ALGUIRE, A. ROSS, M.D. '05, of Cornwall, Ont., has been elected a member of the Council of the Ontario Medical Association.

ALQUIRE, J. C., B.C.L. '80, and Mrs. Alquire, of Cornwall, Ont., recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Alquire has been registrar for Stormont County for 44 years.

AULD, GEORGE E., B.Arch. '33, and G. Everett Wilson, B.Arch. '34, have opened an architectural office under the name of Wilson and Auld, in the Beaver Hall Building, Montreal.

AYLEN, PETER, Past Student, who has been staff announcer for the Canadian Radio Commission at Ottawa and Toronto, has been appointed manager of Station CRCW, at Windsor, Ont.

BAZIN, A. T., M.D. '94, of Montreal, has been elected President for the next two years of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

BEAMISH, O. F., M.D. '21, of Kemptville, Ont., attended the International Post Graduate Medical Assembly in Detroit and the annual Medical Fortnight in New York.

BIRKETT, BRIG.-GEN. H. S., M.D. '86, LL.D. '21, has retired from the presidency of the MacKay Institute for Protestant Deaf Mutes, Montreal, and has become its first honorary president.

BLAIR, ALLAN W., M.D. '28, has been granted a fellowship at the Memorial Hospital, New York, where he will specialize in the treatment of cancer and allied diseases.

BROWN, ROBERT ANDERSON, B.A. '35, has been awarded the $300 scholarship in the Department of Geological Sciences presented to McGill University by Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Adams.

BUSH, HAROLD F., B.Sc. '22, has been appointed plant supervisor for the Quebec division of the Bell Telephone Company after service as transmission engineer for the Quebec division.

CALDER, DOUGLAS S., Ph.D. '35, has been appointed senior demonstrator in chemistry at the University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.

CALDWELL, DR. WILLIAM, Emeritus Professor of Moral Philosophy, has been awarded a Masaryk Silver Medal by Czecho-Slovakia in recognition of his contributions to the national well-being of that country.

CLAY, CLEMENT C., M.D. '32, who was formerly engaged in general practice in Yonkers, N.Y., has been awarded a full fellowship in hospital administration at the University of Chicago by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Dr. Clay expects to remain in Chicago until next June.

CRUTCHFIELD, NELSON, Past Student, defencemen and centre player with the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League, was seriously injured in an automobile accident near Shawinigan Falls, Que., on September 28.

CUSHING, H. B., B.A. '92, M.D. '98, Professor of Paediatrics at McGill, lectured in the Middle West of the United States during October.

DAVIS, MRS. H. R. L. (Olea Montgomery, Phy.Ed. '26), has finished her bronze of an Eskimo, entitled, "Arrival of Civilized Man." It was shown in the Vancouver Art Gallery at the annual British Columbia Artists' Exhibition this fall.

DAVISON, JAMES L., B.Com. '34, has joined the staff of Cutten, Foster & Sons Ltd., Toronto.

DEWAR, CHARLES L., B.Sc. '21, M.Sc. '22, who has been outside plant engineer with the Bell Telephone Company in Montreal, has been appointed outside plant and transmission engineer with the same concern.

DOHAN, JOHN S., D.D.S. '19, head of the Department of Prosthetic Dentistry at McGill, was made a Fellow of the American College of Dentists at the annual meeting of the American Dental Association in New Orleans, La., in October.

DORAN, HAROLD J., B.Arch. '31, has opened an office in the Castle Building, Stanley Street, Montreal.

DRYSDALE, H. RAYMOND, M.D. '33, has begun the practice of internal medicine in Rochester, N.Y.

DUNCAN, G. R., Jr., B.Eng. '35, is now registered in the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University.

EGERTON, REV. NORMAN, B.A. '23, of Waterloo, Que., has been elected President of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College Alumni Association.

ELDER, AUBREY H., B.A. '10, B.C.L. '13, K.C., of Montreal, has been elected a director of the John B. Stetson Company (Canada) Limited.

FOREMAN, A. E., B.Sc. '03, M.E.I.C., has been appointed Associate Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of British Columbia, succeeding Prof. E. G. Mathewson, who has retired.

FORAN, HERBERT PAUL, B.A. '21, M.Sc. '22, has been posthumously awarded a Silver Medal and a special diploma by L'Institut Historique et Heraldique de France for his scientific work, "Thoughts on Science."

GALLEY, JOHN V., B.Sc. '20, is now Vice-President of the Bakelite Dental Products, Inc., New York.

GILL, MacLEAN J., M.D. '32, is practising as a specialist in diseases of infants and children in Concord, N.H.

GOOCH, HAROLD C., B.Sc. '22, now an engineer with the Tidewater Oil Co., in Detroit, has been appointed a member of the lubricants division of the standards committee of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

GORDON, ALVAL H., M.D. '99, of Montreal, has been elected Vice-President of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, and also Vice-President of the American Clinical and Climatological Association.

HARKIN, F. McD., M.D. '85, F.A.S.S., health officer of the Department of Public Health of the City of Marquette, Michigan, was recently the recipient of congratulations on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his graduation from McGill.

HARRIS, H. L., D.D.S. '34, having completed a year of post-graduate study in the Montreal General, Children's Memorial and Royal Victoria hospitals in Montreal, has opened practice in Kentville, N.S.

HILL, WALTER H. P., B.A. '30, M.D. '34, who is holding one of the post-graduate scholarships of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire and doing graduate work in medicine in London, has been appointed to the same scholarship for a second year.

HINDS, REV. HENRY E. G., B.Sc. (Arts) '29, who has completed two years of post-graduate work in Scotland after

graduation in theology from McMaster University, has become pastor of King Street Baptist Church, Kitchener, Ont.

HASLAM, R. N. H., Ph.D. '33, has been appointed to the staff of the University of Saskatchewan.

HEARD, J. F., M.A. '30, Ph.D. '32, has been appointed to the staff of the Dunlap Observatory, University of Toronto.

HUDSON, S. CLAUDE, B.S.A. '30, assistant economist of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has been granted an assistantship at Cornell University where he will pursue studies in agricultural economics leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

HYDE, LT.-COL. W. C., D.S.O., B.Arch. '15, has retired from the command of the 2nd Montreal Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, and has been succeeded by Lt.-Col. R. A. Fraser, B.A. '15.

JOHNSTON, KENNETH B., M.D. '22, of Montreal, attended the convention of the American Academy of Opthalmology and Otolaryngology in Cincinnati.

JOSEPH, PHILIP, LL.B. '24, was in Montreal recently from Tel'Aviv, Palestine, where he has been practising for some years.

KAMM, MISS JOSEPHINE, B.A. '27, M.Sc. '29, who holds the degree of M.B. and Ch.B. from Edinburgh University, has been on a visit to Canada after having been engaged in social service work in connection with leading hospitals in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

KEITH, FRASER S., B.Sc. '03, has been re-elected President of the Horticultural Society of St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

LAMB, ARTHUR S., M.D. '17, has been re-elected President of the Province of Quebec Track and Field Association.

LEACOCK, DR. STEPHEN, Chairman of the Department of Economics and Political Science at McGill, has been elected Honorary President of the Montreal Branch of the Dickens Fellowship.

LEWIS, MISS ESTHER, B.A. '21, Grad. Nurse '33, after having served for two years on the staff of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Montreal, has been appointed Supervisor of the same Order's work in London, Ont.

LIGHTHALL, G. R., B.C.L. '82, has been elected President of the Montreal Branch of the Royal Astronomical Society.

LUKE, J. CORBUS, B.A. '27, M.D. '31, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

LYMAN, WARREN S., M.D. '03, has been elected Honorary Secretary of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

McCAMMON, J. W., B.Sc. '12, of Montreal, has been appointed one of the members of the newly-created Quebec Electricity Commission by the government of that province.

MacDOUGALL, JOHN G., M.D. '97, of Halifax, has been re-elected President of the Nova Scotia Medical Board.

McDOUGALL, D. H., B.Sc. '22, who has been plant supervisor of the Bell Telephone Company for the Quebec district, has been appointed division plant superintendent for its Eastern Ontario Division.

McNAUGHTON, JOHN L., B.A. '15, Principal of Walkerville Collegiate Institute, Windsor, Ont., has been elected President of District No. 1 of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation.

McNEILL, REV. DR. JOHN T., B.A. '09, M.A. '10, of Chicago, has published an interesting volume entitled, "Makers of Christianity," a study of some of the great characters of Christian history during the past thousand years.

MAMCHUR, STEPHEN W., B.A., M.A. '34, is studying for the degree of Ph.D. in sociology at Yale University.

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MARSHALL, ARTHUR J., B.A. '33, has been ordained a deacon in the Church of England by the Bishop of Montreal and has assumed duty as assistant at the Church of St. John the Divine, in Verdun, Que.

MARTIN, C. F., B.A. '88, M.D. '92, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, attended the three day meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges in Toronto, in October.

MARTIN, H. DESMOND, B.A. '34, who was detained by Chinese authorities in Northwest Kansu, early in September, was released late in that month, the British Embassy at Peiping was informed.

MIGNAULT, HON. PIERRE B., B.C.L. '78, LL.D. '20, of Montreal, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Paris on November 9.

MONTGOMERY, GEORGE H. A., B.C.L. '97, K.C., of Montreal, has been elected President of the Canadian Bar Association.

MORGAN, PRINCIPAL A. E., M.A., has been elected a member of the Board of Governors of Lower Canada College succeeding the late Sir Arthur Currie.

MOTLEY, PHILLIPS C., B.A. '34, L.R.S.M. (London), is studying for the degree of Bachelor of Music. In September last he was appointed organist and choirmaster of the First Baptist Church, Montreal.

NAYLOR, REV. PROF. R. K., B.A. '06, has been elected President of the Fellowship of the West, in Montreal.

OLDHAM, MISS FRANCES, B.Sc. '34, M.Sc. '35, has been appointed to an assistantship in the Department of Pharmacology at McGill.

PAYTON, RUSSELL T., B.A. '32, is now associated with the firm of Alexander Stark, Toronto.

PEDLEY, FRANK G., B.A. '13, M.D. '16, of Montreal, has been elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Canadian Association of Occupational Therapy.

PETERSON, REV. NORMAN E., B.A. '20, L.Th., has been appointed Rector of the Church of St. Columba, Montreal.

PROUDFOOT, D. G., B.A. '19, B.Sc. '20, who is now an engineer with the Phillips Petroleum Company at Bartlesville, Okla., has been appointed a member of the Lubricants Division of the Standards Committee of the Society of Automotive Engineers, and also of the sectional committee on petroleum products of the American Standards Association.

REID, COLONEL G. ERIC, B.A. '15, of London, Ont., has been chosen First Vice-President of the Ontario Command of the Canadian Legion.

ROSE, PROF. H. J., B.A. '04, M.A., of the University of St. Andrews, is spending the first term of the academic year at Harvard University as visiting Professor in the Department of Classics.

ROSS, CHARLES C., B.Sc. '09, formerly with the Department of the Interior and more recently engaged in consulting practice in Calgary, has joined the Aberhart Administration in Alberta as Minister of Lands and Mines.

ROSS, MISS SONNETTE, B.A. '35, has been appointed intermediate girls' work secretary at the Montreal Y.W.C.A.

RUSSELL, COLIN K., B.A. '97, M.D. '01, of Montreal, attended the sessions in London of the International Neurological Congress, of which he is one of the vice-presidents.

SIMPSON, J. C., B.Sc. (Arts) '07, LL.D., Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine, attended the three day meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges in Toronto in October.

SMITH, MISS HELEN M., Grad.Nurse '32, has been appointed public health nurse in Perth, Ontario.

STANTON, R. H., C.A. '31, has been appointed one of the auditors of the Province of Quebec.

STEWART, GIBB J., B.C.L. '34, has opened law offices in the Hotel Wilhelmina, Montreal.

SURVEYER, HON. MR. JUSTICE E. FABRE, B.C.L. '96, during the summer delivered a series of lectures before the Hague Academy of International Law, being the first Canadian jurist to address that body. He was nominated one of the organizers of the International Association of Comparative Law Congress to be held at the Hague in 1937 and also created an honorary member of the Association des Auditeurs of the International Law Academy.

TAYLOR, G. DOUGLAS, M.D. '28, has returned to Montreal to enter practice after four years of study in New York and Boston clinics.

THORNTON, R. L., B.Sc. (Arts) '30, Ph.D. '33, has been appointed to the staff of the department of physics, University of Michigan.

TIDMARSH, CLARENCE J., B.A. '16, M.A. '22, M.D. '24, has rejoined the staff of the Department of Medicine at the University, after having pursued research on diseases of the digestive system at the Lahey Institute in Boston.

TRIHEY, LT.-COL. H. J., B.C.L. '00, has retired as one of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners under the recent reorganization of harbour services throughout the Dominion.

TURNER, PHILIP J., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.C., Professor of Building Construction at McGill, who spent the summer in England, did special research work there in the study of library buildings for the Library School of McGill University.

WALES, J. GRACE, B.A. '03, of the English Department at the University of Wisconsin, has presented the Redpath Library with three studies of Shakespeare which have been published in the transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.

WARD, E. RUSSELL, D.D.S. '34, after spending a year of post graduate study in the Montreal General, Children's Memorial, and Royal Victoria hospitals in Montreal, has opened practice in Montreal in the Medical Arts Building.

WELDON, R. LAURENCE, B.Sc. '17, M.Sc. '20, has been elected a member of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Club of New York.

WHITE, J. A. G., B.Sc. '11, of Toronto, has been elected President of the newly-formed Ontario Hydro Branch No. 277 of the Canadian Legion.

WILSON, G. EVERETT, B.Arch. '34, and George E. Auld, B.Arch. '33, have opened an architectural office under the name of Wilson and Auld, in the Beaver Hall Building, Montreal.

WOODS, JAMES H., C.M.G., Past Student, Editor of the *Calgary Herald*, served as Chairman of the Canadian delegation attending the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva.

YOUNG, GEORGE A., B.Sc. '98, M.Sc. '01, Chief Geologist of the Department of Mines at Ottawa, has been elected President of the Royal Society of Canada after having served for some time as its Secretary.

Graduates who were successful in gaining election to the House of Commons at the recent general election included: S. W. Jacobs, B.C.L. '93, K.C., Montreal Cartier; H. R. Emmerson, B.Sc. '08, Westmorland; Wilfrid Girouard, B.C.L. '16, Drummond-Arthabaska; Maurice C. Lalonde, B.C.L. '17, Labelle; Hon. Wilfred Gariepy, B.C.L. '02, Three Rivers; A. B. Hyndman, M.D. '15, Carleton; A. M. Young, M.D. '06, Saskatoon.

Graduates who were unsuccessful included: A. A. Macdonald, M.D. '02, Kings, P.E.I.; R. L. Calder, B.C.L. '06, Chambly-Rouville; J. C. Moore, D.V.S. '97, M.D. '01, Chateauguay-Huntingdon; Salluste Lavery, B.C.L. '12, Montreal Cartier; L. B. Almond, B.Sc. '26, Montreal, Mount Royal; Jean Penverne, B.C.L. '20, Montreal, Outremont; Hon. J. H. Dillon, B.C.L. '07, Montreal, St. Ann; Shirley G. Dixon, B.A. '11, B.C.L. '14, K.C., Montreal, St. Antoine-Westmount; Hon. A. Knatchbull-Hugessen, B.A. '12, B.C.L. '14, Montreal, St. Lawrence-St. George; W. W. Lynch, M.D. '98, Sherbrooke; John T. Hackett, B.C.L. '09, K.C., Stanstead; J. Noel Beauchamp, B.C.L. '16, K.C., Wright; A. P. Murtagh, M.D. '17, Cochrane; M. J. Maloney, M.D. '97, Renfrew South.

Correspondence

The opinions expressed in this column are those of our correspondents. We present them, as being of interest to our readers, without endorsing the points they bring to attention. Contributors to the department, when submitting letters for consideration, are asked to write as briefly as is reasonably possible.—Editor, THE McGILL NEWS.

To the Editor of *The McGill News:*

Sir,—In Ontario and Quebec many people have become accustomed to associate the name Varsity with the University of Toronto. When one considers that Varsity is really only an abbreviation for University it seems strange that we should accept it without resentment.

Every university student is a Varsity student and McGill graduates are necessarily Varsity graduates. When travelling one is frequently asked, "Are you a Varsity man?", meaning, of course, a university graduate. To answer "No" always arouses confusion of ideas, if the answer is given, "No, I am a McGill man," or "No, I am a Queen's man," etc., and to grant the University of Toronto the title of Varsity means something must be taken away from the associations of other universities.

Yours sincerely,

H. O. HOWITT,
(Medicine '04)

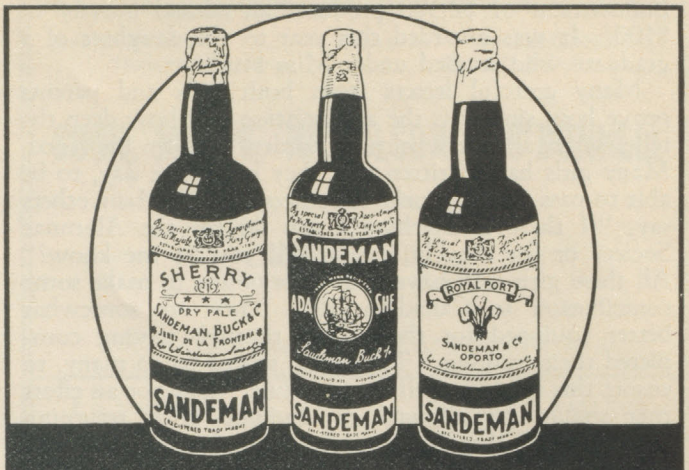
Guelph, Ont.

Alumnae Scholarship Fund

In submitting the list of subscribers to the McGill Alumnae Scholarship Fund the members of the Committee would like to express their gratitude to all those who, by their support, have made the work possible. It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of these loans and bursaries which are given each year. Mrs. Walter Vaughan, warden of the Royal Victoria College, has assured us that since the Fund was opened, four years ago, there has come to her knowledge no instance of an able woman student who has had to leave college for financial reasons alone. That this should have been so during this unusually difficult period is most gratifying, and holds out great hope for the future of the Fund.

The loans and bursaries are not competitive, since the object is to give help where it is most needed, but a high standard of work is always demanded and only serious students are considered. Originally (in 1931), the aim was to meet the need of those third and fourth year students who had entered college with no thought of financial difficulties and who, later on, because of depressed conditions found themselves in danger of having to abandon their courses. And it was with the idea of conserving good college material that a Committee was formed and an appeal made. So understanding and responsive were all those who were approached that there has never been a time when the Funds have been quite exhausted. The main objective has been to keep the Loan Fund and the Bursary Fund in a healthy condition, and only to build up an Endowment Fund when gifts were so allocated. This Fund now amounts to $500. In all, since 1931, bursaries amounting to $2,635 and loans amounting to $1,050 have been granted. Loans returned amount to $280. No interest is charged.

The Committee was honoured by being asked to administer the Ethel Hurlbatt Memorial Fund. This



SANDEMAN
PORTS & SHERRIES



Sandeman Ports

Light Ruby	$1.50
Superior	1.75
V.S.O.	2.00
Royal	3.00

Sandeman Sherries

★★★ Dry Pale	$1.40
Armada	1.75
★★★★★ Dry	1.75

TUCKETTS
PREFERRED
PANETELA
reduced to
10¢
FORMERLY 2 FOR 25¢

Endowment of $2,500 produces an annual bursary of $100. It was awarded this year to the daughter of a graduate who studied under Miss Hurlbatt.

Many grateful letters from both girls and parents prove how sincere is the appreciation and how deep the relief when an overwhelming burden has been lightened. Many girls have written that they hope, one day, to be able to pass on the benefit to someone else. Many others say, "If there is anything I can do for the Alumnae Society or for the University will you let me know?" All these girls will have it in their power to make some contribution to Canadian life. They are somewhat better equipped for their work through having completed their training. The effort, shared by so many, to ensure this result is well worth while. It is not an effort that should be allowed to dwindle with returning prosperity (if that be in store). One needs no special equipment of imagination to realize that among McGill's 500 women there will always be the unexpected set-back, the unpredictable emergency which would mean disaster but for timely help. At a time when it is generally believed that any hope for the future sanity of the world lies in the direction of education, it seems mere common sense to provide that help. And so it is urged that all who have worked—all the conveners who have undertaken the laborious task of collecting from the members of their college years, and all the individual subscribers—should continue their support.

Conveners have been secured for nearly every year since 1908. It is hoped that the list will be completed in time for publication in the next issue of *The McGill News*.

Subscriptions may be sent to Mrs. Gordon Sproule, Honorary-Treasurer of the Fund, 39 Thornhill Avenue, to Mrs. Vaughan, at the R.V.C., or to any member of the Committee.

The following are the names of the subscribers from May 1, 1934, to May 1, 1935: Dr. Maude Abbott, $5; Mrs. Abbott-Smith, $2; Mrs. F. D. Adams, $25; Alpha Gamma Delta, $15; American Women's Club, $50; Miss Martha Brown, $4; Class of 1904, $11; Class of 1909, $40; Class of 1910, $17; Class of 1911, $15; Class of 1913, $7.50; Class of 1916, $16.55; Class of 1917, $143.34; Class of 1919, $77.60; Class of 1927, $10; Class of 1928, $14.25; Class of 1933, $86; Class of 1934, $38; Mrs. C. V. Christie, $5; Mrs. P. Corbett, $10; Delta Gamma Alumnae, $25; Miss M. L. Finley, $25; Miss I. Fleet, $25; Miss Jane Fleet, $57; Mrs. Fraser Gurd, $10; Miss E. G. Hall, $2; Miss Ruth Harvey, $52.45; Mrs. A. Henderson, $10; Miss Jesse Herriott, $10; Miss C. M. Hickson, $5; Miss Caroline Holman, $3; Mrs. A. Hutchison, $25; Edward Baldwin Savage Chapter, I.O.D.E., $20; R. L. S. Chapter, I.O.D.E., $25; Mrs. Kingman, $10; Miss Agnes James, $5; Miss L. C. Lamb, $100; Mrs. Alan G. Law, $25; Mrs. D. S. Lewis, $5; Mrs. W. D. Lighthall, $2; Mrs. George McDonald, $15; Mrs. G. MacDougall, $15; Miss Helen McEwen, $15; Mrs. P. F. McLean, $15; Modern Literature Study Group, $3.46; Mrs. Walter Molson, $10; Outremont and North End Women's Club, $10; Mrs. J. Redpath, $50; Lady Roddick, $10; Mr. P. D. Ross, $50; Miss E. Scott, $10; Miss Jean Snyder, $2; Mrs. R. Starke, $5; Miss Adelaide Van Horne, $10; Mrs. Walter Vaughan, $35; Westmount Women's Club, $15; The Honourable Cairine Wilson, $25; Women Associates of McGill, $50.

(Signed) Mary McDonald,
Chairman.

Deaths

BOLE, REV. THOMAS HAROLD, B.A. '09, in Thorold, Ont., in September, 1935.

BROW, E. R., father of Professor J. B. Brow, B.Sc. '21, M.Sc. '22, and of G. R. Brow, M.D. '20, in Charlottetown, on October 15, 1935.

CHAPMAN, EDMUND C. T., B.Sc. '35, in Montreal, on November 25, 1935.

CARLYLE, DANIEL ALEXANDER, M.D. '01, in Alba, Mo., on September 27, 1935.

CARRON, LT.-COL. FREDERICK B., M.D. '96, in Brockville, Ont., on August 25, 1935.

CURRIE, REV. DUGALD, B.A. '80, father of George S. Currie, B.A. '11, Governor of the University, in Ottawa, Ont., on November 15, 1935.

DePENCIER, HENRY P., B.Sc. '02, M.Sc. '03, in New York, on November 29, 1935.

DEWEY, MRS., widow of Rev. Dr. F. M. Dewey, B.A. '74, M.A. '82, in Montreal, on November 13, 1935.

DONNELLY, MRS., wife of Thomas F. Donnelly, M.D. '04, and mother of Grace C. Donnelly, B.A. '28, in Toronto, on June 18, 1935.

DORION, MRS. widow of W. A. Dorion, M.D. '02, in Kingston, Ont., on September 25, 1935.

DUCLOS, MRS., wife of Judge C. A. Duclos, B.A. '81, B.C.L. '84 and mother of Victor E. Duclos, B.A. '15, in Montreal, on October 26, 1935.

EBBITT, STUART NEVISON, B.Com. '33, near Eastray Station, Que., on September 7, 1935.

ELLIS, DAVID H., B.Sc. '25, M.Sc. '26, in Bulawayo, Rhodesia, on November 23, 1935.

EVANS, GRIFFITH, M.D. '64, in Bangor, Wales, on December 7, 1935.

FERGUSON, WILLIAM ADAM, B.A. '81, M.D. '84, in Moncton, N.B., on October 2, 1935.

GARIEPY, MRS., wife of Wilfrid Gariepy, B.C.L. '02, M.P., in Three Rivers, Que., on October 25, 1935.

GREIG REV. JOHN G., Past Student, in Valleyfield, Que., on November 6, 1935.

HALL, MRS., wife of John S. Hall, B.Sc. '14, in Calgary, on September 30, 1935.

HENDERSON, ANDREW, M.D. '80, of Powell River, B.C., in Vancouver, on September 19, 1935.

HOLLING, MRS., wife of Rev. T. E. Holling, and mother of Stanley A. Holling, B.A. '17, M.D. '21, in Toronto, on November 15, 1935.

HOUSTON, DAVID WALKER, M.D. '81, at Troy, N.Y., on September 11, 1935.

MACALISTER, MRS., wife of A. W. G. Macalister, B.C.L. '00, K.C., in Quebec, on October 13, 1935.

MACFARLANE, MRS. FREDERICK S., (Annie Louise Smith, B.A. '97) in Westmount, Que., on September 15, 1935.

MacGREGOR, REV. ARCHIBALD FARQUHARSON, D.D. B.A. '77, in Toronto, on October 28, 1935.

McLEOD, MRS., widow of Professor C. H. McLeod, B.Sc. '73, one-time Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, and mother of Mrs. Gordon S. Raphael, B.A. '03, C. K. McLeod, B.Sc. '13, and the late Lieut. George Donald McLeod, R.A.F., B.Sc. '16, in Vancouver, in August, 1935.

McLEOD, NEIL, B.A. '23, M.D. '27, at Lakewood, N.J., on September 23, 1935.

McLEAN, MISS JEAN A., B.A. '29, in Westmount, on September 25, 1935.

MacVICAR, MRS., wife of Rev. Dr. J. H. MacVicar, B.A. '85, in Toronto, on October 20, 1935.

PENNY, E. G., former Member of Parliament, father of A. G. Penny, B.A. '09, in Montreal, on October 1, 1935.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM A. T., D.V.S. '92, M.D. '96, in Ponca City, Okla., on October 26, 1935.

Deaths—*Continued*

ROSS, WILLIAM KIDD, M.D. '83, in Toronto, on October 27, 1935.

RUTHERFORD, JOHN BULMER, B.Com. '21, in Montreal, on October 8, 1935.

SHAW, HOWARD MESSENGER, M.D. '95, in Ashland, Ore., on September 13, 1935.

SMITH, REV. REGINALD JAMES, B.A. '25, in British Guiana, in August, 1935.

SMITH, WILLIAM DUNCAN, M.D. '90, in Edmonton, on October 23, 1935.

SMITH, MRS., widow of Robert C. Smith, B.C.L. '81, D.C.L. '14, in London, England, on September 26, 1935.

TRAINOR, JOHN BRETT, M.D. '97, in Fall River, Mass., on September 20, 1935.

TRUDEL, LUCIEN J., Past Student, accidentally drowned at Sacré-Coeur, Que., on September 30, 1935.

WHITCOMB, FRANK, father of Frank O. Whitcomb, B.Sc. '07, and Harold A. Whitcomb, M.D. '21, in Smith's Falls, Ont., on September 26, 1935.

WIELAND, ANDREW S., father of Walter A. Wieland, B.A. '17, in Montreal, on October 30, 1935.

WILLIAMS, JAMES ALLAN, M.D. '95, in Quebec, on August 11, 1935.

YUILL, COLONEL HARRY HOGG, B.Sc. '09, M.Sc. '10, D.S.O., M.C., in Vancouver, on September 3, 1935.

Births

ABBOTT—In Toronto, on September 24, to Donald S. Abbott, and Mrs. Abbott (Mona Crabtree, B.A. '30), a son.

ABBOTT—In Montreal, on November 11, to Arthur C. Abbott, B.Sc. '26, and Mrs. Abbott, a son.

ACKMAN—In Montreal, on September 15, to F. Douglas Ackman, M.D. '23, and Mrs. Ackman, a son.

ALLISON—In Montreal, on September 26, to Eric F. Allison, B.Com. '32, and Mrs. Allison, a son.

ANTLIFF—In Toronto, on September 17, to William S. Antliff, B.Com. '20, and Mrs. Antliff (Greta Dougall, B.Com. '21), a daughter.

BIELER—In Montreal, on October 1, to G. D. A. Bieler and Mrs. Bieler (Mrs. Margaret Bieler, B.A. '33), a son.

DONOHUE—In Montreal, on October 6, to A. T. Donohue, D.D.S. '32, and Mrs. Donohue, a daughter.

DUCKWORTH—In Montreal, on October 29, to J. M. C. Duckworth, B.A. '27, M.A. '28, and Mrs. Duckworth, a daughter.

DURNFORD—In Montreal, on September 17, to A. T. Galt Durnford, B.Arch. '22, and Mrs. Durnford, a son.

ELLIS—In Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, on August 26, to David H. Ellis, B.Sc. '25, M.Sc. '26, and Mrs. Ellis (Kathleen Newnham, B.A. '22), a son.

FIANDER—In Montreal, on October 8, to Rev. R. G. Fiander, B.A. '28, and Mrs. Fiander, a son.

GARDNER—In Montreal, on October 20, to Adolph A. Gardner, B.A. '16, and Mrs. Gardner, a son.

GLASSCO—In Quebec, on August 30, to John Grant Glassco, B.Com. '25, C.A. '27, and Mrs. Glassco, a son.

HART—In Ottawa, on November 2, to L. F. C. Hart, B.Sc. '21, and Mrs. Hart, a son.

HUNGERFORD—In Montreal, on September 14, to Stewart J. Hungerford, B.A.Sc. '31, and Mrs. Hungerford (Dorothy Brown, B.A. '32,)a son.

KING—In Vancouver, on July 27, to Norman King and Mrs. King (Dylora Swencisky, past student), a son.

LAISHLEY—In Montreal, on September 27, to H. Laishley, D.D.S. '23, and Mrs. Laishley, a son.

LAFLEUR—In Montreal, on August 27, to Henri G. Lafleur, B.A. '29, and Mrs. Lafleur, twin sons.

LESLIE—In Montreal, on November 13, to Charles W. Leslie, B.A. '27, B.C.L. '32, and Mrs. Leslie, a son.

LEWIS—In Montreal, on September 7, to Archibald S. Lewis, and Mrs. Lewis (Virginia Snowdon, B.A. '33), a daughter.

MACAULAY—In Ottawa, on October 10, to Archibald F. Macaulay, M.D. '26, and Mrs. Macaulay, a son.

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JOHN F. CHISHOLM G. MILLER HYDE
H. LARRATT SMITH EDMOND H. EBERTS
H. WEIR DAVIS

Births—*Continued*

MINNES—In Ottawa, on October 24, to Flight-Lieutenant R. C. Minnes, B.Sc. '28, and Mrs. Minnes, a daughter.

MOORE—In Valleyfield, on October 29, to Ernest N. Moore, B.A. '23, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Moore, a son.

NIXON—In London, Ont., on September 17, to W. Z. Nixon, and Mrs. Nixon (Helen B. MacLennan, B.Sc. in Arts '19, M.D.), a daughter.

PERRAULT—In Montreal, on October 18, to Rene B. Perrault, B.Arch. '21, and Mrs. Perrault, a daughter.

PORTEOUS—In Montreal, on September 4, to John G. Porteous, B.C.L. '27, and Mrs. Porteous, a daughter.

POWERS—In Montreal, on October 9, to M. H. Powers, B.A. M.D. '34, and Mrs. Powers, a son.

RALFE—In Tokyo, Japan, on October 9, to Robert D. Ralfe, and Mrs. Ralfe (Marion B. Craick, B.A. '31), a daughter.

ROCHESTER—In Ottawa, on October 9, to Bertram C. Rochester, B.Sc. '23, and Mrs. Rochester, a son.

SCHLESINGER—In Montreal, on November 4, to Israel Schlesinger, M.D. '28, and Mrs. Schlesinger, a son.

SHAPIRO—In Montreal, on November 5, to L. A. Shapiro, B.A. '28, M.D. '32, and Mrs. Shapiro, a son.

TURNER—In Montreal, on May 22, to C. H. Turner, M.D. '32, and Mrs. Turner, a daughter.

WADE—In Santa Ana, California, on November 6, to Robert S. Wade, M.D. '25, and Mrs. Wade (Isabelle Scriver, B.A. '27), a son.

WEVRICK—In Montreal, on September 20, to Noah A. Wevrick, B.Sc. '25, and Mrs. Wevrick, a daughter.

YOUNG—In Iroquois Falls, Ont., on October 10, to H. Maitland Young, M.D. '19, and Mrs. Young, a son.

Marriages

ATKINSON—In Saint John, N.B., on August 10, Miss Annie B. Sommerville, to Hammond Johnson Atkinson, M.Sc. '26, Ph.D. '34, of Macdonald College, Que.

AYERS—In Montreal, on November 2, Miss Audrey M. Winkler, to Harold Eugene Ayers, B.Com. '28, both of Montreal.

BACON—In Dunham, Que., on August 20, Miss Adelaide F. Turner, to Thomas H. Bacon, B.Sc. '11, of Montreal.

BALDWIN—In Buckingham, Que., on October 26, Miss Dorothy I. Copping, to William Alanson Baldwin, B.Sc. '29, both of Buckingham.

BELL—In Montreal, on October 5, Miss Katherine Jean Trotter, to Adam Carr Bell, M.Sc., Ph.D. '34, both of Montreal.

BOLTON—In Montreal, on September 18, Miss Elizabeth A. Robertson, daughter of the late A. Armour Robertson, B.A. '90, M.D. '94, to Richard Ernest Bolton, Past Student, both of Montreal.

BRABANDER—In Montreal, on September 17, Miss Fredajean A. Pashley, to Joachim O. W. Brabander, M.D. '32, both of Montreal.

CHURCH-HAY—In Quebec, on October 12, Miss Margaret R. Hay, B.A. '33, to Charles B. Gardner Church, M.D. '33, of Perth, Ont., son of H. C. Church, M.D. '03, and Mrs. Church, of Ottawa.

COMMON—In Montreal, on October 2, Miss Alice Common, Past Student, to Harold C. Pearson.

COPLAND—In Sherbrooke, on August 24, Miss Dorothy Irene Dean, to Charles Leslie Copland, B.A. '26, of Montreal.

COUSENS-BENNETT—In Montreal, on September 7, Miss Phyllis Bennett, B.A. '34, to Kingsley Cousens, B.Com. '32.

CUNLIFFE—In Pasadena, California, on August 23, Miss Mary Cunliffe, Past Student, of Montreal, to Frederick J. Moore, of Los Angeles.

DANCEY-McEWEN—In Huntingdon, Que., in August, Miss Marjorie McEwen, B.A. '30, to Travis Dancey, B.A. '30, M.D. '34.

DAVIDSON—In New Canaan, Conn., on October 2, Miss Dorothea S. Stearns, to John A. Davidson, B.Sc. '28, M.D. '33, of Montreal.

DAVIES—In Kilmar, Que., in August, Miss Alice W. Sancton, Past Student, to Malcom de F. Davies, B.A. '34.

DONIGAN—In Montreal, on September 28, Miss Mary G. Stead, to Maurice Lee Donigan, D.D.S. '24.

DRAPER—In Montreal, on September 10, Mrs. Jennie Draper, to George Collier Draper, B.Sc. '14, both of Montreal.

EAVES—In Montreal, in September, Miss Kathleen Eaves, B.A. '28, to Richard G. Weldon, of Saint John, N.B.

EDMISON-VERCOE—In Windsor, Ont., on August 28, Miss Alice M. Vercoe, B.A. '35, to John Alexander Edmison, Past Student, of Montreal.

ESSERY—In Montreal, on August 24, Miss Margaret Louise Essery, B.A. '32, to George Hubert Nicholson, M.A., of Burlington, Vt.

FERGUSON—In Ste. Therese, Que., in September, Miss Margery Ruel, to Allen Andrew Ferguson, B.Sc. '31, of Montreal.

FORD—In September, Miss Alice Irene Greaver, of Inverness, Que., to Robert Graeme Ford, B.Sc. '32, of Portneuf, Que.

FORSEY—In Saint John, N.B., on November 9, Miss Ina Harriet Roberts, to Eugene A. Forsey, B.A. '25, M.A. '26, of Montreal.

FOSBERY—In Stratford-on-Avon, England, on September 10, Miss Gertrude Cooke, of Arundel, Que., to Charles Saunderson Fosbery, O.B.E., M.A., LL.D. '26, of Pangbourne-on-the-Thames, England.

HAWLEY—In Rouyn, Que., in October, Miss Alberta S. Forbes-Toby, of Montreal, to Eric Farwell Hawley, B.Sc. '31, of Amos, Que.

HENNIGER—In Upper Kennetcook, N.S., on October 12, Miss Ella B. Henniger, to James Perry Henniger, B.Eng. '32, of Smith's Falls, Ont.

HICKS—In Windsor, Ont., on November 23, Miss Mary H. Phillips, to Frederick G. Hicks, M.D. '34, of Dearborn, Mich.

HOLT—In Montreal, on September 14, Miss Margaret H. Day, to Matthew Cochrane Holt, B.C.L. '30, both of Montreal.

HOWE—In Montreal, on June 29, Miss Hazel Howe, Past Student, to W. Harrison Terry.

JENKINS—In Aylmer, Que., on August 24, Miss Margaret Winnifred Dixon, to Lloyd Harold Jenkins, M.A. '30, of Ottawa.

JOHNSON—In Montreal, on September 7, Miss Alma E. Johnson, B.A. '32, to Dent Harrison, Jr., both of Montreal.

JONES—In Montreal, on September 25, Miss Florence Helena Jones, B.A. '34, to Frank F. Sargent, of Port Arthur, Ont.

KOSTER—In Belleville, Ont., on August 17, Miss Lois La Roche, to Basil McDonald Koster, M.D. '22, of Kingston, Ont.

LITTLEFIELD—In Sherbrooke, Que., on October 26, Miss Alice Jean Sangster, to Leland Aaron Littlefield, M.D. '31, of Cambridge, Mass.

LYNCH—In Montreal, on September 6, Miss Sheila M. Murphy, to John Gordon Lynch, M.D. '32, both of Montreal.

MacKERCHER—In Ottawa, in August, Miss Helen M. McKibbon, of Owen Sound, Ont., to Donald Angus MacKercher, M.D. '28, of Cobden, Ont.

MacKINNON—In Montreal, on November 9, Miss Eleanor K. MacKinnon, B.Sc. '31, a daughter of George D. MacKinnon, B.Sc. '97, of Sherbrooke, to Thomas G. Fogden, of Toronto.

McGREER—In Long Island, N.Y., on October 21, Mrs. Lester Hett, to E. D'Arcy McGreer, B.A. '26.

McKAY—In New Westminster, B.C., on October 14, Miss Jean Isobel McKay, B.H.S. '29, daughter of J. G. McKay, M.D. '99, and Mrs. McKay, of New Westminster, to Arthur Henry Thomson, of Victoria, B.C.

McKENZIE—In North Bay, Ont., on November 4, Miss Marie L. Robinson, of Montreal, to Rev. John Keith McKenzie, B.A., Past Student.

McMARTIN—In Montreal, on November 16, Miss Ethel Fraser Murray, to William Finlay McMartin, B.A. '30, M.D. '35, both of Montreal.

MAIN—In Montreal, on October 16, Miss Aidrie Main, Past Student, to Donald B. Cruikshank, of Ottawa.

MARTIN—In Greenfield Park, Que., Miss Helen V. Waddington, of Montreal, to Reginald Lee Martin, B.Eng. '33.

MASSEY—In Quebec, on September 18, Miss Jessie A. Knowles, to Ernest Edward Massey, Ph.D. '33, of Montreal.

MITCHELL—In Sudbury, Ont., on June 8, Miss Louise Isabelle Ferguson, of Sudbury, to Wallace Murray Mitchell, B.Sc. '24, of Amherstburg, Ont.

Marriages—*Continued*

MORROW—In Metcalfe, Ont., on October 12, Miss Myrtle Ida Stanley, to Carl Edward Lynn Morrow, B.Sc. '28, M.D. '28, son of Calvin Morrow, M.D. '88, of Metcalfe, Ont.

MURNEN—In Ogdensburg, N.Y., on October 19, Miss Janet Ferguson, to Owen F. Murnen, D.D.S. '33, both of Ogdensburg.

NORMINGTON—In Perth, Ont., on August 24, Miss Margaret Jean Cudworth, of Montreal, to James B. Normington, B.Sc. (Arts) '31, Ph.D. '34, of Rochester, N.Y.

PARSONS—In Tetreaultville, Que., on August 24, Miss Hilda E. Munro, of Montreal, to Rev. Harold Edward Parsons, B.A. '35, of Scotstown, Que.

PETERS—In Philadelphia, in July, Miss Irene Peters, Past Student, to Lucius Gilman, B.Sc., Demonstrator in Chemistry, McGill University.

READ—In Littleton, N.H., on August 20, Miss Alice Hartman Tanner, of Upper Montclair, to Stanley Merritt Read, B.A. '23, M.A. '25, of Chicago, Ill.

RITCHIE—In Montreal, on September 24, Miss Helen Ritchie, Past Student, to James L. McAvity, of Saint John, N.B.

ROSS—In Montreal, on September 11, Miss Dorothy A. Hyde, to Allan Ross, M.D. '27, both of Montreal.

ROWAT—In Beauharnois, Que., on September 18, Kathleen, daughter of Rev. Dr. J. D. Anderson, B.A. '92, and Mrs. Anderson, to Rev. Charles Andrew Ronald Rowat, B.A. '30, son of D. M. Rowat, B.A. '97, B.C.L. '01, and Mrs. Rowat, of Westmount.

SCHAFFNER—In Sydney, N.S., in August, Miss Mabel H. MacPherson, of Halifax, to Vernon Douglas Schaffner, M.D. '30, of Kentville, N.S.

SCHARFE—In Magog, Que., on September 7, Miss Mary E. Dodd, to Ernest Edward Scharfe, M.D. '23, both of Montreal.

SHACKELL-ROWLAND—In Montreal, on June 15, Miss Esther A. Rowland, B.A. '30, to Aubrey C. Shackell, B.Com. '31.

TAIT—In Montreal, on September 19, Miss Elizabeth J. Tait, B.A. '34, to Arthur H. Boultbee, of Martinez, California.

TAYLOR—In Burlington, Ont., on September 2, Miss Mabel L. Green, of Hamilton, to Cyril Maxwell Taylor, B.Arch. '33, of Ottawa.

TROOP—In Ottawa, on August 24, Miss Mary Alexandra Attwood, to William Hamilton Troop, M.A. '29, Ph.D., both of Ottawa.

WILSON—In September, Miss Janet Grace Seaman, of Alberton, P.E.I., to Charles Vernon Wilson, M.Sc., Ph.D. '33, of Birch Hills, Sask.

WOODLEY—In Quebec, on September 2, Miss Elsie C. Woodley, B.A. '30, M.A. '32, to George H. Hodson.

WRIGHT—In Fredericton, N.B., on October 5, Miss Margaret B. Richards, to C. Cunningham Wright, Past Student, son of George C. Wright, B.A. '84, B.C.L. '86, K.C., and Mrs. Wright, of Ottawa.

Class Notes

SCIENCE '03

A reunion of the Class of Science '03 was held in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on October 4, at which J. Hod. Stovel acted as host. Gordon Gale, of Ottawa, was elected Class President and Fraser S. Keith, of Montreal, was re-elected to office as Class Secretary. During the evening it was recalled that Science '03 entered McGill as the last class of the 19th century, when Queen Victoria still reigned and Sir William Dawson was Principal of McGill. The keynote of the gathering was a deep-seated sense of loyalty to Old McGill and a feeling of gratitude for Alma Mater. Members of the Class present were: G. Gordon Gale, Harry Blatch, Charles M. McKergow, Ernie Baker, E. B. Tilt, Charles Rowlands, C. L. Trimmingham, J. Hod. Stovel, Captain J. G. Ross, Fred. McKay, and Fraser S. Keith.

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Robert C. McMichael, K.C. — Warwick F. Chipman, K.C.
Frank B. Common, K.C. — Orville S. Tyndale, K.C.
Thomas R. Ker, K.C. — Wilbert H. Howard, K.C.
Linton H. Ballantyne, K.C. — Lionel A. Forsyth, K.C.
Colville Sinclair, K.C. — Eldridge Cate
C. Russell McKenzie, K.C. — Paul Gauthier
J. Leigh Bishop — Claude S. Richardson
J. Angus Ogilvy — F. Campbell Cope
John G. Porteous — Hazen Hansard
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'60
Kennedy, John

'64
Muir, John

'67
Mackenzie, John

'68
Moore, Francis

'69
Russell, Henry
Lewis, Albert

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Allan, James G.

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Thomas, Henry

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'80
Craig, James A.

'81
Black, Charles
Pritchard, John
Reid, James
Tucker, John

'83
Scrimger, Alexander

'85
Ferguson, John A.

'86
Holden, Edgar
Wallace, William

'87
Chubb, Sydney
Nichols, William

'88
Bryan, Andrew
Larkin, Frederick
Thurlow, Harold

'89
Robertson, Adam

'90
Craig, Hugh
MacGregor, A. M.

'91
McCullough, Robert
Young, Henry

'92
Blachford, Henry
Gutherie, Donald
Livingstone, Neil
MacLennan, Kenneth
Pritchard, William
Reeves, Archibald

'93
McGerrigle, John A.
Robertson, Albert John

'94
Davis, Ernest A.
Lambly, Morley
Naylor, Henry A.

'95
Wallace, James M.
Weir, George

'96
McMartin, Thomas
Watt, James Craig
Young, Stephen

'97
Boyce, W. S. P.
MacLean, Samuel
Ryan, William A.

'98
Blythe, Robert B.
Cameron, Francis M. T.
Moore, William
Prudham, William
Ross, Arthur B.
Turner, William

'99
MacGregor, James A.
Munroe, Thomas A.
Rice, Horace G.

'00
Laverie, James R.
Radford, Edward A.
Stewart, Donald

'01
MacLeod, Angus

'02
Munn, William C.

'05
Colgrove, William G.

'06
Hendry, Andrew W.
MacLeod, Alex.
Smith, Charles A.

'07
Bridgette, Samuel
McCann, Walter E.

'08
Chandler, Edward F.
Emerson, John
Salt, Alexander
Williams, Charles

'09
Bradley, Herbert E.
Bradley, William
Hindley, Wilbur R.
Holden, Herbert
Mackenzie, James
Tremblay, Joseph

'10
Gordon, Rev. T.
Manning, Viril Z.
Marshall, William E.
Skaling, Arthur

'11
Armstrong, Thomas E.
Boyd, James Bruce
Davidson, Roy A.
MacLeod, John V.

'12
Booth, Walter P.
Chenier, Armand
Gronin, Joseph

'13
Stevenson, Reginald

'14
Hemming, Henry
Hodgson, Edwin
McKeown, James D.
McTavish, Charles
Millson, Alvin E.
Moodie, Stanley F.
Samson, Percy V.
Smith, Wilfred

'15
Denny, Joseph
Donaghue, David J.
Kaufman, Judah
McLean, John J.
MacNaughton, Ronald
McNeil, Chester W.
Quin, Frank A.
Ritchie, Rae G.
Ross, William C.

'16
Atkins, K. A.
Schofield, J. H.
Schwartz, Bernard
Stead, Joseph Arthur

'17
Jamapolsky, Moses
Lebel, Joseph A.

'18
Tartak, Elias

'21
Bagg, William Herbert
Fife, Henry M.
Kern, Louis
McMinn, Alexander
Raphael, Maxwell

'22
Addy, Paul H.
McDougall, James M.
Shea, Daniel F.
White, Harold

'23
Bourgoine, Henri
McIntyre, Thomas A.

'24
Fotos, John
Hutton, Thomas G.
Morrison, Donald M.

'25
Levy, Gordon
McPhail, Hugh
Ross, Francis G.
Stewart, Robert N.
Wilson, Dudley
Wolofsky, Max

'26
Abromovitch, Joseph
Becker, L. Mortimer
Doushkess, Milton
Gorrie, Graeme Y.
Jardine, Jack W.
Mintzberg, Samuel
Preston, George R.
Swift, Earle L.

'27
Damaske, Hans E.
Francis, Selby W.
Garelick, Alexander
Edel, Joseph
Hudson, James C.
Montour, Enos
Pemberton, John S.
Seaman, Alfred
Shaffer, Louis

'28
Bernstein, Marcil
Burnett, Dillon
Fish, Nathan
Issenman, Abbie L.
Larken, Edward A.
Musselman, Barnet
Rosenfeld, Hirsch
Rosenfeld, Jacob
Salmon, Isidore J.
Silverman, Archibald
Smith, Desmond H.
Syme, Frank
Weber, Willard J.

'29
Flanz, Joseph
Hamey, Edwin S.
Levine, Robert
Pacaud, Charles E.
Rabinovitch, Samuel
Thom, Alexander

'30
Bishop, William S.
Freedman, Joseph H.
Goth, George W.
Levencrow, Monty M.
MacDonald, John W.
Mitashefsky, A.
Noseworth, Rev. Nathan
Polland, S. Lister
Pursley, Robert
Sichel, Manley R.
Taylor, George I.
Zlotruck, Mortimer
Freedman, Hyman M.

'31
Gotlieb, Jack
Lewis, David
Ogilvie, Douglas R.
Poland, George H.

'32
Goodstone, Gerald L.
Prazoff, Isidore
Ritchie, Arthur
Smith, Ronald
Watson, Thomas

'33
Frankel, Irwin A.
Mackenzie, Kenneth R.
Mercer, William C.
Quong, Disney
Reynolds, Lloyd A.

'34
Glassey, Joseph H.
Janikun, Seymour
Ogilvie, Ian
Martin, Henry D.
Millward, James

SCIENCE IN ARTS (B.Sc. in ARTS)

'24
Miller, J. Samuel

'25
Bulgin, James D.

'28
Kramer, Saul S.
Perry, Stanley S.

'30
Friedman, Moses H.

'29
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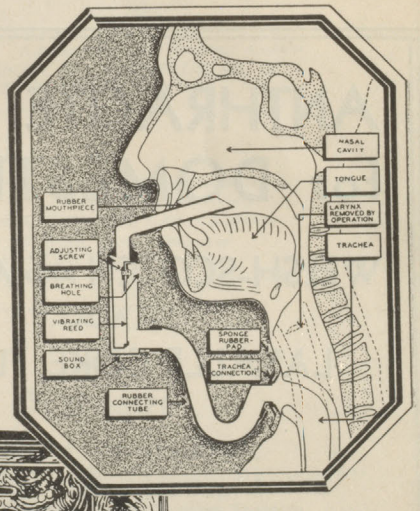
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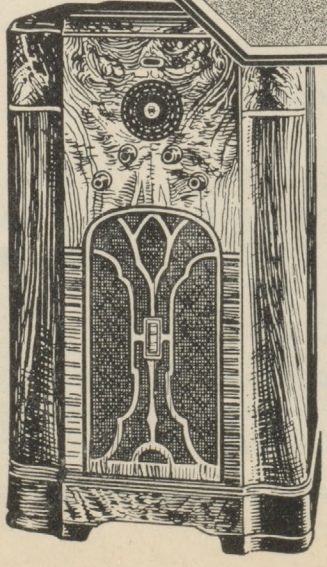
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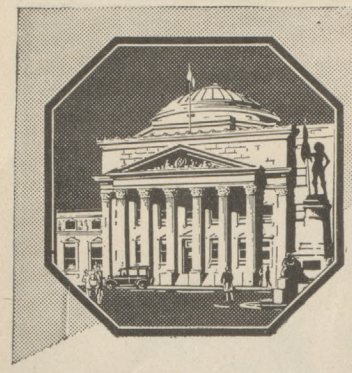


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A Message To McGill Graduates

From His Excellency The Right Honourable Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada and Visitor of McGill University.

I AM glad to accept the invitation of the Editors of THE McGILL NEWS to send a message for their Spring issue. You are to regard this, please, as strictly a message, which might have been delivered to the Graduates' Society by word of mouth if I had been able to get you together. In the Oxford colleges with which I am familiar, the Visitor, who is generally an eminent Prelate, seems to be so called because he never visits them. I do not mean to interpret my office in that sense, for I hope to visit you often. Meantime I have the privilege of talking to you for a minute or two.

I am not going to attempt a homily on the meaning of a university, but I should like to tell you quite simply one thing my university experience has meant to me.

My first university was Glasgow, a place in many ways very like McGill. I went there at sixteen, according to the old Scottish fashion. My three years there were a strenuous time. The session lasted from October to April, and every morning I had to walk four miles to the eight o'clock class through all the varieties of unspeakable weather with which Glasgow, in winter, fortifies her children. I remember mornings of fog and snow and drenching rain, and also wonderful winter sunrises, when the dingy Clyde became a river of enchantment. I was a most inconspicuous student, and I won prominence only at the Rectorial elections. One especially I remember, where, against my convictions, I chose to support the Liberal colours, because I had heard of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Asquith, but not of his opponent. I nearly came by my end at the hands of a red-headed Conservative savage, who is now the ex-Cabinet Minister, Sir Robert Horne.

A Scottish university was a wonderful education in true democracy. On the benches of the Humanity class I sat between one man who was the son of a Hebridean crofter and spent his summers earning his livelihood by fishing, while on my other side was an Ayrshire ploughman,

who went back in the spring to the plough. One is now a famous minister of the Scottish Church and the other high in the Indian Civil Service. It was a wonderful education in another way, for we had great teachers. Gilbert Murray taught me Greek, and A. C. Bradley English literature, and Henry Jones the rudiments of philosophy. I began as a mathematician, presently turned to classics (in which I won an Oxford scholarship), and finished as an ardent philosopher. So at the age of eighteen I had acquired certain interests which have never left me. A love for literature I always possessed, deriving it from its only true source, a cultivated home.

A Scottish university in those days had one supreme advantage. The session only lasted for half the year. After a winter of hard work I became for six months an unlettered vagabond, wandering about Scotland on an old bicycle in the quest of trout. I am not sure that these long idle summers were not the best part of my education.

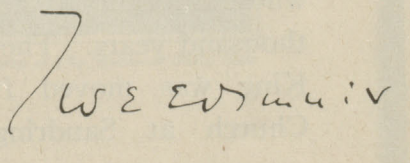
When I went to Oxford I entered a very different atmosphere, what Stevenson has called a "half-scenic life of gardens." At first I disliked the place intensely, but I ended by falling most deeply under its spell. It smoothed out the prig and the barbarian in me, and, I hope, gave me a reasonable perspective in life. There I added history to my other interests. In the study of philosophy it seemed to me far behind Glasgow, but, on the other hand, its curriculum meant a minute acquaintance with certain immortal books such as Plato's *Republic* and Aristotle's *Ethics*, a training which I still believe to be one of the best in the world.

I went up to Oxford determined that my life should be that of a scholar. But during my four years there my attitude changed. I discovered that I wanted to do something more active and practical, and decided to go to the Bar. It was not an easy choice, for strong efforts were made to induce me to stay on and teach philosophy, but I think I decided wisely, for I should never have been happy as a don.

Since then I have had many professions—lawyer, business man, soldier, Government official, politician. But my university life has given me a permanent background, the value of which I should like to suggest to you. I am not going to speak of the merits of a university education on the social and human side, or of its importance in vocational training. That you know all about. I would rather emphasize its value in enriching one's private life. It provides certain permanent intellectual interests which are always there in the background as a refuge and a refreshment. Up to the War my chief interest was in philosophy. Since the War it has been more in the direction of history. But I have always tried to have one or two subjects on hand on which I worked, and which engaged a different part of oneself from that which was employed in earning one's bread. You may call it a hobby, but it was a hobby taken quite seriously. I found it a great relief to be able to turn from day-to-day practical affairs to a world in which there was no "turbid mixture of contemporaneousness," and where the only aim was the pursuit of truth. The work was often laborious, but it was a different kind of labour, and therefore a relaxation.

Interests such as I have suggested keep a man or a woman young. I have known successful men who have made a great reputation through the way in which they employed their leisure. The late Lord Balfour was such a case. He could always find relief from the confused world of politics in the purer air of science and philosophy. So was the late Walter Leaf. Banking is an arduous enough business, but Walter Leaf not only made himself one of the leaders of British banking but was perhaps the greatest authority on the Homeric poems. I could give you many other examples. I know a famous engineer who is also a most competent philosopher; an eminent Civil Servant who has made remarkable contributions to mathematical science; a member of the British Cabinet who is a first-rate ornithologist; a successful business man who has made a profound study of Chaucer, and another who knows everything there is to be known about Polar exploration. You may make use of the results of those leisure employments and win fame, or you may keep them for your own private delectation; but the point is that they lift the mind out of its groove and give it a happy playground to which it can constantly turn for refreshment. They preserve your vitality, and they keep old age at bay.

So my last word to you on the value of university training is that it enables a man to lead a Double Life! That sounds a shocking piece of advice for your Visitor to give you. But if you think it over, I believe you will agree that it is sound. And I hope you will forgive the egotism of these remarks. After all, you invited it!



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THE McGILL NEWS
SPRING 1936

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Vale et Ave

ON Saturday, January 18th, the morning papers told of the sudden and alarming illness of the King: he had been smitten with dread pneumonia, to ease his breathing oxygen had been administered. Bulletins issued during the day from Sandringham contained no word of improvement. On Sunday prayers were offered for the King's recovery, and the next morning a Council of State was appointed. On Monday, January the 20th, just before midnight (seven o'clock our time) the reign of George V came to an end. On Tuesday, amid drooping flags and universal mourning, Edward VIII took the Oaths of Office. On Wednesday, January 22nd, flags went again to the masthead and heralds and guns announced the accession of another son of the House of Windsor to a Throne whose antiquity is not measured by a thousand years. The body of the late King was moved from the Parish Church at Sandringham to Westminster, to the Hall of William Rufus, where it lay in state until the early hours of Tuesday the 28th. On that day, followed by kings, princes and the representatives of many peoples and countries, amid all the pomp and pageantry of an ancient monarchy and along narrow lanes through sorrowing millions, the earthly remains of George V, resting on a gun carriage, were drawn by Marines to Paddington Station, thence by train to Windsor, where burial took place in the Chapel Royal.

Of the King so much has been written that nothing new can be said. Yet it would not be fitting that THE McGILL NEWS, published by the Graduates' Society of McGill University, should not contain some record of the death of McGill's most illustrious Graduate. The late King came to McGill as the Duke of Cornwall. He accepted a degree and signed the Roll. That was while his father was still Prince of Wales and while Victoria still lived. It was on January 22nd, 1901, that Queen Victoria, weary with years and burdened with many infirmities, closed her eyes on the world. A great era in British history ended with her death. Will a new and greater era open with the accession to the Throne of her great grandson, thirty-five years later?

The thirty-five years intervening between the death of Victoria and the accession of Edward VIII were years of great change, change at home and abroad. At home the idea of Empire in its classical sense has gone. The policy of holding outlying communities,



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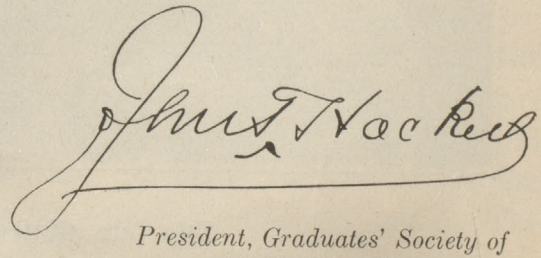
His late Majesty King George V.

whether planted or conquered, for the benefit of the metropole, has been exploded. The power of the Privy Council of Great Britain and of the Parliament of Great Britain have all but ceased to run in the Dominions beyond the Seas. From the old order has emerged a new "association of autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to the other in any respect of their domestic or external affairs, though united in a common allegiance to the Crown and friendly association as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." The power, influence and prestige of the Sovereign as a living bond between these different communities have rapidly increased and so, as a consequence, have the variety and number of his duties and responsibilities increased. A keen realization of all these varying responsibilities and a firm resolve to perform all these many duties have steadied and strengthened the monarchy.

King Edward VII was a far-sighted statesman and an able diplomat. His popularity in the capitals of Europe has been rivalled by that of no monarch of modern times. The friendships he cultivated in an era of universal suspicion and distrust made of Britain the heart and nerve centre of the allied defence in the World War of 1914-18. His influence was exercised largely on foreign policy.

King George V, of more retiring disposition, lived nearer home and was possessed of those qualities which endear a man to his family and his neighbours. The radio gave added scope to his friendly inclinations; his voice, so perfectly modulated, so redolent of kindness, was known to all. He became the personal friend of each of his subjects, to whom he talked of his God, his Country, his wife, his home, of little children, of trial and suffering and of the many things he and they had in common. His talents made for peace, stability and goodwill at home when there was so much domestic turbulence in other lands. His gentle ways and transparent sincerity were admired far beyond his realm. A leader writer in one of the great New York dailies asked: "What would have happened in 1775 had George the Fifth been on the Throne instead of George the Third?" The answer can never be given, but in the United States expressions of grief at the King's death and of universal sympathy with his bereft peoples show that sentiment in that country has undergone a great change.

Edward VIII possesses many of the qualities of his grandfather. He has pledged himself to carry on his father's work. George V was the first British King to use the radio; Edward VIII the first to use the aeroplane. In his capacity for understanding and in his desire to serve are centred the hopes of many peoples. He, too, holds a McGill degree.



President, Graduates' Society of McGill University.

The Accession of the King

By WILFRID BOVEY

THE ceremonies which took place at the accession of Edward VIII unfolded before us the whole pageant of Saxon, Norman and English history, the struggles of kings and lords and commons, the gradual welding of a great people, the growth of new nations.

By ancient Saxon custom the Crown was not hereditary; the King was elected by the witan, the leaders of the people, although their choice was restricted to the members of one family. The word "Witenagemot," it should be noted, was not a technical term like "Parliament," it meant, before as after the Conquest, no more than a "meeting of the wise men." The Norman law, derived from similar origins, was similar to the English; the choice of the Duke of Normandy within the Ducal family, provided the prior Duke had not chosen his successor, lay with the feudal lords. The assumption by the Duke of the right to select an heir to his title was a breach in the older tradition and was probably one result of the adoption of the feudal system, which the Normans developed to a high point. But the right of the lords to appoint their Duke, if no heir had been named, was unchallenged. The law had come from the Scandinavian countries with the Normans themselves and it still survived there; thus in 934 Hakon the Good, son of Harold the Fairhaired, was chosen king to succeed his father by a "Thing" or assembly; later Olaf Trygvason was similarly elected to succeed his father, King Trygva.

The Norman lords, in spite of the feudal system, maintained their right to meet in council, and both Norman lords and Saxon witan, although they could not control their ruler, were often consulted. Before the Conquest, for example, we find William meeting with his "magnates" and when he could not persuade them in council dealing with each separately. Today the Lords, with the Lords Spiritual, the Bishops, still claim to be, collectively, when not assembled in Parliament, the Permanent Council of the Crown and their claim, although it has not been accepted by all constitutional lawyers, has not been denied.

But in the tenth and eleventh centuries by far the most important privilege of either Norman lords or Saxon witan was their right to choose a ruler.

After the Conquest, when William's followers had settled in England, the new witan, mostly Normans, and the members of the Norman King's Council, the Council of Magnates, were the same people; stubborn English and stubborn Normans could both say that there was no change.

The lords were still formally called upon to choose the King, subject to the same limitations as to family as had existed in Normandy and England. In the accession of William Rufus, Norman and Saxon law both played a part. The Conqueror seems to have chosen William to succeed him in England, but he was also elected. Henry I declared himself to be crowned "by the Common Council of the Barons of all England."

But William the Conqueror did more than merge his Norman Council and his English witan. He was an innovator. He was William the Bastard, of peasant blood as well as of ducal. Before the eleventh century opened the commons of Normandy had claimed a share in the government, only to be cruelly repressed. William gave them their share. When he persuaded his lords to the great expedition he persuaded his people separately. He was as wise in England. Before the conquest England had been Normanized. French was spoken in all but country circles; the Norman was hardly thought of as a foreigner. William was taking few chances when he submitted himself to a popular election at Westminster and was acclaimed by a body where not only great lords but common folk were present.

That meeting, where the assent of others than the lords to the election of the king as well as to his laws was asked and given pointed the way to the beginning of a new estate, one day to be represented by the House of Commons.

This recognition of the people did not last long although traces are seen later—Stephen, for example declared that he was "elected by consent of the clergy and people to be King of the English"—but without doubt William's action strengthened the wish for a word as to their own government which lay dormant in the minds of both Normans and English.

Then came the slow growth of our institutions, and two opposing ideas began to be manifest. The Councils of William the Conqueror developed into the Common Council of the Plantagenets, and that into the Parliament. At the same time feudal and religious concepts gradually produced and strengthened the theory that Kings ruled by

divine right, that their powers were absolute, and that the Crown, like property, was hereditary. But the newer idea never completely superseded the older one and now and then the ancient law of England and Normandy was reasserted.

After centuries of conflict the crisis came in 1689. The Stuarts and those surrounding them had stood for divine right, for absolutism and a purely hereditary tenure. The theory had survived even the execution of Charles I. Relying on these principles the Kings had broken the law over and over again. A period of acrimonious conflict resulted in the advent of an army under William of Orange and in the flight of James.

William might have declared himself King as a second conqueror, though it is safe to say that he would not have remained King long. But he had the wisdom of his family. He invited the peers who were in London, the members of the last House of Commons, the aldermen of London and the Common Council of London to meet in convention. After long discussion they arrived at a conclusion. They prepared a Declaration setting out that James had abdicated and that the throne was vacant. This was the final answer to the Stuart theories of succession, according to which the throne could never be without a king. And the accompanying doctrine of the divine right of kingship was cast into the discard when the declaration stated that the Crown was to be held upon conditions. William and Mary, who had by now joined him, heard the Declaration read in the presence of the Convention and then heard Lord Halifax offer them the Crown, the executive power to be vested in William. William accepted in the name of himself and his wife, and his acceptance was received "with a shout of joy." And the heralds proclaimed the new King and Queen.

What was the legal status of the body which undertook to make this momentous decision? By its constitution it included the Lords, Norman Magnates and Saxon witan, who had once claimed and exercised the right of choosing kings; it was reinforced by those Commons who had gained power in the intervening centuries as well as by the Londoners. The demands of technical legality, looking to ancient law, of newer practice and of common sense were all satisfied.

The English Revolution, as Macaulay calls it, was very English. It was not really a revolution at all, although one can picture the horror, bloodshed, and speeches that would have accompanied such a change anywhere but in England. In the London of 1689 every step was taken with due form and ceremony. The members of the House of Peers, the Commons and those who met with them fixed the order of their proceedings and debated with their accustomed gravity and order. When the Lords, who contended for divine right, claimed that the throne could not be vacant the Commons did not resort to sound and fury, they produced a record to show that the throne had been vacant after the abdication of Richard II. The Lords produced an Act annulling the record. The Commons found another Act repealing the first, and the solemn argument went on. And when, a little later, the Bill of Rights was enacted, it was assumed by all concerned that so far as it involved the right of Parliament to deal with the succession to the Crown, it only declared a law which already existed.

It is worth noting, in parenthesis, that the same sort of assumption was made in 1931 at the passing of the Statute of Westminster. Instead of enacting a law that the succession to the Crown could not be changed without the assent of the Parliaments of the Dominions as well as of that of Britain, Parliament declared this to be the "established constitutional position."

A few years after the accession of William and Mary—in 1700—the Parliament passed an Act of Settlement which provided that the Crown, if William died without heirs should pass to Anne, then, failing heirs of Anne, to the heirs of the body of Princess Sophia, widow of the Elector of Hanover, granddaughter of James I. The same Act formally declared that the Crown was inherited and held on condition that the King was at his accession and remained a Protestant.

Under the terms of that Act the Crown is held today, and when King George V died it thus passed to the next heir of the long forgotten Princess Sophia. The Crown is hereditary, according to the will of the Parliaments of the Empire. But it is still necessary for some body to declare formally who is the heir of that German princess and is thus the ruler of England. Edward VIII met a body of lords and citizens like that which offered the Crown to William III.

The meeting was frequently referred to in the Press either as a meeting of the "Privy Council" or as "carrying on the traditions of the Witenagemot." Neither description is quite correct. The declaration of the meeting itself tells the story. We hear that "the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assembled with those of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of London" declared Edward VIII as

(Continued on Page 45)



R.M.S. *Nascopie* in heavy field ice near Port Burwell on July 24th, 1935

The Eastern Arctic Patrol of 1935

By DR. C. C. BIRCHARD

EACH year the Government of Canada despatches to the Canadian Eastern Arctic an expedition charged with manifold economic, social and scientific duties, and prepared to cope with any eventuality. Officially the expedition is called the "Eastern Arctic Patrol." The Patrol of 1935 had Major David L. McKeand in command; the personnel—an assortment of scientists, a postmaster, a representative of the Royal Canadian Navy, an ex-Minister in a Provincial Government as historian, officers and men of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; and the ship, the *Nascopie*, the property of the Hudson's Bay Company.

But why spend public money to send a ship to a barren, inhospitable region surrounded by ice-filled seas and covered by snow for nine months of the year? The answer—to maintain the King's sovereignty, to carry British law and justice to the hardy aboriginal inhabitants and supply them with some of those products of civilization which may mitigate the rigours of their lives, and to accumulate knowledge of the region against the day when it may be an important asset to the whole of Canada, as well it may. The land areas are sufficient; Baffin Island is approximately 1,000 statute miles from the southeast corner (Resolution Island) to the northwest corner, and its east-west width in one place approximates 470 miles, at another 425 miles. Devon Island farther north has an east-west breadth of over 225 miles. Ellesmere Island is 465 miles north-south with a breadth of 220 miles east-west. These are the three largest of the Arctic Archipelago which numbers its islands by hundreds.

The matter of maintaining sovereignty is not simple. It does not consist of a flag atop a cairn with an inscription. Consistent occupation and the discharge of the functions of government are necessary. This means police, customs officers, game wardens, post masters, etc. The police, like Pooh-Bah, embody all these.

The illustrations are reproduced from photographs taken by the author.

The islands were transferred to Canada by British Order-in-Council in 1880 and Canadian occupation may be said to date from 1884, the date of the first expedition sent out by Canada under Lieut. A. R. Gordon, R.N., in the *Neptune*. Since then expeditions have gone north at intervals, and latterly yearly. That the islands had potential value was first suggested back in 1874 by Lieut. Wm. A. Mentzer, U.S. Navy, who applied to the British Consul in Philadelphia for a grant of land in Baffinland, and it required ten years of intermittent prodding of the Canadian Government by the Colonial Office in London before the *Neptune* expedition resulted.

The future value of the islands to Canada may lie in deposits of economic minerals yet to be discovered—little more than the coasts have received the attention of geologists. Of a certainty the region will be the crossroads of future aerial travel for the northern hemisphere. Montreal to Shanghai is 7,000 statute miles by the great circle route through the Arctic; it is over 9,000 by the rail and ship route. San Francisco to Berlin by way of Baffinland and Greenland is under 5,700 miles; by rail and water the distance is about 2,000 miles longer. All aerial travel from most of North America to Asiatic and Eastern European points can avoid the Canadian Arctic only at the expense of much lost travel.

The Patrol of 1935 sailed from Montreal on July 13 in the *Nascopie*, a little ship of 2,500 tons which has done many voyages to the Eastern Arctic in her twenty-three years of life, first as a sealer, latterly as an arctic trader, Royal Mail steamer and government patrol ship. The ships of the north, like the men, must be versatile. The cargo was conspicuous, more conspicuous than the ship. Large motor launches and whale boats from Shelbourne, N.S., covered the larger deck spaces and the after bridge was piled three deep with dories, canoes and skiffs. Elsewhere the decks were invisible under the drums of gasoline and coal in bags. Below decks every foot of space was crammed with package freight, lumber and coal. The cargo was mostly for the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company and Révillon Frères, to be traded to the Eskimo for white fox skins. A liberal portion went to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police posts, the Roman Catholic hospital at Chesterfield Inlet, off the northwest corner of Hudson Bay, and the Anglican hospital at Pangnirtung in east Baffinland, and a little for the few independent fur traders.

In the north there are no wharves; tides and ice preclude. Unloading is by lighters and, to pick up the ship's complement of these, the ship made her first stop at Cartwright in Labrador on July 18. Cartwright being just south of the northern limit of tree growth, firewood for the posts was taken aboard as well.

The next stop was Port Burwell, reached after strenuous work in heavy ice. Five days (July 23 to 28) were spent unloading cargo into the schooner *Fort Garry* for points in Ungava Bay, that large bulge on the south side of Hudson Strait, 150 statute miles across at the entrance and 150 miles in length.

From Port Burwell the ship went to Lake Harbour, Baffinland, on the north side of the Strait; thence back to the south side of the Strait to Wakeham Bay, to West Sugluk and to Cape Wolstenholme at the northeast corner of Hudson Bay, cargo being distributed to the trading posts, furs taken aboard and scientific investigational work carried out.

Now arrived in Hudson Bay, the course was south to Port Harrison (Province of Quebec) and then the long run of nearly 600 statute miles across the Bay to Churchill, Manitoba's seaport. Off Churchill a field of rotten winter ice was skirted and the port made on August 11. Here the accumulated furs were sent out by rail. Messrs. James Cantley and P. Patmore, of the Hudson's Bay Company and Dr. C. C. Birchard, of the Government party, left for Winnipeg, the last mentioned being replaced by Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch. Here Bishop A. L. Fleming, Anglican Bishop of the Arctic, came aboard for his annual visit to his missions.

The itinerary was then northward 350 miles to Chesterfield Inlet, the site of a Roman Catholic Mission and hospital under the direction of Bishop Turquetil; then eastward toward Hudson Strait calling at Southampton Island en route, and at Cape Wolstenholme, Cape Dorset and Lake Harbour in the Strait, arriving at Port Burwell on September 1.

With Mr. W. J. Brown, the entomologist, again on board, after spending a month at Lake Harbour between the two calls by the ship, and Mr. Douglas Leechman, the anthropologist, who had stayed at Port Burwell when the ship left for the Bay, the long run of about 1,400 statute miles to Craig Harbour in southern Ellesmere Land was made. This port is of interest as the most northerly post office in the Empire, being in latitude 76° 12′, 954 statute miles from the Pole. As such, it had peculiar attractions for philatelists, and the mail ran to several thousand pieces. With only two inhabitants, both policemen, and two Eskimo families on an island larger than the British Isles, the population density is one person to 7,500 square miles. The two R.C.M.P. representatives at this post are essentially explorers



Courtesy Hudson's Bay Company

Map of the territory included in the Eastern Arctic Patrol

and custodians. They guard the musk oxen from poachers from Greenland and the extensive journeys they accomplish bit by bit add to our knowledge of the region.

Here the *Nascopie* began her return journey on September 9 (she had arrived two days earlier) and called, in turn, at Dundas Harbour on Devon Island and at Pond Inlet, Clyde and Pangnirtung on Baffin Island. At Pond Inlet, Rev. Father Bazin, of the Oblates, presented a collection of 110 different specimens of Arctic flowers to Dr. Rabinowitch for the botanical museum of McGill University. This was the fruit of twenty-five years' labour. Anyone who will keep in mind the shortness of the Arctic summer, and that Arctic plants come quickly into bloom and as quickly fade, can appreciate the amount of careful observation involved.

At Pangnirtung the ship stayed from September 18 to 20. This is the most important port in Baffinland, with a well-run hospital an adjunct of the Anglican Mission under Bishop Fleming. From Pangnirtung the course was to Port Burwell, and thence to Halifax without a stop, and on

September 28 the 10,000-mile Patrol of 1935 had come to an end.

For the members of the Patrol, as must be the case each year, the most interesting things were the ice, the Eskimo, the other members of the Government party, and the Honourable Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay.

Ice is conspicuous on the Labrador Coast, in Hudson Strait, and in all ports farther north as bergs, field ice and floes. The Arctic regions produce two kinds of ice, and each has its peculiar attributes. The vast majority of the bergs come from the snows deposited on the West Greenland ice sheet centuries ago. Becoming solid ice it moves slowly down the many valleys of West Greenland as glaciers and into the sea, where huge masses break away and float out to sea. A single glacier may calve over a thousand bergs per year. The current carries them south and westerly across Davis Strait toward Baffin Island and then south to the entrance to Hudson Strait where the procession divides. One part proceeds south to and along the Labrador coast en route to the Atlantic and the steamship lanes; the other drifts westerly along the north side of Hudson Strait for as much as 200 statute miles, then moves south across the strait and off easterly toward the Atlantic to join the other on the Labrador coast east of Cape Chidley.

The bergs are a nuisance to navigators, scarcely a menace. They are so large that they may be avoided easily. For the Arctic novice, they add greatly to the interest of the voyage. Beautiful things simulating Norman castles and mediaeval cathedral ruins, they tower at times more than 250 feet out of the water. Off Baffin Island and the Labrador coast, they punctuate the horizon on all sides and not infrequently more than an hundred may be visible at a time.

Of another sort is the ice known variously as field ice, pack ice, or winter ice, etc. It is the ice formed in the sea off-shore during the preceding winter and may attain a thickness of eight feet or more. The winter gales and tides break the large sheets so that individual *pans* are usually not as large as a city block, and the little fellows may become rafted, and piled in confused fashion on larger brothers. This off-shore ice coming from both sides of Hudson Strait, Ungava Bay, Foxe Channel (West of Baffin Island) and the east Baffin Island coast, constitutes the great fields of ice which may block Hudson Strait till August.

It was this field ice which kept the sailing ships of the early explorers within its grasp for months at a time. Wind and sail provided insufficient motive power to allow them to work clear.



Dr. Birchard "shooting" the sun off Baffinland.

Today it may menace ordinary ships, and at times even those especially built for work in ice. An on-shore gale may create pressures in pack ice that can crush any vessel. The tides may develop tremendous pressure in a different way. Hudson Bay, approaching 600 miles wide and say 600 miles from north to south, must be filled up and bailed out with each tide. In other words, twice daily the required volume of water must enter and leave the Bay through Hudson Strait, a strip of water 460 statute miles long, and only forty-two wide at the eastern end, and of an average depth of 1,000 to 1,200 feet. This explains the extraordinary currents at the entrance to the straits of as much as 5 knots (6 statute miles per hour). The currents affected by the irregularities of the coast produce great eddies. Practical navigators state that these might be hazardous if a ship should find herself near the centre and surrounded by ice. The ice moving from all sides toward the centre of the eddy might produce pressures which no ship could withstand.

As is usual till late in July, ice fields lay in the entrance to Hudson Strait and progress here was slow as the *Nascopie* headed toward the Bay. The leads, under the influence of wind and tide, opened and closed. As they closed progress became impossible and the engine would stop till the turn of the tide re-opened the leads. Sturdy machinery and steering gear is needed when heavy ice is fouling the propellor and rudder. The engine may come to a sudden standstill when a "growler" gets in the way of the propellor. In heavy ice the ship lay-to from around midnight until about two or three o'clock. The last forty

miles before making Port Burwell required forty-eight hours when heading toward the Bay.

The Eskimo is the most extraordinary of aboriginal peoples. Probably his manner of life has been less altered by the white man than that of any remaining primitive people. In the centuries that have elapsed since he made his way along the northern littoral from Asia, he has developed a culture most ingeniously suited to the wresting of a livelihood from a region without trees and only a scanty herbaceous vegetation.

The accidents of geography have militated against racial contamination with the Indian aborigines of farther south. He is still an Asiatic, rather small of stature, with small hands, small feet, slant eyed, flat faced and of muscular build. His relative freedom from admixture of foreign blood has resulted from his being a shore dweller, and the Indian being an edge-of-the-woods man. The tree line being well south of the shore line, it was only where the tree line and shore line crossed that the two races had opportunities for contact. For the eastern Canadian Eskimo, this has occurred in recent times mainly on the west side of Hudson Bay and at the south end of Ungava Bay.

In his arts he has been eminently successful in the construction of tools whereby he captures the shore animals which have been and still are almost his sole source of food, raiment and fuel. For instance, his kyak of raw sealskin is a most remarkably seaworthy species of canoe completely decked except for a manhole. It is absolutely water tight and so light and readily manoeuvrable that it is ideally suited for the pursuit of seal and walrus. His boots and clothing he tailors beautifully from raw sealskin and he renders them extremely warm with under garments from the caribou, fur side next his skin. In weight his winter outfit is said to approximate seven or eight pounds, a lightness which could not be attained with our woollen stuff.



A berg through the *Nascopie*'s rigging off northern Labrador.

Temperamentally he is a pleasant fellow with a sense of humour. His honesty is beyond reproach. Traders may leave their stores quite unguarded for prolonged periods and it is rare indeed that anything is stolen, and if an article is taken, it is only by reason of necessity. Actually crime amongst them is rare and when it does occur it is usually a crime of passion, as for instance when a wife deserts a husband who, because of physical infirmity, has ceased to be a good provider. In such case it is small wonder that the deserted one may seek vengeance. The economic unit of the Arctic is a husband and wife. She is indispensable as the man's tailor and his able assistant in the hunt.

To the medical members of the Government party the dietary was of extraordinary interest. Having very little carbohydrates, the Eskimo must subsist on the proteins and fats obtained from the animals he kills. The preponderance of fats and proteins suggests interesting metabolic problems.

Economically he is dependent for articles of trade upon the white fox. These he takes by trapping in the winter months and the pelts go to the fur traders in exchange for a small amount of woollen clothing used in the summer months only, for rifles, ammunition, steel fox traps, fishing nets, and a very limited amount of the white man's foods. Also he obtains some gasoline. The need for this commodity is due to the recently developed practice of three or four hunters clubbing together to buy, through the fur trading company, a small gas boat of the Peterhead type; a shallow-draught, sloop-rigged craft of about thirty-eight feet in length and powered with a two-cycle gasoline engine. In handling motor-boats, the Eskimo has no difficulties. Actually he has rather extraordinary mechanical ability. This may be illustrated by the story of an English explorer, recently in these parts, whose chronometer had its balance staff broken by a fall. Without any means of making repairs locally, the outlook for the chronometer seemed bad, but a local native, who had never seen such a time-piece, disassembled it and replaced the balance staff with a cambric needle which he had filed to suitable dimensions. Report has it that the time-keeping properties of the chronometer were about as good as when new.

In numbers the Eskimo is far from numerous. In the islands of the Eastern Arctic the census figures of the Department of the Interior place the population at 2,450, and in the Province of



A Port Harrison Eskimo's wife chewing her husband's boots.

Quebec scattered along the east side of Hudson Bay and the south coast of Hudson Strait, the number ranges from 1,700 to 1,800.

One of the very interesting features of the North was the Hudson's Bay Company and its representatives. This oldest of merchant companies has taken trading vessels into the Arctic annually for over 260 years and relatively few indeed have been the serious mishaps, even in the days of sail.

Aboard the *Nascopie* last year were Mr. James Cantley, of Winnipeg, and Mr. George Watson, of Montreal. Among the other interesting officers was the purser, Mr. P. Patmore. Watson's native shyness kept him from being reminiscent, but to those who asked for information of former voyages, both Cantley and Patmore could recount many adventures with the ice, which deserve the attention of someone who can put action into words. Among others, Cantley had had the experience of being marooned with the whole of the ship's company of the *Bayeskimo* when she was crushed by the ice in Ungava Bay ten years ago. With some insistence one could get from Patmore numerous tales of shipwreck and adventure in the Western Arctic in the days when the Company sent ships north from Vancouver through Behring Strait to the Company's posts in the vicinity of the mouth of the Mackenzie. From these two youthful veterans, the historian of the Patrol, the Hon. W. G. Martin, of Brantford, Ontario, must have received much of interest for his facile pen.

The men actually in charge of the posts (they enter for five years' service, followed by a year's furlough) were remarkable in their dapperness of wearing apparel and pleasant mien. Actually they were not much interested in the affairs of the world outside, and it concerned them little whether Mr. Bennett was going to have an election soon. On the other hand, they were interested in whether "Apalook" might have speedy medical attention for his conjunctivitis, and whether the doctor would go ashore immediately, a clear mile of floating ice notwithstanding, to see Silasi's baby. Such solicitude for the natives through almost two and three-quarter centuries of trading activity has established an extraordinarily amicable relationship, but with all the good understanding there was no sign of familiarity.

One wondered just what might have been the lot of the native if these young Scotchmen and Englishmen had not been here through the years. Presumably the Eskimo would have continued to exist, but the medical attention received at their hands must have done much for their betterment; and had they not had some implements of civilization, such as rifles, traps, nets, and the like, famine must have been frequent. And in the years when the hunting for food-producing animals was bad, they must have fared poorly, had they not been able to obtain supplies of food, even if of foreign sort, at the trading posts.

The excellent relations existing between the Company and its hunters was suggested by the confidence of the natives coming aboard as soon as the ship dropped anchor. Knowing beforehand the approximate date of the ship's arrival, the native population from far and wide had gathered pending her appearance, and during the stay each native exercised his traditional right of feeding freely and without charge, as long as gastric capacity remained—tea, bully beef, sea biscuit, and the like—and when it came time to discharging cargo, every man, woman and child, fell to with good will, each knowing that his wage, in the form of credit on the Company's books was certain, without bargain or contract.

One has, from time to time, seen criticisms originating with those who had made de luxe tours of the Arctic, directed towards the treatment accorded the natives by the trading companies. Actually, having regard to the long haul, the wastage and the excessive insurance rates paid by ship and cargo, one is inclined to think that these have scant basis in fact.

And now a few words about the personnel and work of the Government party. Major

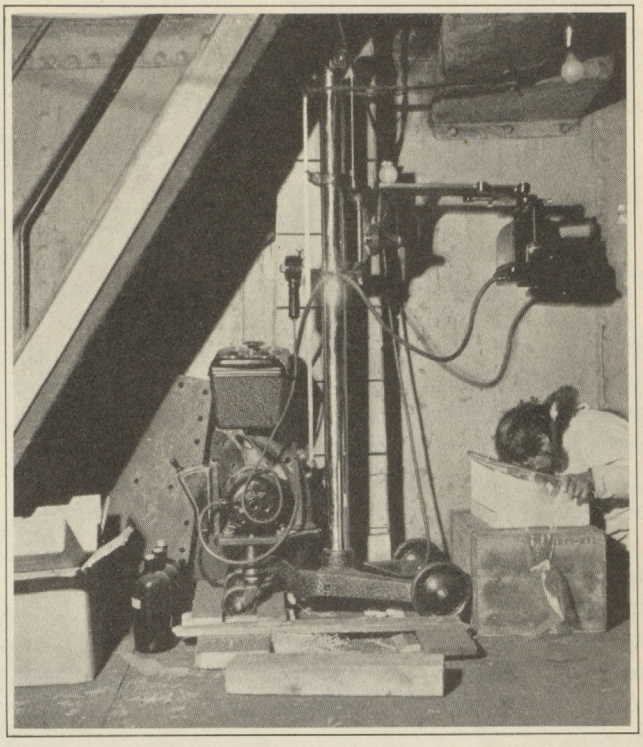
McKeand, veteran of many such journeys to the North, was there as representative of the Government. In other words he represented the law, and everything that the law had said or done about the Arctic and its inhabitants. The Major was at his best in his magisterial capacity when he acted as judge, crown prosecutor and counsel for the defense, mainly the latter, the culprit being an Eskimo and therefore one of the Major's friends. His duty it was to present the King's Jubilee medals to meritorious citizens of the north.

Mr. C. H. Ney, of the Geodetic Survey, was there to make accurate astronomical observations at each port of call with a view to correcting the existing charts. The charts presently used by navigators are based on observations made even as long as a century ago, and are far from accurate. For instance, the Hudson Bay coast of the Province of Quebec is upwards of thirty miles too far west, a matter of a few thousand square miles of good rugged rock less than we Quebecois thought we possessed. Elsewhere the errors are frequent and might hazard the safety of valuable ships.

Mr. Ney's task was to be ashore with at least a ton of gear from mid-afternoon till the mid-forenoon following, to observe a series of stars for altitude in each quadrant of the heavens, and to mark the place of observation with a brass bolt and a plate drilled into the rock. Observation times were electrically recorded on a chronograph, the accuracy of the chronograph controlled by short-wave radio time signals from the U.S. Naval Observatory at Arlington. Each altitude observed combined with the azimuth of the star determined the position of a line on the earth's surface through the point of observation. The intercept of two such lines from stars in adjacent quadrants of the heavens fixed the observer's position. This sounds simple. It is the Sumner method of navigators, but the refinements of observation and calculation required for accurate work are apt to discourage idle curiosity.

Two interesting features of Mr. Ney's work were his ability to observe the stars in broad daylight—very important in summer months in the North with practically no night—and the appetite of the Eskimo dogs for the leather straps of his instrument cases. There are few articles not regarded as edible by Eskimo dogs.

Mr. Douglas Leechman, of the Division of Anthropology of the National Museum of Canada, had the task of delving for ancient Eskimo remains on the Button Islands (named for Sir Thomas Button—in these parts in 1612) off Cape Chidley (near Port Burwell) and elsewhere in the vicinity. While it meant living six weeks in a tent attended by a couple of Eskimo, during the ship's round of Hudson Bay and Strait, the prospect seemed pleasant enough, mosquitoes notwithstanding. His aim was to decide who came first; the whale hunting Thule people or the Cape Dorset Eskimo who made his arrow heads without a tang and did not know the use of the bow drill for perforating his tools of bone. The people of the Cape Dorset culture are extinct in the Eastern Arctic except for two survivors on Southampton Island, these being the survivors of the band which perished of an epidemic in 1902. The Arctic lands have continually risen since the retreat of the ice sheet of the glacial period. This might provide a clue as to which culture came first, or with rare good luck one might find the remains of both peoples at the same site, one above, the other below. Mr. Leechman excavated two hut ruins on the Button Islands, and two more on the mainland south of Port Burwell. Objects representative of both of the ancient Eskimo cultures mentioned were found. The material has yet to be thoroughly studied.



An Eskimo having his head X-rayed in the hold of the *Nascopie*.

Mr. D. A. Nichols, of the Bureau of Economic Geology, had, among other tasks, to investigate the marine beaches and terraces in the elevated

(Continued on Page 38)

Lest We Forget Rudyard Kipling

(LL.D. McGill, 1899)

By G. R. LOMER, M.A., Ph.D.

THE recent and regretted death of Rudyard Kipling has a two-fold significance for McGill: on the one hand she loses from the roster of her living honorary graduates one of her most distinguished names, and, at the same time, the University unwillingly finds thrust upon her the sad occasion to disclose a benefaction hitherto of necessity concealed.

The original holograph manuscript of *Traffics and Discoveries*, which for eight years has been kept in a safe in the Redpath Library in accordance with the wishes of Mr. and Mrs. Kipling, can now be shown to students of literature and admirers of one of the greater writers of Greater Britain.

The story of this intimate and significant gift involves a period of time touching upon the tenure of office of three Principals of the University. For its beginning it goes back to 1899, with a second incident in 1907, under Sir William Peterson. Its third step occurs in 1927, under Sir Arthur Currie, when the manuscript came into the possession of the University; and its final episode now occurs early in the régime of Principal Morgan when, with the death of the author, the condition attached to the gift is fulfilled, and the manuscript may be shown. A few words about each of these incidents in the story may not be out of place in a periodical published by and for the graduates of McGill University.

Unfortunately Kipling was not able to be present at Convocation. On May 1, 1899, from Lakewood, N.J., he wrote to Dr. Peterson a letter of regret in which he said:

> "I do not think I need say how honoured I feel by the proposal of the McGill University to confer on me the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws; nor how much more than pleased I should be to accept this distinction. It is a matter of peculiar pride to me that the suggestion has come from Canada—the Elder Sister of the new nations within the Empire. Unluckily I see no reason to hope that my state of health will permit me to take so long a journey as to Montreal, in June. I am very sorry for this, because nothing would have given me greater pleasure than a visit to Montreal; which indeed I had contemplated before I fell ill."

This regrettable and unavoidable absence robbed Convocation that year of the special interest that Kipling's presence would have added to its staid and conventional procedure; and it remained for another generation of college students to welcome to the campus their distinguished fellow-graduate.

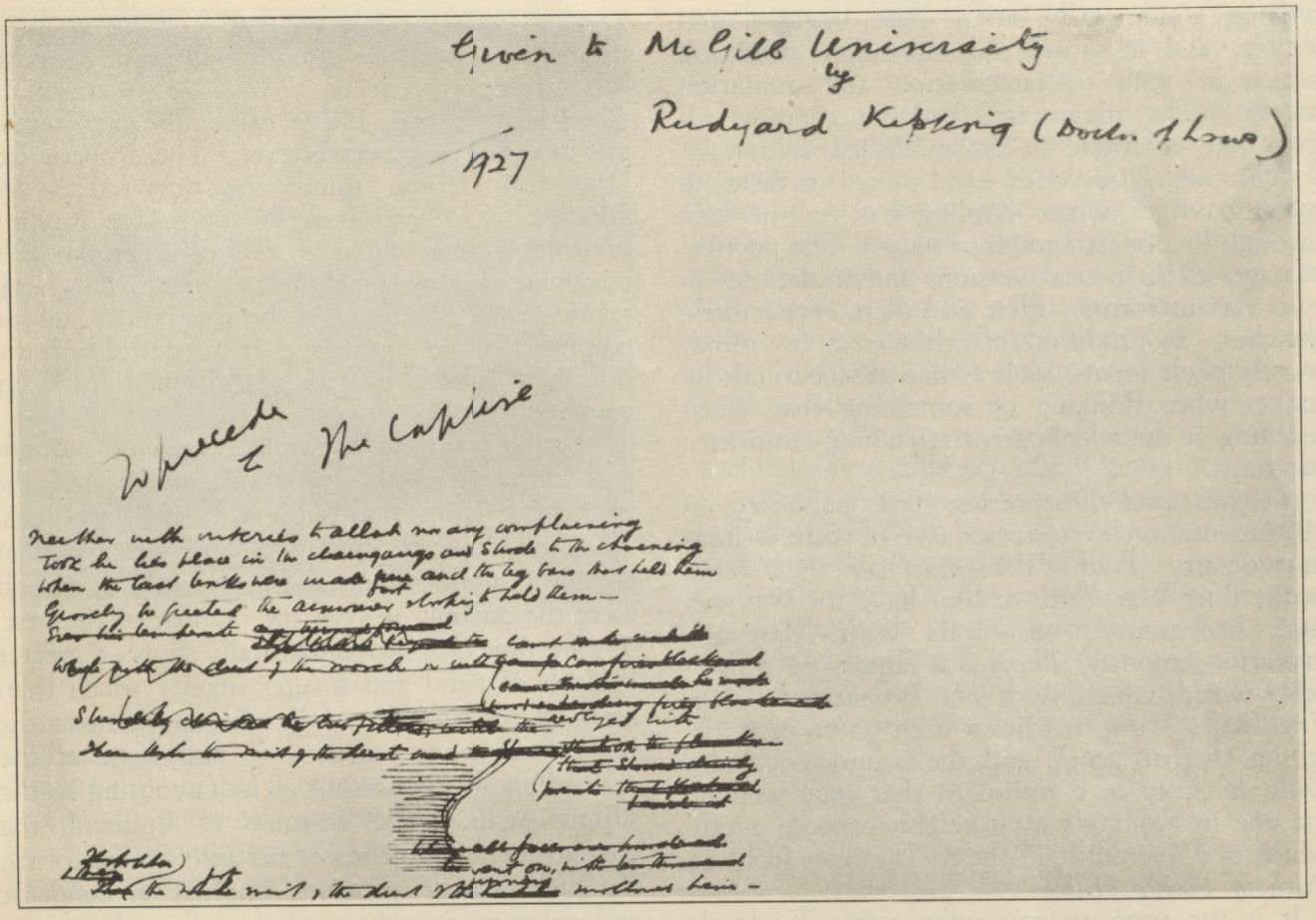
We have only the following brief account of the occasion in the Montreal *Gazette* of Saturday, June 17, 1899:

> "Principal Peterson then conferred the ad eundem degree of M.A., M.D., upon Dr. Adami and the honorary degree of LL.D., in absentia, upon Mr. Rudyard Kipling, and in doing so . . . he expressed regret that that gentleman had not been able to accept the invitation to be present that day. He spoke of Mr. Kipling's world-wide reputation as a poet and a man of letters and said that, under the circumstances, it only remained for him to confer the degree in absentia."

An occasion for the welcome was provided when the second incident in the story occurred on October 17, 1907. On that day Rudyard Kipling paid a visit to the University which had conferred upon him his first honorary degree. To the assembled staff and students he delivered an address which appeared in the *University Magazine* for December, 1907, and was reprinted on January 27, 1936, in the *McGill Daily*. It was this visit to McGill and his enthusiastic reception by the students that Kipling remembered with so much vividness and pleasure and which were responsible in large part for the gift of the manuscript.

There now follows an interval fraught with many changes within the University and, in the world at large, with war and all its implications and consequences. During this generation, it was the War which took from McGill one Principal and gave her another. Twenty years after Kipling's visit to McGill, Sir Arthur Currie informed the Librarian of Kipling's proposed gift of one of his manuscripts and asked him in the summer of 1927 to make the expedition from London to Burwash.

"Bateman's" is the name of the home of Rudyard Kipling and his wife, Caroline Starr Balestier, sister of his friend Wolcott Balestier, with whom in 1892 he wrote *The Naulahka*. "Bateman's" is to be found only by the elect or the persistent for the village of Burwash is not touched by the railroad nor have the inroads of tourists been thus far encouraged. Burwash



Part of the introductory page of McGill's Kipling MS., showing presentation inscription.

is only some ten miles across country from the scene of the Battle of Hastings, but is a small and quiet spot, and you will look in vain in Muirhead or Baedeker for the name of this retired hamlet.

Here, after the hurlyburly of journalism and imperialism, and the publicity that follows hard on literary success, Kipling found the desire of *Il Penseroso*:

> "And may at last my weary age
> Find out the peaceful heritage."

The ancient farmhouse, vine-covered in the midst of its gardens, remote from traffic, gave Kipling refuge and the time needed for retrospect.

Here, in the cool peace of the ancient manor house on a Sunday afternoon, as Mrs. Kipling poured the tea, her husband recalled, with a smile in his keen blue eyes, his visit to Montreal and his enthusiastic reception by the students. For McGill, he said, he would always have a special warmth of feeling, for it was the first university to bestow upon him its highest academic honour. It was for this reason that Mrs. Kipling and he had selected McGill as one of the four universities to each of which they proposed to present a bound volume containing one of his manuscripts.

For McGill they selected *Traffics and Discoveries*, and the volume bears this brief inscription in the author's hand:

> "Given to McGill University by Rudyard Kipling (Doctor of Laws) 1927."

Since that day the manuscript has been preserved in accordance with Kipling's wish. His main reason for requesting that the volume be not displayed during his lifetime was that he did not desire a variorum edition to appear and provide material for literary critics to batten on. He felt that, if he had wanted the deleted portions published, he would have left them intact: they were little more than the trial lines which the artist erases before his picture is finished.

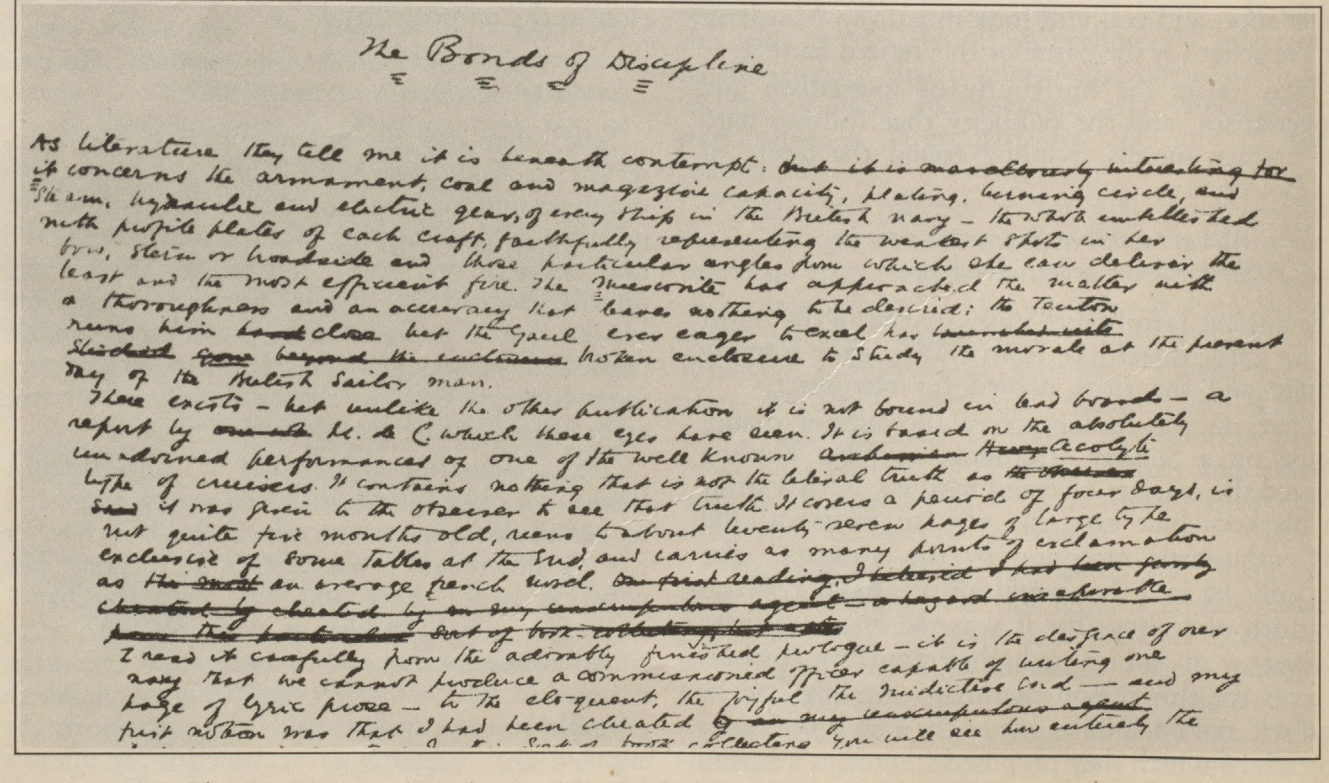
The manuscript consists of a folio volume bound in olive green morocco containing 183 leaves of manuscript, mostly 8 x 11 inches, or 8 x 13, neatly laid in sheets 11 x 14 inches. The paper is white, gray and blue, and the handwriting is mostly in blue or black ink, with occasional corrections or additions in red. From the manner in which the left-hand margin slants to the right toward the bottom of the page one might suppose that Kipling wrote much of it upon a board supported upon his knee. The hand-

writing is unusually small, neat, regular, and legible, and it shows the meticulous attention which he paid to punctuation and quotation marks. The manuscript volume contains all that may be found in the published volume of *Traffics and Discoveries*—and more, for there are many passages where Kipling has run his pen through line or paragraph or page. The poetical passages exist in trial versions and sometimes in two variant forms. Here and there appear little sketches, by-products of the creative mind, mostly plant forms, such as one absent-mindedly makes when thinking of something else, when listening at the telephone or attending committee meetings.

Traffics and Discoveries, first published in 1904, contains eleven stories, two of them written in two parts. Four of the stories have their scenes in the Boer War; three or four have the Navy as their background; one deals with Marconi's invention; another, *They*, is a fantasy of a half-other-world, which, with *The Brushwood Boy* in *The Day's Work*, reaches a high point in story-telling of that genre; and the volume concludes with the story of a mill-dam that may well be the one in Kipling's own neighbourhood, a tale which is a forerunner of the midsummer frolic in *Puck of Pook's Hill*.

It is too soon to say upon what Kipling's fame will rest. The present generation is prone to criticism. Even professors of literature must keep up with the fashion, and keeping up with the present means too often letting go of the past. The generation that succeeds a great man rarely gives him his due, and it cannot be expected to see him in right perspective. The Imperialists laud him for one thing; the story-tellers, for another. For both there is room, for Kipling undeniably contributed to the propaganda of a temporal and national achievement; but he is greater than a generation or the politics of an empire. To the literature that the world will not willingly let die he has made his noteworthy contribution.

Kipling has both dynamic energy of thought and the touch of literary magic, and where the two combine you find Kipling at his best. It is, of course, futile to expect all his work to be of the same quality or interest or that the last shall have the outlook or even the manner of the first. *Traffics and Discoveries* naturally shows a greater breadth of mind and a surer literary touch than some of his earlier writing. As one re-reads the book, one is not surprised to find some of the wellsprings of his writing of India coming to the surface again. The destinies of England, the strength and weaknesses of her two armed forces, the great ethical questions implicit in conquest and colonization—these must perforce be recognized in all traffic and in all discoveries. As the tumult and the fighting die, some of the critical



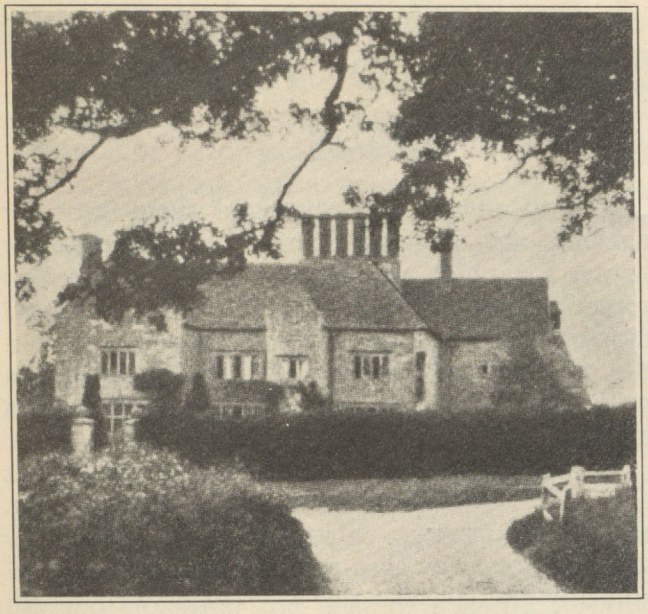
The Bonds of Discipline

As literature they tell me it is beneath contempt: but it is marvellously interesting for it concerns the armament, coal and magazine capacity, plating, browning circle, and steam, hydraulic and electric gears of every ship in the British navy — the Whole embellished with profile plates of each craft, faithfully representing the weakest spots in her bow, stern or broadside and those particular angles from which she can deliver the least and the most efficient fire. The Mercurite has approached the matter with a thoroughness and an accuracy that leaves nothing to be desired; he Taunton reins him close but the Gaul ever eager to excel has immediately Shielded gone beyond the enclosure broken enclosure to Study the morale at the present day of the British Sailor man.

These excerpts — but unlike the other publication it is not bound in bad boards — a reprint by ~~Messrs~~ M. de C. which these eyes here scan. It is based on the absolutely unadorned performances of one of the well known ~~Arabesque~~ Henry Acolyte type of cruisers. It contains nothing that is not the literal truth as ~~the Admiralty~~ Seen it was given to the observer to see that truth. It covers a period of four days, is not quite five months old, runs to about twenty-seven pages of large by the exclusive of some tables at the end, and carries as many pounds of exclamation as the ~~Secret~~ an average French novel. ~~On first reading I declared I had been grossly cheated by cheated by an my unscrupulous agent — a bogus incubrate~~ ~~from the beginning~~ sort of book-collector ~~that I am~~

I read it carefully from the adorably finished prologue — it is the description of over many that we cannot produce a commissioned officer capable of writing one page of lyric prose — to the eloquent, the joyful the indictive end — and my first notion was that I had been cheated ~~by an my unscrupulous agent~~ you will see how entirely the

The opening paragraphs of the story "The Bonds of Discipline" in "Traffics and Discoveries."



"Bateman's," Burwash

rancour that greeted the volume on its publication has abated. Distortions of sentiment have disappeared in the perspective of time.

The vividness and interaction of human life, brave, intriguing, sordid, ideal, impress us in his living characters; the hard actuality embodied in machinery is no more real to him than the ideals of readiness, efficiency, and impersonal service to man that lie behind the steam-engine, the piston-rod, or the wireless. The iron and steel of steamship and gun speak through him and to us as well as the flesh and blood of sailor or soldier. With all this preoccupation with the objective world of men and steel, Kipling nevertheless now and then has eyes and ears for that borderland of poetic fantasy and mysticism, sometimes only adumbrated, where his earlier footsteps strayed with half-seen children or the beasts that speak a language.

Far from the realm of sword and seldom of late wielding his mighty pen, the Kipling of an earlier day lived his last years in comparative retirement at Burwash. Not long ago he spoke words of welcome and of wisdom to the delegates of the Canadian Authors' Association on their pilgrimage to England. In the memory of those who heard him speak and in his tales and poems his voice will continue to sound, but not otherwise, for now has the eventual hour arrived when

> "Not with an outcry to Allah nor any complaining
> He answered his name at the muster . . .
> . . . on him be the Peace and the Blessing: for he was great-hearted!"

The Gymnasium - Armoury Project

ARTICLES published in the Spring and Summer numbers of THE McGILL NEWS last year told of the competition organized by the Graduates' Society among McGill architects to determine who would prepare plans for the proposed new gymnasium-armoury, students' centre, rink and auditorium buildings. The estimated cost of construction was $1,720,000, but it was not anticipated that all units would be built at the same time.

The officers of the Society have considered erecting the first unit. A. J. C. Paine, the architect who won first prize in the competition, has reported to the officers of the Society that a gymnasium-armoury with a swimming pool and and adequate space for all incidental requirements can be built for approximately $250,000 to $300,000.

The University authorities have approved the principle of the project; the Society is working out the details.

Raising the money comes next. Soon the officers of the Society hope to offer graduates from near and far the opportunity of subscribing the funds necessary to erect this gymnasium-armoury, which has been long needed and ardently desired at McGill.

Among the suggested names for the new building is "The Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium and Armoury." It is felt that no more fitting name than that of the man who was Principal of McGill, and Commander of the Canadian Corps during the latter part of the Great War, could be chosen for a building which will house both university and military activities, especially when it is remembered that when the Graduates' Society first proposed the gymnasium scheme in 1931 Sir Arthur gave it his enthusiastic endorsement, saying: "Of all the physical requirements of McGill, none is more urgent than a gymnasium."

The Relation of Research to Industry

By MAJOR-GENERAL A. G. L. McNAUGHTON

IT is perhaps a truism to say that every problem in research has as many aspects as there are points of view. There is the point of view of the manufacturer who seeks to reduce the cost of his wares; to make them more useful and more acceptable; and thereby to increase the demand for the products of his business and consequently his profits. There is the point of view of the consumer for whom the ultimate results of research are reflected in decreased costs or, perhaps, in lessened toil, in increased comfort or in new services which enlarge and improve his standard of living. There is the point of view of governments, which, in this highly competitive world, must concern themselves with securing and retaining advantages for their own peoples. There are many other points of view as well, not the least significant of which is the attitude of an important group of people who seek knowledge for its own sake and who recognize no bounds of nationality, creed or selfish interest.

If the National Research Council is to serve its time and generation, these several aspects must be held in nice adjustment; the product of the thought of many minds must be brought into correlation and the results tested and proved and made available to those who will turn them to account. The organization of research as a function of Government dates back to 1916 in which year, and in consequence of the needs of industry that had been brought forcibly to attention on account of war time requirements, Canada followed the example of the United Kingdom and established an Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

It was not contemplated at that time that this Council should set up laboratories of its own; it was to act as an agency for consultation and coordination between those already carrying on research in the established laboratories of the several departments of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, in the universities and in industry. To give some idea of the very limited facilities then available, a report prepared at the time indicates that the annual expenditure on research in all Government laboratories, Dominion and Provincial, amounted to considerably less than $100,000, and that of some 2,400 leading firms engaged in manufacturing, who replied to a questionnaire, only 37 had laboratories which even pretended to engage in research. The total annual expenditure of these firms for research and testing, apart from salaries, the figures for which are not available, amounted to some $135,000. That is, and making a liberal estimate for the cost of research in universities, the total expenditure for all agencies in Canada must have been considerably less than half a million dollars annually.

Compare this with the current expenditures now made on research by industrial companies in the United States. Many of these firms now spend as much as five per cent. of their capital annually and consider the investment well worth while; the average is estimated at about 1.3 per cent. The General Electric is reported to spend upwards of twenty millions per annum and to claim that, for every dollar of profit it has obtained as a result, the public has benefited to the extent of from $10 to $100.

Looking back at the history of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, it is remarkable what has been accomplished with the limited facilities at their disposal but it is not to be wondered at that men who were informed on the matter should have realized the utter inadequacy of the provision which had been made, and that they should have pressed for some improvement. As a result of this pressure of public opinion, the matter was repeatedly considered in Parliament and, eventually, the Research Council Act was passed in 1924 under the guidance of the late Honourable James Malcolm, then Minister of Trade and Commerce, and the construction of new laboratories on Sussex Street commenced.

These laboratories were opened in 1932. As was perhaps to be expected, the appropriations made available during the period of depression were on a substantially lower scale than those planned, and, as a consequence, the organization, both as regards staff and equipment, is far from complete. It is now our business to rectify these deficiencies and the only way in which it can be brought about is to see to it that with what we have a service of value is given to the public.

The National Research Council today consists of fifteen members selected for terms of three years from among men prominent in scientific work in our Canadian universities or in Canadian industry. The Council is required by Statute to meet at least four times annually in Ottawa.

There is a president, appointed by the Governor-in-Council for a term of years, who reports directly to the Privy Council Committee on Scientific and Industrial Research, of which the Minister of Trade and Commerce is the chairman. The Council is a body corporate, capable of suing and of being sued, of acquiring and holding money, property, etc.; it can accept and administer gifts or bequests for scientific and research purposes. By Statute the "Council shall have charge of all matters affecting scientific and industrial research in Canada which may be assigned to it by the Committee" of the Privy Council.

Apart from administration, which is organized much on the usual lines of a department of Government, the staff of the Council is grouped in a number of divisions, each under a director; Research Information, concerned with the collection, collation and issue of scientific information and with the general planning of co-operative investigations through committees, etc., the Divisions of Biology and Agriculture, Chemistry, Physics and Electrical Engineering, Hydraulics and Aeronautics, etc., are responsible for the direction and conduct of the technical work in the fields indicated by their designations; provision is made for the closest co-operation between all branches concerned in any particular problem. In order to bring to bear the knowledge of other scientific men and industrialists, a number of so-called associate committees have been set up. These meet as the occasion may require but in this era of limited finances much of this work has necessarily to be done by the less satisfactory method of correspondence.

A word of tribute is due to the hundreds of men with special scientific or industrial training and experience who, without any remuneration whatsoever, have associated themselves with the Council in this work; who have pooled their knowledge unreservedly and out of whose collaboration many important developments have been brought and are being brought to a conclusion. Before leaving the subject of associate committees mention should be made of the Associate Committee on Forestry which is in process of being set up and which has been given the following terms of reference:

"To receive suggestions for requirements in respect to research in forestry and in matters related thereto; to consider by whom the investigations required can best be carried out and to make proposals accordingly; to correlate the information when secured and to make it available to those concerned."

The genesis of this Committee traces to the joint meeting of the Woodlands Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers held last summer at Petawawa. As a result of the discussion at this meeting, a Forestry Research Conference was held in Ottawa last November. This Conference, which was comprehensively representative of all agencies in the Dominion concerned with forestry in any of its aspects, went on record as advocating the formation of the Committee in question and nominated its members. The organization is now almost complete and so far as the National Research Council is concerned every endeavour will be made to assist in the discharge of the duties which have been assigned to it.

Certain aspects of industrial research in Canada merit consideration. The truth of the matter is that we are not doing nearly enough work of this character; that we are allowing ourselves to remain in a position of dependence upon other countries; that for this we are paying tribute on an enormous scale; and, worse, we are not obtaining and passing on to the Canadian people the benefits which they have every right to expect. As is well known, most of our principal industrial companies have affiliations with larger organizations abroad to whom there has been a natural tendency to refer any research problems that arise from time to time.

It is often very difficult to examine these problems completely apart from the special environment in which they have come to attention and the solutions proposed are, therefore, often inadequate and, both on this ground and on account of delays, very heavy losses are involved. A more serious loss is due to the fact that without a corps of trained investigators on the spot, the needs of the situation are not fully appreciated and many opportunities for useful inventions and developments are missed or unduly delayed.

From talks which I have had with leading industrialists, it is evident that this disadvantage is now beginning to be realized and already a substantial development of research facilities has commenced. In order to help Canadian firms who contemplate entry to this field, the Council maintains a comprehensive list of Canadians who have been trained under the system of studentships, fellowships and bursaries for post-graduate work which was initiated by the Council in 1917. Very complete information about each individual can be made available to responsible inquirers and the Council hopes that this service may result in the return to profitable employment in Canada of many highly trained young Canadian scientists who are at present making their contribution to research in foreign lands.

(Continued on Page 37)

"The Applied Science Graduates"

An Alumni Interlude

By NEVIL NORTON EVANS

ALUMNI organizations have long been most important adjuncts to many of the colleges and universities on this continent. At the time of my graduation from McGill in 1886, there was in existence the McGill Graduates' Society of which I became a life member. At that time several meetings were held each year; but these gradually became fewer and fewer until 1901, when they ceased altogether.

The organization, which was but a local affair at best, issued no publication; and, as the University itself communicated with its scattered graduates but once a year, and that only to the extent of sending them voting papers in connection with the election of Representative Fellows to Corporation (as they were required to do by law), and to which many of the graduates never replied, there was really no attempt made whatever to keep the graduates interested in the University by sending them information as to what was going on there. If there was nothing to keep up their interest in their Alma Mater, there was certainly no means by which they could know what was happening to their classmates and other college friends and thus preserve any sort of corporate spirit. A very few local Associations of McGill Graduates were in existence, which held meetings occasionally, but these had no organic relation with the University or with one another.

It seemed a dreadful pity that we should lose so much that other universities enjoyed in this connection. So, as enthusiasm for improving matters along these lines seemed non-existent, and as I was informed by several that the higher powers were not desirous that organization of any kind among the graduates at large should be developed, I decided, in September, 1908, to start something privately on a very small scale, by getting into communication with as many as possible of my fellow graduates in the chemistry course in Applied Science, by collecting and circulating among them personal items concerning their whereabouts and activities, informing them as to interesting happenings at the University, acting possibly as an employment agency on a very small scale, and, in short, becoming a kind of liaison officer among them.

Mentioning this idea one day to Dr. Adams, who was just then entering on his duties as Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, he approved most heartily, but suggested that we might work together and extend our efforts so as to include all graduates of the Faculty. As neither of us was an engineer, and as it was with engineers that we should have most to do, we asked H. M. MacKay, Professor of Civil Engineering, and later Dean of the Faculty, to co-operate with us, which he most willingly agreed to do. Much, very much of the success of the movement is to be attributed to the work of these two men.

Very fortunately, I counted among my friends Walter Humphries, at that time registrar of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and honorary secretary of their graduates association, one of the best organized and most active societies of its kind in the United States. From first to last he was untiring in his interest in our little movement, and very keen to help in any way possible. Thanks to his continued and valuable advice, we were able to develop our organization rapidly and without making any serious mistakes.

During the ten years of the existence of the organization, we received no active assistance or encouragement from the University—nor, on the other hand, any active opposition.

The first step was, of course, to get the addresses of the graduates. The Registrar's Office published such a list, alphabetically arranged, for each faculty once every three years, and a new one was due in 1909. We started with the last list and eventually found that only about 33 per cent. of the addresses there given were correct—engineers, in the course of their professional careers move about a good deal, especially while they are still young—but, by dint of a great deal of correspondence, and by sending to those whom we could reach lists of those for whom we had no addresses, we succeeded by the following June in getting into communication with 606 of the 775 living graduates of the faculty, or 78 per cent. Before the outbreak of the war in 1914, we were in touch with 98 per cent. of the then much larger number of graduates.

Two or three circulars having been sent out in connection with the address lists, our first

"Bulletin" of 57 medium octavo pages was issued in April, 1909. It contained among other things the corrected and extended alphabetical address list of the graduates which had been prepared, and which was issued also by the Registrar's Office. This was mailed by us, as were all other publications as long as the organization existed, to every Applied Science graduate for whom we had an address, regardless of whether he paid a subscription or not.

A formal opening of the new Engineering Building, replacing the one that had been destroyed by fire, had been planned by the University authorities for the evening of the 27th of April, 1909; so we arranged to hold a reunion and banquet to coincide with and include this function, as well as a reception by the Dean and Vice-Dean, visits to various University buildings, including Macdonald College, class dinners, and the Annual Convocation. This programme was carried out successfully; and, at the banquet, the writer was elected honorary secretary of "The Applied Science Graduates," no other officer being, at that stage, deemed necessary.

This very informal organization was found quite efficient, and for ten years "The Applied Science Graduates" remained in active existence. Except the first reunion, no meeting was ever held; everything was done by correspondence, and on one or two occasions, where it was deemed advisable, in settling some question at issue, a sort of letter ballot was taken. Doubtless, had the war not come, more reunions would have been held. During the lifetime of the organization, there were issued seventeen "Bulletins," aggregating 1127 medium octavo pages, and containing among other things three tripartite (alphabetical, chronological, geographical) address lists, the first of the kind ever issued at McGill, and all these were sent to every graduate of the Faculty. Hitherto, as has been already said, an alphabetical list of the graduates of each faculty had been issued every three years by the Registrar's Office, but it had been mailed only to those who sent in requests for it.

The "Bulletins" contained news concerning various phases of University activity: the inauguration of new courses in the Faculty, the modification of old ones, personal notes concerning extra-mural activities of the Dean and other members of the staff, new appointments, retirements, honours received, activities of local Graduate Societies, &c., &c. Among other happenings of major importance which were announced to all Applied Science graduates through the medium of these "Bulletins," and learnt of by other graduates only through the medium of the daily press, were:

The erection and opening of the new Engineering Building;
The gift to the University of the Macdonald Campus;
The gift to the University of the Joseph property;
The Medical Reunion of 1911;
Results of the Million Dollar Campaign;
Roll of Honour of Graduates who served overseas, and of those who made the supreme sacrifice.

But there is no doubt that the most popular portion of the "Bulletins," and that which did more than anything else to keep the organization enthusiastic and make it grow, was the "Class News." On graduation, the Class disperses, and the individual student loses touch with all but a few of his former college friends. But his interest in them does not immediately cease. If he thinks that, by becoming a member of a graduate organization, he will learn what becomes of his old cronies and be kept more or less in touch with them, it is a cogent reason for joining; and, once having joined, he is likely to retain his membership—this, as Mr. Humphries told us, is a powerful, perhaps the most powerful, drawing card. And our experience confirmed this view.

When class secretaries could be discovered, they were urged to communicate at least once a year with each one of their classmates, and send in to the honorary secretary as many items of interest as possible. Where no class secretaries could be found, individual members were chosen and asked to act. Some of the secretaries responded nobly and never missed sending in personal items concerning their classmates at least once a year; others of course never did anything. But, had four years of its existence not been over-shadowed by the war, and had the Organization lasted longer, these incompetents would have been gradually weeded out and replaced by active ones. As it was, however, the Class News occupied almost exactly 25 per cent. of the space in the "Bulletins."

The most important result of the movement, besides showing that corporate spirit and loyalty did exist among the alumni, was the rebirth of the old Graduates' Society. The first circulars issued in connection with our movement, looking forward to the little reunion, were naturally seen by graduates of other faculties, many of whom wrote in to the University asking why these plans were being made by the Institution for one set

(Continued on Page 43)

Alumni Work in Other Colleges

By G. B. GLASSCO

THE assistance given by alumni associations to their universities was vividly brought to mind by contacts made at a recent conference of the American Alumni Council at Cambridge, Mass., where the alumni secretaries of thirty-six colleges and universities of the New England States gathered to discuss their common problems. Two Canadian universities were also represented.

That the alumni associations are well established financially, and that they enjoy high prestige among their alumni, made a deep impression on the representative from McGill. It was refreshing to hear of the abundant co-operation which these alumni associations receive from the presidents and other officers of their universities; and to note on the other hand, that tangible advantages accrue to the universities through the close harmony which this engenders with their graduates. In many colleges the alumni choose and provide from their ranks the trustees or governing personnel of the college. The third most important fact noted was that the field for alumni work can be broadened beyond the already important service and assistance now being given to the universities.

Because the alumni association at the average American university can rely on adequate financial support from its alumni, it in turn ensures that the ordinary services expected of an alumni association's office are carried out thoroughly and efficiently. For instance, routine work such as the maintenance of the addresses of their alumni is meticulous, movements of their alumni are recorded closely, and biographical records of alumni are added to day by day. An alumni magazine is published, usually at monthly intervals, and in some cases weekly. Its contents are interesting, the make-up is attractive. Colour is much in use. Striking and interesting illustrations are characteristic.

Financial support in substantial proportions is possibly the most important assistance given to their universities by the alumni associations. Most of them have some form of fund through which annual gifts to the university are collected from the alumni. The majority of the universities receive gifts from more than sixty per cent. of their alumni body each year. This work has been conducted by most alumni associations throughout the last fifteen years. Much useful information has been gathered and ingenuity has been used in devising means to create and maintain the desire on the part of the individual alumnus to make an annual gift to his college.

A useful work is done by many of these associations in relation to the registration of new students. In order that students of superior qualities of mind and character may be attracted to their universities, the alumni associations take care that the advantages of their colleges are made known to the preparatory schools and high schools in those sections of the country from which their students are desired. This work should not be confused with proselytizing, which is shunned; but the maintenance of alumni committees in the principal towns throughout the land affords the means by which the university authorities are advised of the qualities of prospective students from these localities. It is surprising to learn to what degree the standard of the student bodies at these universities has been raised in consequence.

Other alumni work which is favoured is the promotion of adult education among the alumni themselves. Lectures by correspondence, reading lists arranged as to subjects for study, and other means are used to provide the alumni with opportunities to increase their knowledge and to continue their education.

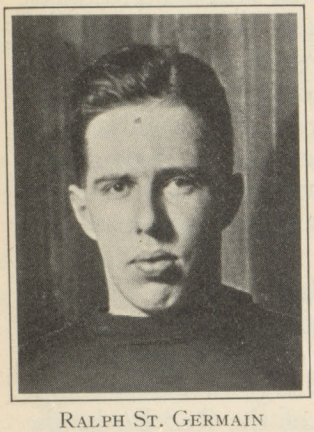
Among the alumni of each college the widespread interest in the welfare of their Alma Mater is reflected in the desire of the alumni to assist the young men or women who have recently graduated and who have yet to establish themselves in their careers. Nearly all the alumni associations have made good use of this reservoir of helpfulness to promote appointments and employment of young alumni. This is done by conducting, or assisting to maintain, an employment service through which three important benefits result: the young graduates are assisted at a formative time when help is necessary, the employers (whether alumni or not) are obviously benefited, and the university gains by the recurrent contacts made day by day with the outside world.

These are the more important subjects on which information was gathered at this interesting conference of alumni secretaries.

The Importance of the New International Intercollegiate Hockey League

And a Review of the 1935-36 Sports Season at McGill

By D. A. L. MacDONALD



RALPH ST. GERMAIN

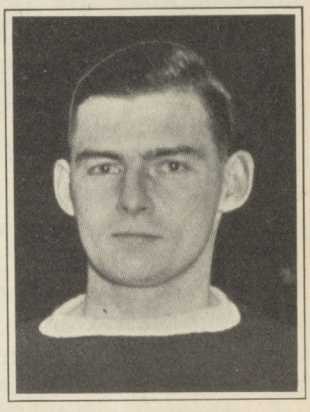
THE request for this article was in the nature of a review of sports at McGill for the 1935-36 season but because events in retrospect have a way of linking themselves up with the future and because there have been developments in the past month that will undoubtedly wield tremendous influence in the future this outline will perforce have to begin with the future and end with the past.

The outstanding development in intercollegiate sports circles this season was the decision to form an international hockey league. This association has been mooted for a long time but so many difficulties stood in the way of its formation that for years its sponsors almost despaired of it ever taking form. However, the American colleges have been able to overcome the obstacles that lay in their path and at a meeting of college representatives at Boston on February 29 an International Intercollegiate Hockey League of eight clubs became a reality. As the agreement is subject only to the formal approval of the athletic councils of the interested universities, there can be little doubt that the long-discussed league will be in operation next winter.



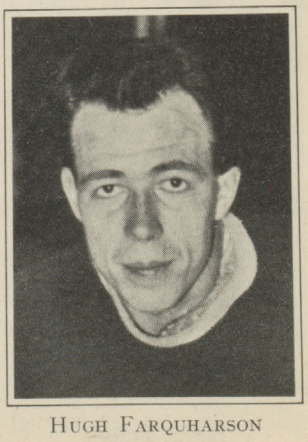
FRANK SHAUGHNESSY, JR.

The importance of this new league cannot be over-emphasized. Besides forming a link of friendship between the larger universities on both sides of the international boundary line, it will undoubtedly do much to restore the prestige which college hockey has lost in Canada in the past decade. McGill was fortunate enough to have been represented in the last ten years by teams which were among the foremost in the Dominion but since the exit from the scene of the famed Varsity Grads, University of Toronto, long one of the greatest hockey schools in Canada, has taken a position of less importance and prominence. University of Montreal and Queen's dropped from senior intercollegiate competition altogether so that McGill and Toronto, only survivors of the once strong league, were not even able to challenge for the Allan Cup through their own circuit and were forced to enter city leagues to obtain a minimum amount of competition. Inclusion of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmount will bring college hockey back in the limelight to provide a stimulus for competition such as could not have been possible even in the palmy days of the old Canadian Intercollegiate Hockey Union.



KENNETH FARMER

Another development of the season just concluded is the guarantee that the American college clubs will be able to hold their own in future games with their Canadian competitors. This was essential to the success of the new league and Harvard indicated in its game against McGill at Montreal on Washington's Birthday that in future Canadian college teams can rely on getting as stiff opposition across the border as they care to have. Harvard defeated McGill 7-4 and the Crimson well merited its victory. The Redmen were outplayed by a well-coached team that was a revelation to those who have watched interna-

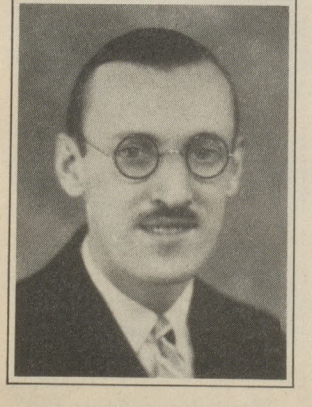


HUGH FARQUHARSON

tional college hockey since its inception. Five years ago Harvard, led by Barry Wood, defeated McGill at the Montreal Forum 2-0 but that victory was considered in the light of what the sports writers call an upset and not likely to happen again for a long, long time. Harvard showed that these victories can no longer be termed upsets.

The 1935-36 senior hockey season closed with McGill retaining both its titles, the Canadian intercollegiate and the mythical North American crown. University of Toronto, McGill's only rival in the Canadian league, was defeated at Montreal and at Toronto, the Redmen virtually clinching the championship in the first game when they defeated "Ace" Bailey's Blues, 5-0 at the Forum. The score at Toronto was 10-3 and McGill thus captured its fourth straight title by a round score of 15-3. The mythical North American championship was decided on the "conference system" and McGill lost only one game, that to Harvard at home. The Crimson had already been put out of the running by previous defeats. At the time of writing, the Montreal Senior Group play-offs are in progress and the Redmen have qualified for the championship series by finishing third in the final standing.

The interest of McGill hockey fans last winter, however, was not confined to engagements on this continent for when the United States and Canadian Olympic teams sailed for the Fourth Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, former McGill players weremembers of both contingents. Ralph St. Germain, Commerce graduate and a former hockey captain and football star, went with the Canadians as a member of the Royal Hockey Club, and Hughie Farquharson, graduate in Law, and Kenny Farmer, a Commerce graduate, were chosen from the Victoria Hockey Club of the Senior Group. On the American sextette was Frank Shaughnessy, jr., former McGill hockey and football player, also taken from Victorias by the U.S. Olympic committee.



DOUG. KERR

The four McGill men met in the final game of the series which Canada won, 1-0, but the Dominion's team lost the championship to England's hockeyists. Farquharson was high scorer of the Canadians during the games.

The announcement that Doug. Kerr, who coached the freshman team to an intercollegiate intermediate title last fall, had been appointed as senior coach came as no surprise to those who have followed McGill's football fortunes. It had been generally agreed that he was the man for the job and the metropolitan press commented in this wise on the appointment. Doug. Kerr came to McGill to take charge of the freshman with a fine record at Westward where he had won several Dominion intermediate titles and his reputation as a developer of untried material was upheld when his protégés captured the intermediate championship, a title which had been quite a stranger around the Pine Avenue field for many years. More impressive, however, than winning the title was the fine spirit of play exhibited by the frosh and their enthusiasm under their coach. For this reason, probably as much as any other, Doug. Kerr was named as head coach of the senior forces.

As well as having four alumni on the Olympic hockey teams, McGill was represented at the Games by two members of the Canadian ski team. The party was in charge of Harry Pangman, B.Sc. '30, a member of the Red Birds, the graduate ski club, and included Bill Ball, B.Sc. (In Arts) '31, Ph.D. '35, a former McGill skier of note.

Dartmouth again won the Winter Sports Union carnival but was extended to the limit in the meet at Hanover, N.H., to defeat the best team McGill has assembled in the last decade, edging out with the team prize in the very last event of the programme. The Reds had captured the Laurentian zone team prize the week previous, led by Sel Hannah who won the combined championship, and were strong favorites to defeat the classy field of thirty-two colleges which competed in the big winter sports carnival. Sel Hannah again sent McGill off to a flying start in the Hanover meet by winning the langlauf, Bob Johannsen placing second. Johannsen was second in the downhill race and McGill entered the final event of the programme, the slalom, ahead on points and strongly favoured to win as this race was considered one of the Redmen's specialties. However, misfortune and some fine running by the Dartmouth skiers overcame their best efforts and the team title was lost by a few points. At Lake Placid in December, McGill had also lost out to Dartmouth by a slim margin after capturing the team prizes in the downhill and relay races. Bob Johannsen was second in the downhill race at Lake Placid.

McGill was again unsuccessful in its attempt to regain the basketball championship which it held for so many years but the cage season did not pass without the college being prominently

mentioned all over the North American continent as a pioneer in the sport. This recognition was due to one of her graduates, Dr. James Naismith, of the class of Arts '87, who as a young instructor at Springfield Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education invented the game 45 years ago. Basketball is on the Olympic programme for the first time in Berlin this summer and recently a fund was raised to send the 70-year-old inventor to the Games. McGill did her bit by taking up a silver collection at the Toronto game.

Dr. Naismith was a noted athlete both at McGill and Springfield. He played on the Red senior football team and was an outstanding performer at gymnastics as well, winning the Wicksteed medal. He came to McGill from Almonte, the little Ontario town in the upper Ottawa Valley that sent another noted athlete to McGill at about the same time in the person of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie. The latter was also outstanding at football and winner of the Wicksteed medal. Dr. Naismith followed up his football career at Springfield and played on the same team as Alonzo Stagg, later famed coach at the University of Chicago.

It might be interesting for readers of THE McGILL NEWS to learn how Dr. Naismith got his inspiration for the game of basketball. He had charge of a number of young men who were training for Y.M.C.A. secretarial work at Springfield and the compulsory gym course irked them. Dr. Naismith, endeavouring to find a light form of exercise, knocked the bottoms out of a couple of peach baskets which he secured from the building janitor, nailed them to the walls of the gym and started his students playing the game with a soccer ball. The new sport took its name from the peach baskets and later rules governing the number of players to a side and the course of play were introduced. It is estimated that there are 18,000,000 basketball players in the world today.

By the small margin of two-thirds of a point, the boxing, wrestling and fencing team captured the assault-at-arms title in what was easily one of the most thrilling finishes of the year in intercollegiate sport. With three boxing bouts to be decided, McGill could boast of but two points, earned when Wilfred Van Reet won the fencing title in the afternoon and Bobby Quinn took the 145-pound boxing title early in the evening. Ontario Agricultural College and Queen's were far ahead on points and it seemed that one or the other would gain the crown which the Tricolor captured the previous season. Jack Ross hammered out a victory in the 165-pound class and then two footballers, Slip Gilbert and Lou Ruschin, came through with sensational victories in the 175-pound and heavyweight classes, respectively, as the rafters of the staid old Union rang with the McGill cheer.

* * * *

Notes of the 1935-36 Season

One of the most entertaining sports carnivals seen in Montreal in some time was the benefit programme staged for Nelson Crutchfield at the Forum. A total of $7,777 was raised for the former star McGill athlete, graduate of the School of Commerce, who was seriously injured in an automobile accident near his home at Shawinigan Falls, Que., last summer. Nels' many friends and admirers will be glad to learn that he is making rapid progress on the road to health.

* * * *

Nels' former team-mate and fellow graduate in Commerce, Jack McGill, is carving quite a career for himself in professional ranks. The Ottawa red-head is one of the leading scorers for Canadiens in the National Hockey League.

* * * *

Bob Bowman, former sports editor of *McGill Daily* was heard over British Broadcasting Company programmes during the Olympic games. The Commerce '32 graduate gave an excellent "ringside" account of the doings at Garmisch.

* * * *

W. B. Thompson, graduate of the Class of Arts '28, former president of the Canadian Amateur Ski Association and honorary coach of the McGill ski team, was honoured during the sports meet at Dartmouth. The Golden Snowflake Badge was conferred on the former McGill captain.

* * * *

McGill oarsmen are down to work for the coming summer campaign and are in charge of Melvin Warren, who has accepted the position of honorary coach. He was a member of some of the finest eights University of Washington has sent to the Poughkeepsie regatta in recent years.

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The Wicksteed medal for gymnastics, which has a long and illustrious history in McGill sports activities, was won this year by G. S. Beall. T. A. Donnelly captured the Harvey medal, freshman award.

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John H. Featherston, B.Sc. '93, writes THE McGILL NEWS from Seattle, Wash., enclosing a clipping from a local paper which declares that McGill gave the game of ice hockey to North America 57 years ago. It points out that the

first rules of the game were drawn up by R. F. Smith and W. F. Roberston, two McGill men. This is true but both Victoria Hockey Club, of Montreal, and Quebec Hockey Club ante-date McGill in the game by a few years. Victorias minute books prove that it is the oldest hockey club in the world.

* * * *

McGill swimmers won five of the eight events and broke two records as they regained the intercollegiate swim title. Munroe Bourne clipped 1-5 second off the 50-yard free style and with his two brothers, Clayton and Pete, and J. Powell, swam to a new relay record, breaking the old mark by 1 2-5 seconds.

* * * *

The gymnastic title again fell to Toronto as the Blues won their fourth straight championship. Buck, of U. of T., was high scorer of the meet and Beall was the lone McGill gymnast to score 10 points, taking a first place on the parallel bars.

* * * *

McGill won seven titles during the sports year, four fell to Toronto and two to Queen's. McGill was successful at hockey, track, B. W. and F., golf, swimming, water polo and tennis. Toronto captured the English rugby, gym, harrier and soccer titles. Queen's was successful in football and basketball.

* * * *

Since 1898-99 when intercollegiate competition was inaugurated, Toronto has captured 144 championships, McGill 127 and Queen's 26. Football is the oldest sport on the college programme, and track is next, having been begun in 1899-1900.

Graduates' Reunion—October, 1936

THE FOURTH Quinquennial Reunion of graduates and past students of McGill University will be held in Montreal from Wednesday, October 21, to Saturday, October 24, 1936. As on previous occasions the reunion will be conducted by the Graduates' Society. the officers of which have appointed a Reunion Committee to carry out all details in connection with the gathering. As in the past the dates have been selected so that the last day coincides with the date of the McGill-Toronto football game at Percival Molson Memorial Stadium, and it is suggested that alumni note the dates set aside for the reunion and try to arrange their movements for the summer and autumn so that they will be able to visit McGill at this time.

Tentative arrangements have been made for the holding of the following events:

University Convocation for conferring of honorary degrees on graduates;
General meeting of the Society;
Clinics, demonstrations and exhibitions in the various Faculties and Departments;
The Reunion Smoker;
The Reunion Dance, and Supper;
Track Meet;
Football Game, McGill vs. Toronto;
Reunion Dinner.

It is planned to hold the dinner on the Saturday night following the Toronto-McGill football game, and to ask all classes which usually arrange class dinners for that night to hold their class gatherings at the Reunion Dinner, where they will be accommodated at specially reserved long tables. Expressions of opinion on this proposal will be welcomed.

The following officers and committees have been named:

Chairman of the Reunion Committee: John T. Hackett, K.C., President of the Society.

Executive Sub-Committee and Committee on Honorary Degrees and Convocation: Mr. Hackett, Dr. F. S. Patch, First Vice-President, Hon. Mr. Justice Barclay, Second Vice-President, and Dr. D. Sclater Lewis, President of the Montreal Branch.

Director of Budgets and Expenditure: Douglas Bremner.

Director of Publicity and Attendance of out-of-town Graduates: H. R. Cockfield.

President of the Montreal Branch Society and Director of Attendance of Montreal Alumni: Dr. D. Sclater Lewis.

Director of Programme and Registration: Prof. W. G. McBride.

Director of Entertainments (other than women's): James S. Cameron.

President of the Alumnae Society and Director of Women's Entertainment: As elected by Alumnae Society.

President of the Students' Council and Director of Students' Co-operation: As elected by the Students' Society.

Executive Secretary: G. B. Glassco.

Further details of the reunion programme will be announced in the Summer and Autumn numbers of THE McGILL NEWS.

The Case for Socialism in Canada*

A Book Review

By A. I. BLOOMFIELD

HERE is undoubtedly the most significant contribution to Canadian economic literature in a long time. On the one hand, it is the most comprehensive survey and analysis yet made of the Canadian economy as a whole, but even more important is the fact that here for the first time a complete statement is given of the case for socialism in Canada. Written chiefly by a group of brilliant young university radicals, it brings a vast range of scholarship and erudition to an intensely difficult and complicated subject. The book is not "a series of doctrinaire generalizations" made by a group of hair-brained visionaries and barber shop economists, but it is the studied contribution of men not only well-schooled in theoretical economics but intensely practical as well, who are at all times fully cognizant of the difficulties in the way of socialist planning. Copiously documented with references to several hundred books, magazines, pamphlets, public documents and newspapers, the book is a veritable mine of information on the Canadian economy.

Today, after six years of unprecedented economic depression, it has become generally recognized by thinking people all over the world that some reform of our economic system is necessary. The difficulty arises over what form of reform we need. Despite the pleas of Professor Robbins and other "equilibrium" economists, it is generally recognized that "back to the market" is not only undesirable but impossible. "Economic Planning" is thus the universal catchword, but this expression is variously interpreted. It is the thesis of the authors, and there is a host of factual data to support this, that planning under capitalism can at best only be piecemeal, and that it will only mean a further restriction of production, and scarcity, with a further degradation of living standards. Real planning for the benefit of the broad masses of Canadian citizenry can only be possible under a socialist economy. So long as the means of production remain in private hands, planning can only mean planning for the capitalists' benefit.

The first past of the book is an analysis of our economy, its evolution and its present position. The whole object of attack is not so much the Canadian capitalist as Canadian capitalism. It is a terrific indictment of Canadian capitalism, with its waste, inefficiency, graft, abuses, financial manipulation, duplication, inequalities and violent fluctuations. It will come as a rude shock to those who have been led to believe that ours is the land of "limitless opportunity" and that our present system is the epitome of efficiency and social justice. The exploitation of the worker, the primary producer and the consumer by the octopus of Canadian capitalism, whose tentacles stretch to all sectors of our economy, is carefully developed in a pungent, ironical and bitter style, which at no time degenerates into sentimental slush. Drawing freely and willingly from the Report of the Price Spreads Commission, the *Financial Post* and the Montreal *Gazette*, and especially from the statements of leading Canadian bankers and industrialists, the authors show how the growth of monopoly, minority control and interlocking directorates has placed the economic and political control of Canada in the hands of a relatively small group of irresponsible monopolists, and how the relatively free and open competition, which characterized in earlier days our expanding frontier economy, has been replaced by monopolistic competition and a host of rigidities which largely nullify the workings of the open market.

"The choice," contend the authors, "is between anarchic planning for private profits and unified and comprehensive planning for the common good." (p. 126).

In fully 300 pages we are then given a careful and seasoned account of how socialization is to be effected and what social planning will involve. The authors are realists enough to realize that a host of problems will present themselves and they endeavour to meet them as best as they can. The whole thesis of this part of the book is that all the necessary changes can and must be made through democratic methods. The pivot of the socialist plan will be a National Planning Commission which will draw up the national plan and be the "co-ordinating centre" in its carrying out.

The most interesting part of the book is where the authors show how socialization is to be effected.

* *Social Planning for Canada.* By the Research Committee of the League for Social Reconstruction. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto, 1935. 524 pp. $3.75.

The authors feel it can be accomplished through the process of compensating the present property owners with government-guaranteed bonds, and then gradually taxing this away through a steeply graded scheme of direct taxation. If this fails, and the authors seem to recognize the possibility of this, then ". . . . the much simpler method of direct transference of all property in productive resources and equipment to public hands may have to be adopted." Do they still hope to do this by "democratic" methods? They don't tell us.

The authors are particularly interested in the "transition" period and devote subsequent chapters to this problem. Discussion then follows on the implications of social planning, involving a detailed analysis of banking and investment, taxation, agriculture, housing, foreign trade, constitutional amendments, health and welfare services, etc. The authors freely admit that theirs is not a rigid and air-tight programme, but that it will necessarily involve changes as new problems present themselves. Too little prominence is given to such problems as the international repercussions of a socialist regime in a country so peculiarly dependent on international economic relations, and to the working of the price mechanism in a socialist society.

Despite the sincere and courageous stand of the authors, we cannot help but feel that what we will get in Canada is not Socialism but Fascism, and post-war European political history seems to give weight to this contention. To think that Canadian capitalists, whose influence the authors freely admit, will docilely sit by and either let a Socialist Party sit in power (and the prospects of a Socialist Party being elected are very infinitesimal) or let it take away their wealth and privileged position, seems to be the acme of academic naivete. Long before anything like that threatens we will have Fascism in Canada. I fear the elaborate plans for the "transition" will have to undergo radical revision.

Whether we thus agree with the conclusions of the book, or not, this much is obvious. In *Social Planning for Canada* we have a fascinating, stimulating and thought-provoking book, a challenge to all thinking Canadians — and an invaluable source-book on our economy.

The Library Table

BUCKINGHAM, 1592-1628

By M. A. Gibb. Thos. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. (Jonathan Cape, London.) $4.50.

If there are still those who seek justification for the overthrow of the Stuart dynasty and the establishment of the supremacy of Parliament in seventeenth century England, let them read of the life of George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, handsome courtier, favourite of James I and Charles I, and virtual ruler of England from 1624 until his assassination in 1628.

Born in 1592, Buckingham achieved fame and high position before he was thirty. He owed his success neither to his background nor to any marked ability, but to the appeal of his good looks and personality to King James I. He became the latter's closest friend and adviser on matters of domestic and foreign politics and continued as such in the first years of the reign of Charles I. He led an army, organized naval battles, undertook diplomatic missions, and administered affairs of state. But he always blundered. He was impetuous, obstinate, self-confident, and exceedingly vain. He suppressed his opponents and refused to take counsel. He meant well, but his failures were costly to England.

Buckingham's misguided efforts aroused the House of Commons to assert its powers. In attributing to him the unhappy state of the nation and in seeking to impeach him, Parliament began to establish the principle of the responsibility of the King's ministers to the people's representatives. In defending him, Charles I undermined the position of the monarchy and paved the way for the inevitable struggle between the Stuarts and the people which led to his own death on the scaffold.

If the author has added little to our knowledge of Buckingham, he has nevertheless presented an interesting study of the days of irresponsible monarchs and ministers, when favourites ruled the realm of England—the days of the courtiers, of the religious and political struggles between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, of the negotiation of foreign alliances and royal marriages, and of the slow assertion of the rights of the middle class through the institution of Parliament.—*H. C. G.*

LIFE ERRANT

By Cicely Hamilton. J. M. Dent & Sons, Toronto. 300 pp. $3.50.

This is not so much an autobiography in the accepted sense of the word, as the record of a vital, courageous, and independent mind. The author deals more effectively with ideas than with people, having lived a life which appears to have been largely mental and which has been more influenced by the general trend of events and ideas during the past forty years than by the personalities with whom she has come into contact. For that reason the first four chapters on her rather bleak early youth and immaturity are the least well-handled. With the fifth chapter, the women's suffrage movement and her reactions to it, the book gets well under way, continuing through her war experiences as bookkeeper in the Royaumont Hospital and actress in the troupe of entertainers at the Abbeville base-camp, through post-war England and Germany, present-day France and Fascist Italy, to the present day.

Cicely Hamilton has had a remarkably varied life as an actress, teacher, journalist, novelist and playwright, yet her mind is so unusual that the reader is more interested in what she thought than what she did. She writes vividly and compellingly of the regular evening exodus from Abbeville when the townspeople took refuge from the Gothas in small groups on neighbouring hillsides. Still more compelling, however, is her general discussion of the way in which the next war will be fought, her opinions being based on her memory of Abbeville . . . . "the aim of the warfare of the future . . . . would be to set civilian populations on the run, to transform the citizen into a nomad, useless and starving; mass flight under panic conditions from a capital would be greater disaster than lost battle."

Life Errant might be called "The Autobiography of an Individualist," for Miss Hamilton loathes and distrusts all mass emotion. Mental freedom is essential to her, and throughout her life she has preserved a singularly fine detachment of mind. She worked for Woman Suffrage because the idea of motherhood as the only desirable end for a woman was repellent to her, because she wanted economic justice for women and not because she believed that the vote was the solution to feminist problems. She was involved in a pacifist organization until she could stand wholesale generalizations no longer. Her Socialist activities were equally short-lived, and came to an end for the same reason. At the present time she will have none of any cause but that of Birth Control, which she believes to be the only hope of future generations otherwise doomed to barbarism.

Life Errant is a good book, recommended to those interested in such questions as state education, world peace, the position of women, religion, and modernism. It is not recommended for those who want sensational self-revelations, or someone to agree with them. At times the writing is heavy, for Miss Hamilton's mind is more analytical than creative, but the book is impressive and unforgetable.—*G. G.*

NEW GOVERNMENTS IN EUROPE

THE TREND TOWARD DICTATORSHIP. Edited by Raymond Leslie Buell. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. $2.50.

There is of necessity a close relationship between economic and political institutions. The Industrial Revolution and the principles of economic liberalism had their political counterpart in the growth of democratic institutions. Woodrow Wilson declared that the United States entered the Great War in order to destroy autocracy and "to make the world safe for Democracy." New democratic governments were set up after the Treaty of Versailles in such countries as Germany, Austria, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, and the Baltic States. But economic liberalism was on the decline: a new nationalism, political and economic, carried with it the early destruction of a number of the new democracies. The autocracy of Kaiser Wilhelm has been replaced by the mad dictatorship of Adolf Hitler, and in Austria the post-war democracy has given way to the clerical fascism of Dollfuss and Von Starhemberg. The seeds of reaction have also taken root in other states, encouraged by the chaos of depression. World peace is endangered, as witness Mussolini's venture in Ethiopia.

We may now justly ask—"Quo Vadimus?" Must the necessarily growing intervention of the state in economic matters inevitably lead away from democracy and towards dictatorship? Is it the only solution of the problems presented by the economic crisis? If it is, what form of autocracy should prevail? Do Mussolini and Hitler offer the ideal? If so, our future is indeed dark: we have but to witness the declining standard of living and the severity of the depression in Italy and in Germany. On the other hand, does Soviet Russia offer the solution? There, the standard of living is rising and a certain degree of democratic criticism is now permissible. But the individual has not freedom of expression. Must this freedom be sacrificed, or can we evolve an economic system which overcomes current ills and at the same time preserves the principles of democracy?

These questions present themselves as we read this highly interesting volume, which sets forth the background and present status of the governments of Italy, Germany, Russia, Spain, and the Baltic States. The book deserves wide attention from students, teachers, and the "man in the street."—*H. C. G.*

OCCUPATIONAL ABILITIES

A STUDY OF UNEMPLOYED MEN. By N. W. Morton, Ph.D., Lecturer in Psychology and Social Research Assistant, McGill University. With an Introduction by C. E. Kellogg, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Psychology, McGill University. Oxford University Press, Toronto. $2.50.

The Social Research Council under the general directorship of Leonard C. Marsh has undertaken an exceptionally extensive series of studies. Many of these are being published as the McGill Social Research Series. This publication is the third of the Series and is one which should be of very great general interest. Do the unemployed constitute a class which can be distinguished from the population in general by the methods of psychological testing or are they, like a handful of tossed pennies, those who have happened to land one side up instead of the other? In other words, what measurable differences (if any) do the unemployed, as a group, possess? In undertaking to investigate such problems as these Dr. Morton has attacked a major social problem for, in addition to its value in providing psychological data, his work has far-reaching social ramifications in the fields of education, employment, pension policies and so forth.

The subjects of the study are seven groups of unemployed men in Montreal during the years 1931 to 1934. The first three groups represent a total of well over 700 unemployed office workers at three different periods during the years mentioned. Groups IV and V are composed of a total of nearly 1,000 individuals from the Montreal Day Shelter for Unemployed Men during the seasons 1931-32 and 1932-33, respectively. About 300 men who were registered at a Montreal employment bureau in 1933 and 1934 comprise groups VI and VII.

The data secured regarding the men who are the subjects of the study fall into five general categories. The first of these is information of a background nature, such as age, country of birth and formal education,

secured by the questionnaire and interview. The second source of information is standardized tests of general intelligence.

Statistical treatment of the data obtained may be said to be highly adequate. In fact if any criticism may be made regarding the construction of the book as a whole, it is that too many pages are devoted to the description of testing techniques and statistical methods perhaps at the expense of more extensive interpretation and generalization. However, this is a criticism with which many would not agree and the highly competent statistical treatment and summary of data, as, for example, in chapter five, "Intercorrelation of Test Data," cannot be too highly commended.

We have no space in which to discuss the general findings of the investigation. They will undoubtedly be studied with interest by many social observers. It seems certain that Dr. Morton's book will be widely read by those who desire to become informed on the question of unemployment from any point of view whatever. In addition, it is a source book of psychological test data which has seldom been equalled in extent in Canada, at least.

Professor Julian Huxley, in his recent book *Science and Social Needs* makes an earnest plea for the application of scientific method to social problems. He says, in part, "Facts are the food of science . . . . let us begin by insisting on a proper supply of facts as grist to the scientific mill." Dr. Morton's study is certainly a contribution of valuable "grist."—*Henry F. Hall.*

HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 1867-1921

By H. E. MacDermot, M.D., F.R.C.P. (C). Murray Printing Company, Limited, Toronto. Pp. XI, 200. 9 illustrations.

This volume appears at an opportune time, when as the author suggests, the Canadian Medical Association is on the point of making a further step towards the goal set by its founders in 1867—that of representing in the fullest way the interests of the medical profession of the country.

Any historical work dealing with early medical activities in Canada must of necessity give considerable space to Eastern Canada. The author has dealt quite fully with the old French schools, and with medical journals in the French language. As the book develops, the early activities at McGill are portrayed with particular reference to the role played by its Medical Faculty in saving the University Charter and the McGill bequest.

There is an excellent chapter on medical journals, with a complete list of their periods of publication. Many of them were short-lived, but they offer some inkling as to attempts to form provincial and other associations of medical practitioners for the advancement of the profession. To many this will be the most valuable part of the book.

The first attempts at the formation of a general association dates from 1850, but it was only in 1867 that the Canadian Medical Association finally took shape. Its early history seems to have had more to do with organization than with science, as it was only at its third annual meeting that two scientific papers were read, and these only because the members were awaiting the arrival of a quorum. As time went on, the exigencies of organization were appeased more readily, and scientific contributions became more frequent, and of higher quality.

It may be said that the first really coherent society dated from the appearance of the *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, which, under the able editorship of Doctor (now Sir Andrew) Macphail, set a standard in literary excellence which had not been approached in contemporary medical journalism. Its continued existence to the present has been due to the sound work of its first editor, and the later efforts of Doctors Gordon Campbell, Maude Abbott, later Doctor Blackader, and of the present staff headed by Doctor A. G. Nicholls, and the editor of this history.

The printing and type are good, the proof reading and index excellent. The author is to be congratulated on his ability to present the detail of the story in such interesting fashion, to intersperse the comparatively unstimulating facts of the early constitution with the choice words of Doctor Joseph Workman, Doctor Hingston and Doctor Hall; and to bring in biographical notes of great interest on many of the outstanding medical characters. These points all make for a book which can be highly recommended as a readable and light-giving history of the medical profession in Canada, and a veritable mine of information for those interested in the progress of medical journalism in this country.—*D. S. L.*

THE GREEN CLOISTER

Later Poems. By Duncan Campbell Scott. McClelland & Stewart, Ltd., Toronto. 96 pp. $1.50.

A book of poems from the pen of Duncan Campbell Scott is always to be welcomed, even though we may feel the poet has no new notes to add to those he has so ably sounded in the past. Cool, even music, delicacy of discrimination, and a vein of rather melancholy reflection on life and its fleeting beauties are what we have been accustomed to find in Scott; the present volume will not disappoint his many admirers. There are felicitous images, as in "Compline," where the swallows along the telegraph wires call up to the poet's mind the manuscript music of an old Mass book. There is admirable use of the Indian themes which Scott has made at home in his verse. "A Scene at Lake Manitou" shows us a half-pagan squaw by her dying son:

"The trader looked at the boy,
'He's done for,' he said.
He covered the head
And went down to the Post;
The Indians, never glancing,
Afraid of the ghost,
Slouched away to their loafing.
After a curious quiet
The girls began the play
Of gathering the last of the hay."

And there are several little gems of mild resignation, like this:

"Twilight had formed a lovely rose,
A flower of film and fire;
It seemed as if the throbbing west
Had found our heart's desire.

"Then Shadow, from the breathless void
Where rest and silence are,
Gathered the lovely rose for Death
And left us with a star."

Of the struggles that are convulsing the younger generation of Canadian poets, and making their notes "harsh and crude" at times, there is here no sign. Which is as it should be. The problems of each age are for it to solve, and we could not wish that those of tomorrow should vex the philosophic quiet of this genuine poet.—*A. S. N.*

Books Received

To be reviewed in the next number of THE McGILL NEWS.

General Rigby, Zanzibar and the Slave Trade. Edited by his daughter, Mrs. Charles E. B. Russell. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. 1935. 404 pp. $5.00.

Economics and Sociology. A Plea for Co-operation in the Social Sciences. By Dr. Adolf Lowe. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. 1935. 156 pp. $1.50.

Commodity Control in the Pacific Area. A symposium on Recent Experience. Edited by W. L. Holland. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. 1935. 452 pp. $7.50.

Four Plays. By Lope de Vega. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1936. 385 pp. $2.75.

Baron D'Holbach. By W. H. Wickwar. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto.

The Relation of Research to Industry

(Continued from Page 25)

In considering industrial research, one of the most important aspects that needs to be carefully weighed is the cost of *not* doing it. There is no activity in the Dominion to which this consideration is more relevant than it is to the industries founded on the utilization of wood. Modern developments in steel, glass, aluminum, the utilization of by-products such as the crushed cane from which sugar has been extracted, etc., are now being introduced on an ever-increasing scale in the building trades and are displacing lumber and structural timbers in these markets. In the publishing trade, one important newspaper is getting out an edition on film, and if this method of distributing the daily news should become popular, there may be a serious decrease in the demand for paper.

The remedy is not to resist the natural trend, for that is an impossible task, but to recognize the facts and put trained investigators to work to find other uses for the products in danger of being displaced or to find new products which can be made from the available raw materials in order that stability of employment and of capital investment may be maintained. Speaking generally and with no special implication as regards pulp and paper, as the matter stands at present it is a particular business of research to take a long view of all industries and to guard against obsolescence so that the appalling waste and misery which come in the trail of any declining industry may be avoided. It is quite true that the volumes of our total production and export of newsprint are now at record heights and that there has been a measure of improvement in other products as well; but when you consider that at one time Canada supplied practically all the imports of wood products entering the United States while today some three-quarters of their total is obtained from Europe, it is hardly possible to regard the situation with complacency.

It does appear that there is a challenge to research to find ways and means of improving and cheapening our products so that they may command a preference in this important market and so lead to increased business on a more profitable basis than exists at present. The nucleus of the institutions to do this work for the woods industries already exists: The Forest Products Laboratories of the Department of the Interior in Ottawa, and the Pulp and Paper Research Institute in Montreal, organized as a joint effort of the Pulp and Paper Association, McGill University and the Dominion Government.

These institutions are efficient as a nucleus for the attack on the great problems which face the woods-using industries but they need more support and if this support is not given in ample measure the business men who head our pulp and paper companies and our lumbering concerns will find its denial the most expensive retrenchment they have ever made.

There is just one further thought about industrial research; it must be *patient*.

In 1924, twelve years ago, a co-operative investigation was commenced by the Council. This particular investigation has at last proved eminently successful and while the company with which we have co-operated has not yet paid any dividends, it is believed that the rewards of faith will now not be long delayed. However, what is probably more important than immediate dividends is that the result of this research has changed Canada from the status of importer to exporter of certain key materials vital to the steel industry. It has given a steadily increasing volume of employment and wages have been paid without interruption. To give an idea of the relative magnitude of other benefits which have resulted, there is the fact that the additional freight revenue to the Canadian railway which carries the products of this industry now amounts annually to the equivalent of the total of the Research Council's investment in the investigation to date.

The requirement of patience and a long-time view in research is another reason why the leaders of the woods-using industries should see to it that there is no avoidable delay in placing on an adequate and proper basis the research which is so clearly required for their own protection.

The Eastern Arctic Patrol of 1935

(Continued from Page 19)

positions they have come to assume as a result of the continual upward movement of the Arctic lands since the glacial period. As the ship made her way up the bays and inlets to points of call, his practiced eye detected high up the rocky hills the beach or terrace to be visited after landing. Each foray yielded him fossil forms, and data on elevations above present sea level. With the age of emergence from the sea determined by the fossil remains and the present observed heights above the sea, the story of the tilting of the continent will eventually be written. In addition, geographic and physiographic data concerning the coast lines were accumulated for use in the building of the large model of Canada being constructed at the Victoria Museum of the Bureau of Economic Geology.

Mr. W. J. Brown, of the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture, was interested in insects—insects that live for a day and freeze up for a year. While the ship was making the round of Hudson Bay and Strait he remained at Lake Harbour and made an extensive collection of the insect fauna for the National Collection of Insects; this in spite of the fact that the ship arrived much too late in the season to get the best results. While many species were represented in his collection, the number was less than would have been obtained in the Western Arctic in comparable regions. The flies were best represented, both individually and by species, followed by the butterflies and moths, and bees and wasps. While Brown's collection has not yet been extensively studied, the results are gratifying.

Commander C. T. Beard, R.C.N., Director of Naval Reserves of the Government party, made the voyage to report upon the strategic aspects of the northern ports from the standpoint of the naval and aerial services, for the Department of National Defence.

The medical personnel of the party consisted of Dr. Arthur Richard, of Ottawa, and Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch and Dr. C. C. Birchard, of Montreal. Richard and Birchard sailed with the ship from Montreal, and Birchard was replaced by Rabinowitch at Churchill.

Richard, who had been in the North before, was charged by the Department of the Interior to report on the native population of Ungava Bay, and the circuit of the Bay was made by schooner starting from Port Burwell. No medical officer of the Department had been in that region for upwards of a decade. While making the round he had the opportunity of studying blood groupings.

The matter of metabolic processes in a race living practically without starches and sugars is of much interest to experts in metabolism, and Rabinowitch had put aboard at Montreal a complete biochemical laboratory which allowed of the collection of a great deal of data and a large number of specimens for further study. These are being worked up in Rabinowitch's laboratory at the Montreal General Hospital at the present time.

Another point having relationship to the diet was the incidence of disease of the heart and arteries, a matter of special interest to Birchard. For the investigation of these, a complete portable X-ray equipment was taken along and several hundred X-ray photographs were made. The X-ray equipment, loaned gratis by the Victor X-ray Corporation, with accessories by Siemens-Reiniger (Canada) Limited, also allowed of the making of a large number of X-ray photographs of the heads of the natives, the peculiarities of which were of interest to McGill University's Department of Biochemistry.

Of problems affecting the Arctic and awaiting solution, there are a great many in every branch of science, and these, as yet, have received less attention than they might from Canadians. It is true that the officials in the scientific branches of the Government service have done an extraordinary amount of work, but Canadian universities, to a large extent, neglect the opportunities. To this end, a small ship equipped for working in ice is needed. A Newfoundland schooner, suitably reconditioned, would be ample, and one of these might be obtained and equipped at very small expense. With such craft available, should some benevolent person satisfy the need, McGill could send out a well-equipped group each year, and the expense would be more than justified in additional scientific knowledge of great economic value and in prestige for Old McGill.

Collections of Arctic plants, and of old medical instruments, photographs and documents, were presented to McGill recently. The donation of a small herbarium, the gift of Father Bazin, of the Catholic Mission at Pond Inlet, Baffin Island, N.W.T., was made through Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch, Assistant Professor of Medicine and Lecturer in Biochemistry, who spent several weeks in the Arctic last summer with a Canadian Government scientific expedition. The medical collection was given to the University by the late Dr. George Wagner, of Tacoma, Washington, a few weeks before his death. He was one of the pioneer practitioners on the Pacific Coast. Included in the gift was a case of surgical instruments given to Dr. Wagner's father in 1844 by Dr. William Bruce, a graduate of McGill.

Graduates' Society Branch Activities

MONTREAL BRANCH SMOKER

McGILL'S problems are still very serious, Principal Arthur E. Morgan told members of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society at a smoker held under the auspices of the Branch in the McGill Union on February 20. "When I came to McGill a few months ago I was filled with hope," he said, "although I realized there were many difficult problems facing the University. As months have gone on, my optimism has not been in the least reduced. I must confess, however, that I under-estimated the problems which lie before us. I doubt if the position of the University has ever been more serious."

The Principal declared that McGill needs additional funds for "desirable and necessary" developments—for scientific and research work, for additional building accommodation, and for library and museum improvements, among other things. He urged the assembled alumni to share the University's responsibilities by contributing to McGill's funds—even as little as five dollars per year—and "by supporting the place in season and out," by interesting "the best youth to come to McGill."

Speaking of the decision to build a hall of residence, Mr. Morgan said that some misconception had arisen in regard to this project; there were those who believed that the money could be better used in other ways. Even if this were true, it was not possible as the money had been bequeathed for the specific purpose of building a hall of residence.

John T. Hackett, K.C., President of the Graduates' Society, stressed "the great and powerful influence throughout the land" of McGill men. "Be of good heart, McGill's friends have never failed," he counselled. Col. Herbert Molson, a governor of McGill, proposed the vote of thanks to Mr. Morgan. Dr. D. Sclater Lewis, President of the Montreal Branch, who was in the chair, introduced the speakers.

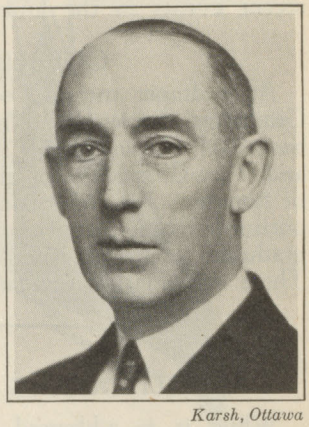
The entertainment included boxing and wrestling under Bert Light and Frank Saxon; selections by the McGill Glee Club, led by Harry Norris, ship shanties by Sea Scouts, and music by Pipers of the Royal Highlanders of Canada under Pipe-Major William Campbell.

In addition to the speakers, those on the platform were Prof. W. G. McBride, Dr. John W. Ross, and Hollie McHugh, president of the Students' Society. Other governors present included Dr. W. W. Chipman and George S. Currie.

OTTAWA VALLEY BRANCH

Praising staff, students and Governors of McGill, Principal Arthur E. Morgan addressed a dinner-dance of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, last month. Dr. T. H. Leggett, recently-elected President of the Branch was in the chair.

Paying a sincere tribute to the Governors of the University, Mr. Morgan said: "The Governors themselves have undertaken to carry the deficit of running the University for the next four years. It is a gift of loyalty. They are not only prepared to pay, but to work for the highest interests of the University. They are important men with important positions, yet they devote hours and hours of their time to McGill's problems. They do it because they believe in, and hold a high affection for the University." Referring to the students, he continued: "I am greatly impressed with the quality of the students of McGill University. They have in them the makings of great men and women, and we want to provide the best conditions for developing those qualities which they, as young Canadians, have got." He also had praise for the staff: "One thing which stands out particularly from the surveys we have conducted is the large amount of particularly good work which is being done despite difficult conditions."



Karsh, Ottawa

DR. T. H. LEGGETT

Principal Morgan was introduced to the gathering of upwards of 200 members of the Society by Sam W. Jacobs, M.P. Dr. George S. MacCarthy proposed the toast to "Sister Universities." Charles G. Cowan replied on behalf of Toronto, and Norman B. MacRostie on behalf of Queen's University. John Hackett, K.C., President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University spoke briefly, welcoming Principal Morgan ,and congratulating the Ottawa Valley Society on its vigor and enthusiasm.

Dr. T. H. Leggett occupied the chair, and guests at the head-table were: Principal Morgan, Dr. and Mrs. Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton, President of the National Research Council, and Mrs. McNaughton, Dr. and Mrs. George S. MacCarthy, Dr. H. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Mrs. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Cowan, Hon. Dr. J. A. King and Mrs. King, G. Gordon Gale, Mr. and Mrs. Norman B. MacRostie, and Mr. Hackett.

McGILL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

Members of the McGill Society of Ontario from Toronto and district gathered at a mixed dinner in the Embassy Club, Toronto, on the day the McGill hockey team played the University of Toronto sextette. About sixty attended the dinner and later they joined an enthusiastic band of over 100 McGill supporters in the University of Toronto rink to cheer the McGill players on to victory.

NEW YORK BRANCH

H. R. Dowsdell was elected president of the New York Branch of the Graduates' Society at a dinner meeting held on February 24. Other officers of the Society were selected as follows: First Vice-President, Dr. Allister McClelland; Second Vice-President, Dr. W. H. Walker; Secretary, James R. Simpson; Treasurer, M. T. Binks.

Arthur E. Morgan, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University, who was the guest of honour, appealed for the support of the graduates in an address outlining McGill's accomplishments and needs. "I am very anxious about the future, but I am very optimistic," he said. The Principal declared that McGill needed not

only money but also a "steady flow of the best type of undergraduates"; and he predicted that in the future McGill would depend "more and more upon the small contributions of the many." He also stressed the need for additional library accommodation and reviewed recent events in the University's history.

QUEBEC BRANCH

At a dinner meeting of the Quebec Branch of the Graduates' Society held in the Chateau Frontenac on Saturday, February 15, Arthur E. Morgan, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University, was the guest of honour. Mr. Morgan, who was the main speaker, outlined recent happenings at McGill and told the graduates what they could do to aid their Alma Mater. There was a large attendance of members.

Contributors To This Issue

While it is addressed to McGill graduates, Lord Tweedsmuir's message should be of especial interest to every reader of THE McGILL NEWS. As John Buchan, novelist and historian, McGill's Visitor had achieved world-wide fame before coming to Canada last fall to take up his appointment as Governor-General. A few weeks after his arrival in the Dominion, he paid his first visit to McGill, receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, at a Special Convocation in Moyse Hall. On that occasion Lord Tweedsmuir delivered a notable address but the message published in this issue is the first His Excellency has directed to McGill graduates in particular.

* * * *

A few months ago, John T. Hackett, K.C., President of the Graduates' Society, briefly outlined the principal events in the reign of His Majesty King George V in an article entitled *The Jubilee*, published in the Summer number of the NEWS. Now, in the Editorial, *Vale et Ave*, Mr. Hackett records the passing of the Empire's beloved Sovereign and refers to the many qualities possessed by our new King, Edward VIII.

* * * *

The history and significance of the ceremonies which followed the death of King George V form the subject of Dr. Wilfrid Bovey's article, *The Accession of the King*. A graduate of McGill in Arts and a member of the English Bar, Dr. Bovey is Director of Extra-Mural Relations and Vice-Chairman of McGill's Committee on Extension Courses and University Lectures.

* * * *

The activities of the Dominion Government and the fur trading companies in Canada's Northland, and their effect on the lives of the Eskimo, are outlined in *The Eastern Arctic Patrol of 1935*, an article by Dr. C. C. Birchard, Lecturer in Medicine in McGill University and Associate Physician to the Montreal General Hospital. Appointed by the Canadian Government to conduct a special investigation of the general health of the Eskimo, Dr. Birchard went north last summer with Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch, also of McGill. A graduate of the University of Toronto (1911), Dr. Birchard's special interest in medicine is diseases of the heart and arteries and because of this special knowledge he was able to learn much about these conditions amongst the Eskimo. He was, however, also associated with Dr. Rabinowitch in metabolic studies of the Eskimo.

Prof. Nevil Norton Evans, who writes about *The Applied Science Graduates*, has watched McGill grow for over half century. He enrolled at the University in 1882 as a student in chemistry, graduated four years later, and then became a member of the academic staff. McGill will lose the services of the oldest member of her teaching staff when he retires as Professor of Chemistry at the end of the current session.

* * * *

G. B. Glassco, Executive Secretary of the Graduates' Society, sets forth some of the impressions he gained at the recent conference of the American Alumni Council of Alumni Secretaries in *Alumni Work in Other Colleges*. The meeting took place at Cambridge, Mass.

* * * *

Nine years ago the original manuscript of one of Rudyard Kipling's books was presented to McGill by the author—with the understanding that the gift would remain a secret until his death. Kipling died in January and in *Lest We Forget Rudyard Kipling* Dr. G. R. Lomer, University Librarian, tells of Kipling's connection with McGill and the presentation of the treasured manuscript.

* * * *

The Relation of Research to Industry is based on the substance of an address delivered by Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton, President of the National Research Council, Ottawa, to the Technical Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association in Montreal on January 29. He graduated from McGill in 1910 with a Bachelor of Science degree and, ten years later, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, from his Alma Mater.

* * * *

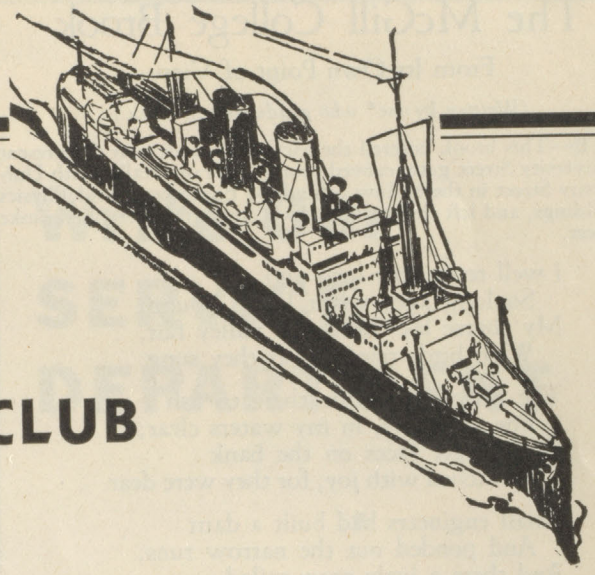
D. A. L. MacDonald, recently-appointed Associate Sports Editor of *The Gazette*, Montreal, reviews athletics at McGill during 1935-36, and makes special reference to recent developments in college hockey circles, in *The Importance of the New International Intercollegiate Hockey League*. A member of the class of Arts '27, he was sports editor and managing editor of the *McGill Daily* during his undergraduate days.

NEW BOOK BY McGILL GRADUATE

The Annual Bulletin of Historical Literature, No. XXIV, published for the Historical Association, London, mentions a new work by a graduate of McGill:

"Another monograph with a distinctive contribution to ecclesiastical history is Miss K. L. Wood-Legh's *Studies in Church Life in England Under Edward III* (C.U.P.: 10s. 6d.; x + 181 pp.). The author has used the calendars of chancery rolls of the reign, and from the references in them has written essays on royal administration of religious houses, royal visitations of hospitals and free chapels, alienations in mortmain, chantries, and appropriations of parish churches. Such work was worth doing. The result is an enlightening picture of the English Church under Edward III."

Kathleen Wood-Legh took her B.A. at McGill in 1923 with First Class Honours in History and in the following year received her M.A. degree. She continued her historical studies at St. Hilda's College, Oxford. While at the Royal Victoria College she took a prominent part in student activities and was especially interested in the Student Christian Movement.



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CANADIAN PACIFIC

The McGill College Brook

From Its Own Point of View

(Written by one who graduated in 1874.)*

NOTE—This brook entered the McGill grounds near the present University Street gate; curved round, and ran parallel with University Street in the hollow behind the Engineering and Physics buildings, and left the grounds by a culvert under Sherbrooke Street.

I well remember long ago,
So long ago, when I was young,
My course lay through a valley fair,
With birds rejoicing as they sung.

The little boys came there to fish
For minnows, in my waters clear;
Their eager faces on the bank
I watched with joy, for they were dear.

Small engineers had built a dam
And ponded out the narrow runs;
And there a little navy sailed
That, in the open, fired its guns.†

Past ferns and thickets then I ran,
While violets nodded as I passed,
And lillies-of-the-valley too.—
Were nature's joys too good to last?

For now I'm through a sewer turned;
No use for eyes, no sky to see;
All darkness, silence, hateful smell.
They call this "progress!" Not for me.

*William Bell Dawson, son of the late Sir William Dawson, distinguished Principal of McGill University. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1874, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Science in 1875, and Master of Arts in 1879; in 1880, he obtained the degree of Master of Engineering, and he was awarded his Doctorate in Science in 1902.

†This is correct, a cannon on a toy boat was loaded, with a fuse to the touch-hole; giving a moment to push the boat out on the pond before the cannon went off.—*W. B. D.*

MUSEUM EXHIBITS ARE POPULAR

Exhibits and activities of the McCord National Museum of McGill University have attracted widespread interest during recent months. A series of short lectures and tests on Canadian history, accompanied by special exhibits, were arranged in the Museum during the present scholastic year for the especial benefit of Montreal's school children. In presenting the exhibits, the Museum followed a policy adopted four years ago. Since that time 9,279 students have visited the Museum.

Quaint articles made by Cree Indians in the vicinity of James Bay, collected by a white doctor stationed at the Hudson's Bay Company trading post at the bay from 1869 to 1878, were placed on exhibition recently.

Early in November, McGill museum authorities declared that there were very few Etruscan relics in the various collections of museum material at the University. This statement was made as the result of sensational disclosures by Dr. David N. Robinson, of Johns Hopkins University, in regard to "fake" material in a number of museums on this continent.

There's nothing particularly new about softball, or as it is variously called, kittenball, indoor baseball, playground ball, etc. An athletic director tells us he played it as far back as 1891.

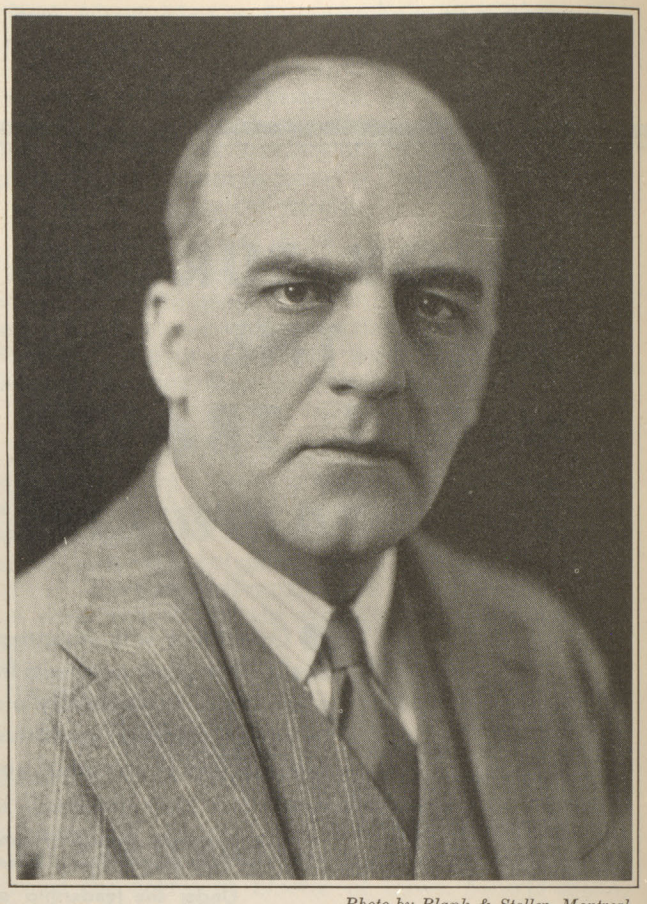


Photo by Blank & Stoller, Montreal

A. P. S. Glassco Retires

The retirement on pension of A. P. S. Glassco, who served McGill University for nearly eighteen years as Secretary and Bursar, took place on December 31 last. On the occasion of his departure from McGill, Mr. Glassco's colleagues in the Administration Department of the University gathered at an informal ceremony to present him with a gold watch.

Born in Hamilton, Ont., on November 9, 1880, Archibald Patrick Stinson Glassco was educated there and at McGill, graduating from the University in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

He spent the next ten years with the Dominion Bridge Company, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and the Quebec Bridge Commission. Then he devoted a few years to private engineering practice and contracting, before being engaged in military duty in Canada from 1915 until early in 1918.

In February, 1918, Mr. Glassco accepted the post of Secretary and Bursar at McGill. At the beginning of the post-war period, the University entered upon an era of great expansion and development: one new building after another

sprang up around the campus, and Mr. Glassco's engineering experience and training particularly fitted him for his administrative position during this period. Among the new buildings erected were: the Biological Building, the Pathological Building, the Pulp and Paper Institute, the new sections of the Arts Building, an addition to the Redpath Library, an extension to the Royal Victoria College, and the Neurological Institute. The power plant and heating system of the University were also completely remodelled and many improvements were made in the University grounds and property.

"The Applied Science Graduates"

(*Continued from Page 27*)

of graduates only, and for no one else. Of course, the answer was that the Institution was doing nothing in this connection, that the movement was entirely in the hands of the graduates concerned. But so insistent was the cry, that the matter was soon taken up by Corporation, and a committee appointed to take the necessary steps for the holding of a great reunion of graduates of all faculties in 1913. The honorary secretary of the Applied Science Graduates was made secretary of this committee and funds were furnished by the University for clerical assistance and other office expenses. With this means and a great deal of concentrated effort, tripartite address lists of the other faculties were prepared as rapidly as possible, this proving a much simpler task than it had been in the case of the engineering graduates, and the addressograph and other machinery of "The Applied Science Graduates," were put at the disposal of the committee. Much valuable spade work was accomplished, but first one thing and then another and, finally, the outbreak of the war, interfered with the carrying out of the reunion plans. Meanwhile, however, life members of the old Graduates' Society got together at a meeting held on the 22nd April, 1911, in sufficient numbers to reconstitute the organization; and when, after some years, it had become an active Society with a publication, "The Applied Science Graduates," in 1919, merged with it, handing over their equipment, and going out of existence as a separate organization, feeling, however, that much good and interesting work had been accomplished, that much loyalty had been proved to exist among the alumni, and that the little organization had justified its short span of life by being in no small way instrumental in giving back to the University a real Graduates Society.

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McGill Mourns Beloved Sovereign

GOVERNORS, staff and undergraduates of McGill University mourned the passing of His Majesty King George V at a Memorial Service held in Moyse Hall at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, January 28, the day of the Royal funeral. The staff and students of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, joined in the University's expression of sympathy by participating in an identical ceremony at the same hour in the assembly hall of the College.

At the service in Moyse Hall, the Montreal Orchestra, directed by Prof. Douglas Clarke, Dean of the Faculty of Music, contributed an impressive performance of the Siegfried Funeral March as an offering in memoriam. The Lessons were read by Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill, and by A. E. Morgan, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, while the service was conducted by Rev. G. Abbott-Smith, D.D., Principal of the Diocesan College, assisted by Rev. F. Scott Mackenzie, D.D., Principal of the Presbyterian College.

Rev. Canon F. L. Whitley, of St. George's Anglican Church, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and Rev. Cyril Adair, of the United Church, presided jointly at the Macdonald College ceremony. The Lessons were read by Dr. W. H. Brittain, Vice-Principal, and Dean Sinclair Laird, of the School for Teachers, while R. Birkett Musgrove was at the organ.

Members of the Royal Victoria College Choral Society led the singing of the two hymns at the Moyse Hall service: "Jesus Lives! Thy Terrors Now." and "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." A joint choir assisted with the singing at the Macdonald College ceremony.

* * * *

At a joint session of the Governors and Senate of the University, attended by members of the Students' Executive Council and presided over by Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor, held immediately before the University Memorial Service, the following resolution was adopted on the death of King George:

"We, the Chancellor, Principal, Governors and Senate of McGill University, meeting in special joint session, with the president and the members of the council of the Students' Society assisting, place on record our deep sorrow for the loss which has befallen the whole Empire through the death of His Majesty King George. We offer respectful sympathy to the Queen Mother, to His Majesty King Edward and to all members of the family of our late Sovereign. In so doing we are mindful of the devotion to duty which characterized His Majesty throughout his long life as a Prince and as a King. Wherever the interests of his subjects lay, there the activities of the King were bent. Trained to the sea, he bore ever that simplicity and friendliness which mark the sailor; at home with the humblest of his subjects as with the greatest, he won universal esteem and affection. Through personal contacts in every part of his Empire he knew the people over whom he ruled: visiting the folk at their work, children in their schools, athletes in the field, the sick in hospital, sailors, soldiers and airmen in the various scenes of their activity.

"In peace and in war he carried the burden of his great office with conscientious devotion. While maintaining the state of majesty and protecting the prerogatives of the Constitution, he played his part in moulding the Constitution so that it should be fitted to serve a new day and new ideas. A great Emperor, he was the sovereign of a great democracy; and all ages will look back upon his reign as that time when the Throne exercised in face of rapidly changing conditions such wisdom that the monarchy at his death was firmly established and in the highest sense popular. We rejoice that His Majesty lived to witness on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee the heartfelt exrpessions of admiration which came from all peoples of his Empire.

"At this time we remember with especial feelings our gracious Queen. In all his work for his subjects King George had the support of his beloved consort. To the Queen Mother we desire to extend a respectful tribute of sympathy.

"To His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward we offer our loyal and devoted homage. To him the whole Empire turns, recognizing him as a man quick to understand the needs of his subjects and no less than his illustrious father passionately devoted to duty. In a thousand ways he has shown his high sense of responsibility and has won the hearts of his subjects throughout the Empire. As members of a university situate in his Dominion of Canada, we cannot be unmindful of his close relationship with this country, and we are especially proud in the knowledge that, like his illustrious father before him, he is a graduate of this University. Humbly we proffer our loyalty and our affection."

* * * *

The University lost its most distinguished honorary graduate in the death of King George.

In 1901, when His late Majesty was making a tour of the Empire as Duke of Cornwall and York, accompanied by the Duchess of Cornwall and York, who later became Queen Mary, McGill University bestowed the highest honor in its power to give by granting the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, on the two regal visitors.

The minute book of McGill Corporation gives a simple but impressive account of the ceremony surrounding the graduation of Their Majesties. The late Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Chancellor of the University, presided at the special "Royal Convocation" which was held in the Royal Victoria College on September 19. The degree was conferred by the late Sir William Peterson, then Principal and Vice-Chancellor.

The regal visitors were given a memorable welcome by the University. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal in his address of welcome spoke in part: "The Governors, Principal and Fellows of McGill University desire to offer you a very cordial welcome on your arrival in the commercial metropolis of Canada. Along with the civic authorities and the general body of the citizens, they joyfully embrace the opportunity of testifying to their loyalty to the Throne, and to the pride with which they cherish—in common with all who represent the British name beyond the seas—the feeling of partnership in the privileges and responsibilities of a great Imperial inheritance."

The address of reply is one of the most cherished possessions of the University. It reads significantly in part: "The Duchess and I are proud to become identified with your distinguished University by the degrees which we have now had the honour to receive. The fame of the

benefactions, which it has received from such patrons as Lord Strathcona and Sir William Macdonald, have become world wide. Its general welfare, including that of Royal Victoria College, associated as that institution will be for all time with the memory of our late beloved Queen, as well as the unparalleled munificence of your Chancellor, will be a fresh source of interest and concern in the joint lives of those who today find themselves your two junior graduates."

A distinguished company was present on the platform including those travelling with the royal party and such figures as the Chancellor, Sir William Macdonald, Sir William Van Horne, H.R.H. the Duke of Teck, John Molson and others.

* * * *

King Edward VIII, like his distinguished father, is also an honorary graduate of McGill. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, at a Convocation held during his visit to Montreal in 1919, when he toured Canada and the United States.

The Accession of the King

(*Continued from Page 12*)

King. This was a Convention like that of 1689 meeting once again; its constitution was held legal in 1689 and so it was legal in 1936.* Parliament itself did nothing. It had nothing to do, for the King is just as essential a part of it as are the Lords and Commons; until the King is declared Parliament cannot be complete. It was only after the declaration that the Parliament resumed its regular functions and began by taking an oath of allegiance to the new monarch.

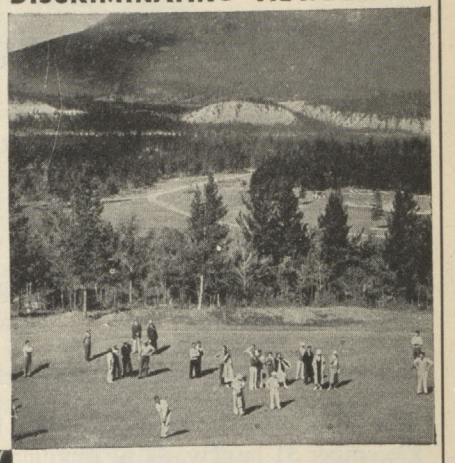
And when Edward VIII is crowned we shall see not only the ceremony of anointment, which in Saxon days was more important than coronation, but a second meeting when the King will be acclaimed in Westminster and the boys of Westminster School, representing the common people who met there in 1066, will cry with one voice "God Save the King."

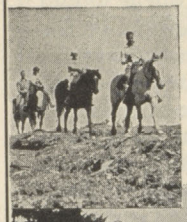
* An academic question may be raised here. In view of the Preamble to the statute of Westminster referred to above should there not have been representatives from the Dominions at the meeting? It seems that someone may well have made a constitutional error. It would be an error without effect for the only duty of the meeting was to declare a fact.

UNIQUE MUSEUM INVITES INSPECTION

Graduates and students of McGill University have been extended an invitation by Dr. Henry Laureys to visit the Commercial and Industrial Museum, operated in connection with the School of Higher Commercial Studies, Montreal. In inviting McGill alumni to inspect the wide variety of commercial and industrial exhibits on display at the Museum Dr. Laureys, Dean of the School, particularly mentions the interest that these exhibits will have for engineering and technical graduates. The Museum, the only one of its kind in Canada, is said to contain one of the largest collections of industrial exhibits on this continent and is of definite value both from a practical and purely educational standpoint. The Museum is open to the public every day and is operated entirely as a public service, no admission fee being charged.

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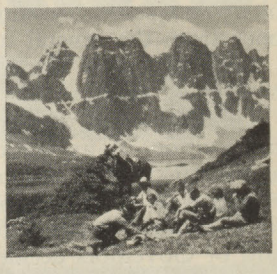




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A McGill Conspectus

December, 1935 - March, 1936

Wherein THE McGILL NEWS *presents in condensed form some details of recent activities in and about the University*

McGILL ANNOUNCES 13 RETIREMENTS

Official announcement that twelve members of the staff of McGill University and Macdonald College would retire on August 31 next, because of a decision of the Board of Governors to enforce the clause in the statutes which says McGill authorities "may retire any officer of the University after he has attained the age of 65 years," was made on December 18. The retirement on pension of A. P. S. Glassco, Secretary of the University, effective December 31 last, was also announced on the same date.

"In making these retirements the Board of Governors has expressed its great appreciation of the services rendered to the University and of the eminence achieved by staff members in their respective fields," a statement issued to the press said.

A few days later, Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill, issued a supplementary statement to Montreal newspapers, the text of which follows: "I was very much astonished to observe recently that press despatches announcing the retirement, under the pension rules of the University, of certain members of the staff seemed to come as a surprise, even to those identified with the work of McGill. The subject of superannuation at a given age is not a new one to McGill University or to any other university. It is likewise an almost universal practice in commercial institutions and has been generally accepted as a wise procedure for the past three or four decades. The Governors of the University first dealt with the matter as far back as 1919, when they assumed the right to retire any member of the teaching staff at the age of 65 years. Again in 1929 the Board of Governors took up the question, setting aside a substantial amount of money from the general funds to create a pension fund to supplement the Carnegie pension open to certain members of the staff.

"The statutes of the University, which were a complete revision of its constitution and were enacted in January, 1935, gave authority to the Governors of the University to retire any officer of the University after he had attained the age of 65 years and in June, 1935, the Board of Governors decided upon automatic retirement at the age of 65 of members of the University staff.

"The members of the teaching staff who have been retired under this resolution were all over the statutory retiring age. The value of their services is undisputed and formal appreciation of them has been duly recorded. Under no circumstances must it be construed as a reflection on any individual, and as I have indicated there is nothing new in the procedure, nor have any new policies been inaugurated in consequence of the appointment of Mr. Morgan to the principalship, effective September 1 of this year."

Those retiring at the end of the present academic year are:

McGill University—Dr. Charles F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Professor of Medicine; Dr. Stephen Leacock, William Dow Professor of Political Economy and Chairman of the Department; Dr. Hermann Walter, Professor of German and Chairman of the Department; Dr. Alfred Stansfield, Birks Professor of Metallurgy and Chairman of the Department; Henry F. Armstrong, Professor of Drawing and Descriptive Geometry and Chairman of the Department; Nevil Norton Evans, Professor of Chemistry; Edmond Dyonnet, Professor of Freehand Drawing; Dr. Paul Villard, Associate Professor of French; Dr. Maude E. Abbott, Assistant Professor of Medicine and Curator of the Museum of the History of Medicine.

Macdonald College—Dr. J. F. Snell, Professor of Chemistry; Dr. J. B. McCarthy, Assistant Professor of Chemistry; William J. Wright, Registrar of Macdonald College.

Since the announcement of these retirements, the decision taken by the University authorities has been widely discussed—not without some heat. Evidence that the policy pursued did not meet with favour in all quarters may be found in the fact that Montreal newspapers have reported the circulation of several petitions amongst McGill undergraduates. At least one, a petition "regretting" the retirement of Dr. Leacock, was forwarded to Dr. F. O. Stredder for presentation to the Board of Governors. The newspapers said that other petitions in favour of Dr. Martin and Dr. Villard were in circulation.

Brief sketches of the careers of the members of the staff of McGill University and Macdonald College who are affected by the enforcement of the retirement regulations will be published in the Summer Number of THE McGILL NEWS.

LEACOCK BIDS MONTREALERS FAREWELL

Dr. Stephen Leacock, who is retiring as chairman of the University's Department of Political Economy at the end of the current academic year, made what he declared was his last public appearance in Montreal on February 12 when he addressed a joint meeting of the University of Toronto Alumnae and Alumni societies in the Windsor Hotel.

Said the famous Canadian humorist to his audience: "Now that I am put on the shelf, I am going to remain on the shelf. I am going to be as high as a Parsee on a tower. I shall reflect a hell of a lot, but I shall say nothing."

When his retirement was officially announced by the University, Dr. Leacock told the Montreal *Star:* "I have plenty to say about the Governors of McGill putting me out of the University. But I have all eternity to say it in. I shall shout it down to them."

He is reported to have refused an offer to join the staff of Harvard University.

PRINCIPAL IS GRANDFATHER AT 49

Arthur E. Morgan, 49-year-old Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University, became a grandfather last month. A son was born to his eldest daughter, wife of Maurice Barley, assistant lecturer in history at University College, Hull, England.

DORMITORY MAY BE BUILT SOON

"If it is found possible to go forward with the scheme," McGill University will build a dormitory capable of housing 120 students within the next 20 months, according to a recent announcement. H. L. Fetherstonhaugh and A. T. Galt Durnford, Montreal architects, the latter a son-in-law of the late Sir Arthur Currie, have been appointed to prepare the plans of the proposed building. The suggested site is Macdonald Park, University property north of the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium and opposite the Royal Victoria Hospital. "Before final decisions are taken," the University communique added, "the Governors feel that careful survey will be necessary. No decision has yet been taken as to the nature of the building and it will be necessary for the architects to consider very carefully what form it should take."

Referring to the "hall of residence" plans at the Smoker held under the auspices of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society, Principal Morgan said that money was available because of the existence of the Douglas Fund, an endowment ear-marked for this and no other purpose.

McGILL DEFICIT $268,668 IN 1934-35

McGill's deficit for the year 1934-35 was $268,668, according to the annual report covering the 114th session of the University which was issued last month. The 141-page document reviewed the activities of the University, referred to the selection of A. E. Morgan as Principal and Vice-Chancellor and to the changes made in McGill's statutes, outlined the work of the "survey committee," and stressed the necessity for further financial support for the McCord Museum.

Excerpts from the annual report follow:

In 1934 the Governors appointed a special committee, consisting of Mr. George C. McDonald, Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Molson and Mr. P. F. Sise, to survey the activities of the University with a view to such curtailment of expenditure or increase in revenue as would result in balancing the expenditure and income. The committee brought their deliberations to a conclusion by the submission of a report to the Board and by a discussion of their recommendations with a special committee drawn from the Deans of the University and known as the "Deans Economy Committee." In consequence, further measures of economy will be introduced and it is hoped that thereby a saving of about $52,000 a year will be effected. At the same time the Governors decided reluctantly to raise the fees of students, and as a result it is estimated that there will be an increase in revenue of approximately $57,000 a year. By these measures the operating deficit, which is $268,668 for the year 1934-35, will be reduced to $146,000 in 1935-36.

Seeing that the revenue from the McCord legacy is insufficient for the maintenance of the McCord Museum, it is feared that unless a further endowment can be raised it will be necessary to close the museum. This would be regrettable, in view of the interest of the public in the collection and the use of the Museum by the city schools. As Dr. Cyril Fox put it in his 1931 Report to the University on the Museums: "The absence of an *adequate* public museum service in the City of Montreal places on McGill University, by reason of its historic and important position in the cultural life of the city and district and its possession of so much museum material, the duty of doing its utmost to provide such a service."

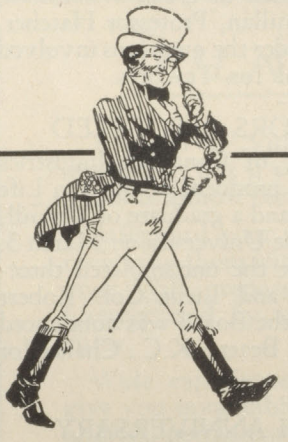
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The University realizes its duty to the community in this matter, and hopes that friends of the Museum may give the necessary financial support which will enable it to perform that duty.

With respect to Macdonald College, the Board of Governors felt that as the original endowment of the College was intended primarily to provide low cost education in agriculture it would be undesirable to increase fees in the Faculty of Agriculture. It is estimated that reductions in expenditure will be possible to the extent of $11,202. These will be effected chiefly in the budgets of the agricultural departments as distinct from the science departments: they will involve decreases in the number of breeds and varieties of stock and produce of the experimental farm. Feeling that the solution of the problems of Macdonald College was rather to be found in other activities carried on there, the Governors appointed a Committee composed of Dean Woodhead, Dean Johnson, Professor Macmillan, Professor Hatcher, and Dr. Wilfrid Bovey, to consider the questions involved in the operation of the School for Teachers.

TWO NEW GOVERNORS APPOINTED

Arthur B. Purvis, President of Canadian Industries Limited, and Arthur B. Wood, president of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and a graduate of McGill, were appointed Governors of the University on March 3. They were named to serve out the uncompleted three-year terms of W. A. Black and Lieut.-Col. Robert Starke, whose retirement from the Board was announced on the same date by Sir Edward Beatty, K.C., Chancellor of McGill.

McGILL DAILY'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

McGill Daily, published under the auspices of the Students' Council, will celebrate the 25th anniversary of its founding by issuing a special "silver jubilee" edition late this month. The oldest college daily newspaper in Canada, its first issue appeared on October 2, 1911, under the editorship of W. E. G. Murray, now an official of the British Broadcasting Corporation. T. W. L. MacDermot, at present Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto, and a former Editor of THE McGILL NEWS, was also editor of the paper at one time. John A. Nolan is Editor-in-Chief of the *Daily* this session.

NEW SHORT COURSES IN DENTISTRY

Several new short courses were recently added to the curriculum of the Faculty of Dentistry in order that, to use the words of Dr. A. L. Walsh, Acting Dean, instruction of senior students will be "in keeping with dentistry as a health service."

McGILL OFFERS NEW SCHOLARSHIPS

A new series of McGill University entrance scholarships open to pupils in the public and private schools in every province of Canada are offered by the University this year, according to an announcement made recently. Not less than four scholarships, each with a maximum value of $300 per year, together with a limited number of bursaries of smaller value, will be available for the 1936-37 session. The new scholarships and bursaries will be tenable either in the Faculty of Arts and Science or in the Faculty of Engineering. They will be renewable annually provided the holders continue to merit the awards. Winners will be designated as "scholars." Further information can be obtained from the Registrar's Office; applications must be received before March 23.

MEDICAL COURSE IS SHORTENED

Beginning next session McGill University's Medical Course will be revised, according to a recent University announcement. The length of the course will be reduced from five to four years—four years of nine months each, instead of five years of seven and one-half months each. In addition students will be required to spend a fifth year in interneship, or in advanced work at McGill or another medical school. The change will not affect students already enrolled. Actually the revised regulations mean that prospective doctors will be required to devote eight or nine years to study and interneship, instead of nine or ten years as has been the case during the last fifteen years. Under the new regulations students entering the Faculty of Medicine must have a background of at least three years college work but, in actual fact, most take a four-year pre-medical course in the Faculty of Arts.

DR. EVANS' SERVICES COMMEMORATED

A new veterinary laboratory to be named "The Griffith Evans Laboratory "will be erected by the University College of North Wales to commemorate the great services rendered to veterinary science by Dr. Evans, famous graduate of McGill's Medical School, who died in December, 1935, at the age of 100 years.

ANATOMY PROFESSOR APPOINTED

Cecil Percy Martin, M.A., M.B., Sc.D., 44-year-old anatomist and member of the Senate of Dublin University has been appointed Robert Reford Professor of Anatomy in the Faculty of Medicine, according to a recent University announcement. Dr. Martin, who will assume his new duties on September 1, succeeds S. E. Whitnall, M.A., M.D., who resigned from McGill's staff in December, 1934, in order to accept the chair in anatomy in Bristol University.

UNIVERSITY REGISTRATION LOWER

There are 153 fewer students enrolled in courses leading to degrees at McGill University this session, as compared with 1934-35, it was reported at the February meeting of the University Senate. Detailed figures submitted to the meeting showed that final registration for 1935-36 in the degree courses totalled 2,522 against 2,675 last session and 2,635 in 1933-34. This session 1,914 of the undergraduates proceeding to degrees are men while 608 are women. Total registration in University courses was reported as 2,972 against 3,015 in the previous year. These figures include diploma and partial students. Enrolment in short courses is 133 while the extension department (evening classes) has a total registration of 941. The degree course totals by faculties follow: Arts and Science (including Commerce, 175), 1,149; Engineering (including Architecture, 40), 374; Medicine, 471; Dentistry, 59; Law, 65; Graduate Studies and Research, 214; Agriculture, 69; School of Household Science, 93; Library School, 20; Music, 8.

MACDONALD ENROLMENT DECLINES

Complete registration figures for Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, show that 21 fewer students are enrolled this year than during the 1934-35 session, it was reported at a recent meeting of the University Senate. Enrolment in the School for Teachers declined 44 while there were increases of 14 and nine, respectively, in the Faculty of Agriculture and School of Household Science.

ROCKEFELLER GIFTS INVALUABLE

Developments in the Faculty of Medicine during the last fifteen years have been largely due to the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation and to the personal interest of Dr. George E. Vincent, formerly President of the Foundation, said Dr. C. F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty, speaking at the 54th annual dinner of the McGill Medical Undergraduate Society in the Windsor Hotel in January. Prosperous times for the McGill Medical School date back to 1920 when the Rockefeller Foundation provided $1,000,000—the first of a long list of benefactions—for the erection of the present Biological Building and Pathological Institute. "It was this initial gift, sponsored by Dr. Vincent, that gave us the impetus and inspiration, and made possible all subsequent developments," Dr. Martin declared.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES NEED MONEY

If campus organizations such as the debating union, glee club, band, players' club and Red and White Revue are to have adequate financial backing it will be necessary for McGill students to contribute $20 per annum each for the support of extra-curricular undergraduate activities, according to a report submitted at a recent meeting of the Students' Executive Council. At the present time the "universal fee" is $17 for male students and $12 for women undergraduates. The proposal to increase the fees to $20 and $15, respectively, will be voted upon by the student body on March 16.

WIVES OF STUDENTS FOUND CLUB

With matrimony on the increase among McGill students, a club with membership restricted to the wives of undergraduates came into being last month. Twenty of McGill's 35-odd "dames" attended the initial meeting of the club and decided to hold teas and play badminton and bridge. Naming of the organization was deferred until a later meeting but the club will likely be called "The Dames", as similar organizations at Yale and the University of Chicago are so designated.

DR. COLLIP'S WORK IS PRAISED

The character and scope of the research work being carried on in McGill University's Department of Biochemistry, and in the laboratories of other Canadian universities, such as Toronto, compare favourably with research in the same field in the United States, Europe and South America, according to Dr. Bernardo A. Houssay, director of the Institute of Physiology of Buenos Aires and a professor in the University of Buenos Aires, who visited McGill recently. Dr. Houssay praised the work of Dr. J. B. Collip, head of McGill's Department of Biochemistry, who, he said, is well-known in the Argentine and elsewhere as one of the world's outstanding biochemists.

McGILL'S FREEDOM CAUSE FOR PRIDE

"Supporters of McGill University take pride in the fact that it is practically the only privately-endowed English-language seat of higher learning in Canada," said Sir Edward Beatty, K.C., Chancellor, speaking at a recent meeting of the Macdonald Club, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue. In Sir Edward's opinion it is of the greatest importance that those responsible for the welfare of McGill are able to make administrative decisions without asking for the approbation of politicians.

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LIBRARY EXHIBITS ARE VARIED

Several interesting exhibitions were arranged in the Redpath Library by Dr. G. R. Lomer during the first two months of the present year. Among these were: the commemorative exhibit showing manuscripts presented to McGill by Rudyard Kipling; the series of facsimiles of William Blake's designs for The Book of Job and Dante's Divine Comedy, given to the University by Lady Roddick; and a display of a set of miniature volumes, the print in which was unreadable by the naked eye, donated to the Library by J. S. Snasdell.

FAMOUS PSYCHOLOGIST VISITS McGILL

Professor Wolfgang Kohler, author of "The Mentality of the Ape," former director of the Psychological Institute in Berlin, and now a professor in Swarthmore College in the United States, delivered two addresses at McGill early this month. A world figure because of his pioneer studies in the intelligence of anthrapoids, Professor Kohler resigned his chair as director of the German institute in 1933, when Hitler's Government rose to power, as a protest against Nazi suppression of academic freedom. Dr. Kohler's visit recalled a curious reversal in fortune caused by political conditions in Germany. In 1927 Dr. R. B. MacLeod, McGill graduate, won a Moyse Travelling Scholarship and went to the University of Berlin to study under Dr. Kohler. Now chairman of the Department of Psychology and Education at Swarthmore College, Dr. MacLeod recently aided his former teacher by securing his appointment as visiting professor of psychology at Swarthmore.

GREATER DEMAND FOR LIBRARIES

The demand for McGill Travelling Libraries from schools located in the smaller communities of the Province of Quebec has shown a decided increase this year, according to an announcement made by the University recently. Since the opening of the 1935-36 scholastic year in September, approximately 50 libraries—comprising about 2,000 volumes—have been sent out to various points in the province as compared with 40 libraries in the same period of last year. Miss E. G. Hall, B.A., is the librarian.

SMITHS OUTNUMBER JONESES

The "Macs" easily outnumber all other clans at McGill this session, the Directory of Students shows. In all, there are 165 "Macs" enrolled in the University, including members of the Macpherson, Mackenzie, MacLeod, Macdonald, MacIntosh and McGill families. Smith is the most common name in the directory—there are eleven Joneses, seven Cohens, three Kellys, and twenty-four Smiths.

GRADUATES REMEMBER "OLD FRIEND"

Graduates and past students of the University sometimes forget the names of professors and classmates but many never neglect to extend Christmas and New Year greetings to Bill Gentleman, genial guardian of the Arts Building and friend and counsellor to several generations of undergraduates. During the 1935 holiday season, "Bill's" mail included letters and cards from former students now resident in widely-scattered parts of the world—from China, Japan, England, the United States and Canada.

NEW SETS OF SLIDES AVAILABLE

Seven new sets of illustrated lectures are available at McGill University this session. The University now has over 30 sets of lantern slides, each with an especially-written companion lecture. The slides and lectures are sent out free on application to local groups for use by lecturers of their own selection. Last year, McGill University illustrated lectures were delivered in 25 communities in Quebec and Ontario before audiences ranging from two score to over 500 persons. In all, nearly 10,000 persons were benefited by this University service. McGill's collection of lantern slides has been built up over a period of years with the help of gifts from the McLennan family, with the co-operation of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and by permanent loans from the Dominion and Ontario governments.

DR. EVE'S VOICE HEARD AT McGILL

The voice of Dr. A. S. Eve, Emeritus Professor of Physics now living in retirement in England, was heard in Moyse Hall again recently. Dr. Eve spoke from London during a special transatlantic telephone call arranged for the benefit of members of the Montreal Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada. He conversed with Dr. J. O. Pernine and, by means of amplifiers, the audience was enabled to "listen in" on the two-way conversation.

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD PRAISED

Sir William Macdonald, McGill's greatest benefactor, was praised as a man who decided he was "not going out of the world before doing his best for those who came after," by Arthur E. Morgan, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill, speaking at the annual Founder's Day dinner at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue last month. In proposing the toast to McGill, Macdonald College and its founder, Mr. Morgan said that while it had not been his privilege to know Sir William he had "heard enough to appreciate his greatness as a man." The Founder's Day dinner and entertainment was made possible through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Stewart.

McGILL ASSISTS KNOWLTON MUSEUM

McGill University, through E. L. Judah, secretary of the Museums Committee, has shown a great deal of interest in, and been of much assistance to, the Brome County Historical Association, according to H. A. Mitchell, its president, who announced in January that the Carnegie Foundation had made a grant to the Association's Museum in Knowlton, Que. Rev. E. M. Taylor, 87-year-old McGill graduate, is still active as secretary of the Association.

FARMERS MUST BE TRAINED, DEAN SAYS

Canadian agriculture needs trained men; leaders of the nation's farming class must be given the opportunity of securing as good an education as doctors, lawyers and other professional men, said Dr. W. H. Brittain, Dean of McGill's Faculty of Agriculture and Vice-Principal of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, in an address to the Missisquoi County farmers who enrolled in the ten-day agricultural short course held at the College last month. The course, first to be given during recent years, consisted of lectures, demonstrations and practical work.

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE MEMORIAL

Plans for the erection of a monument to the late Sir Arthur Currie, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University and Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Corps in France during the Great War, are under way and have been approved by Lady Currie, according to an announcement made recently by Mr. Justice C. G. Mackinnon, of Montreal, at a meeting of the newly-organized Sir Arthur Currie Branch of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L. Mr. Justice Mackinnon said that it was proposed to erect the memorial over Sir Arthur's grave in Mount Royal Cemetery and that subscriptions would be accepted from all branches of the Canadian Legion.

FRENCH SUMMER SCHOOL PLANS TRIPS

For the first time in its history special excursions to French Canada will be a part of the curriculum of the French Summer School which will be in session between June 26 and July 31, according to an announcement made by the University early this month. "These special excursions will probably include a steamer trip to places of interest on the St. Lawrence River near Montreal, one or two motor trips into the Laurentian Mountains and other parts of French Canada, and a garden party," the announcement of the School says. In addition to lectures, French conversation classes and social functions, the course will also include visits to the City Hall, the McCord Museum, the Chateau de Ramezay and French radio broadcasting stations, and attendance at theatres showing French talking pictures. The lectures are arranged in three courses: elementary, intermediate and advanced. The advanced course forms part of the requirements of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research for admission to study for the M.A. degree in French. Thus, students who have a McGill B.A. degree with at least second class honours in French, or equivalent standing from another recognized university, may obtain the degree of M.A. by attending four sessions of the French Summer School and writing a thesis in French. Prof. Rene du Roure, head of the Department of French Language and Literature, is director of the School.

"HEAVY WATER" TESTS AT McGILL

Experiments with "heavy water" have been conducted in the physics and chemistry laboratories of the University for approximately a year, it was stated recently when a new consignment of ten grams of the fluid was received from Norway. Pure research with the fluid will be continued at McGill during the coming year.

McGILL HAS THOUSANDS OF RATS

McGill's colony of 5,000 to 7,000 rats, maintained for scientific experiments, consumes two tons of food monthly, said Dr. David L. Thomson, Associate Professor of Biochemistry at McGill, in an address before a meeting of the Purchasing Agents' Association of Montreal recently. "It is fortunate that Dr. Collip's distinction has resulted in McGill obtaining funds sufficient to bear such an expense," he added. The speaker contended that, generally speaking, scientists are not only human but humane. "The kind of experiment that the anti-vivisectionists make most capital out of are the so-called acute experiments," he declared, stating that animals subjected to such experiments never feel any pain "for they are not allowed to come out of the anaesthetic however long the experiment lasts."



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VISITOR INSPECTS OSLER LIBRARY

His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada and Visitor to McGill University, and the Lady Tweedsmuir paid an informal visit to the Osler Library on February 15. Their Excellencies, accompanied by Dr. C. F. Martin, dean of the Faculty of Medicine and greeted by Dr. W. W. Francis, the Librarian, spent an hour examining the treasured collection of medical books and manuscripts. Lord Tweedsmuir was particularly interested in the Sir Thomas Browne collection of volumes.

40 EXTENSION COURSES AT McGILL

Over 40 extension courses, covering a wide range of subjects and including a number of courses arranged for the first time this session, were included in the McGill programme for 1935-36.

ANNUAL SOMERVILLE LECTURE

"Nature vs. Technology—Saving Wild Life for Science" was the subject of the annual Somerville Lecture delivered in Moyse Hall on November 22 by Dr. V. E. Shelford, Professor of Zoology in the University of Illinois. The Somerville Lecture was founded by James Somerville for the encouragement of natural history. Prominent in the life of Montreal during the early years of the last century, Somerville—on his death in 1837—left £1,000 to support a lectureship to be given annually under the auspices of the Natural History Society of Montreal. On the liquidation of the society many years ago its assets and liabilities were taken over by McGill, and since that time the University has arranged the lecture.

McGILL FAMOUS—BUT NOT BIG!

Disappointment at the size of McGill University was expressed by John R. Gould, of the University of British Columbia, and Maurice Western, of the University of Saskatchewan, when they visited the University recently to participate in an intercollegiate debate. "Imagine our surprise," they said in an interview with the press, "when we found a comparatively small institution made insignificant by a great metropolis. The shock was still greater when we learned that there are less than 3,000 students at McGill. Certainly the University's size is not commensurate with its fame. This fame, as far as the Pacific Coast is concerned, rests largely on your Medical School. A graduate of your Medical School is really 'somebody' up and down the Pacific Coast."

HISTORICAL EXHIBITS IN MUSEUM

The third and fourth of a series of six exhibits depicting the various periods in Canadian history, arranged by Mrs. F. C. Warren, assistant curator of the McCord National Museum at McGill University, were displayed during January and February. The first, entitled "The Discovery of the West, 1665-1700," portrayed the early days of the fur trading era on this continent; the second, "France and England in the New World," covered the period from 1700 to 1763. Two other exhibits will be arranged before the end of the present academic year: "Fur Trade and the Struggle for Canada, 1775-1814," and "Fifty Years of British Rule, 1817-1867."

Class Notes

ARTS '34

The following notes were gathered by Fraser N. Gurd, Secretary of the Class of Arts '34: Morton Bloomfield is studying in London on a Moyse Scholarship. Harold Campbell, Gear McEntyre, Fraser Macorquodale, Donald Markey, John Nolan, Norris Perrault, Arthur Weldon are mainstays of Law '37. Courtney Evans, Fraser Gurd, Clarence McCoy, Ronnie Place, Lorne Shapiro, Bill Tait, Dick Harbert, Grant Lathe and Ross Turnbull form part of Medicine '39, Gurd being president and Tait secretary-treasurer of the class. Bob Hamilton, after a year in the Library School, is back in search of an M.A. degree. Ronnie Leathem is still busy, editing the ANNUAL this time. He, too, fancies an M.A. in Economics. Phillips Motley is pursuing his chosen career as an organist. Art Styles and Turney Shute now mingle with the accounting world. Bert Denton, erstwhile president of the class, and now industrial chemist of note, is one up on most of us with a family of his own. Jack MacCabe is on the staff of the Physiology department.

The rest of the boys whose activities we cannot specifically define are at least known to be out in the world somewhere, and as far as can be gathered they are reasonably well and healthy. The exception is Dean Cornell, whose unfortunate accident last summer is deeply regretted.

MEDICINE '86

Dr. H. S. Birkett, Class Secretary, has been appointed by the Dominion Government to represent Canada at the International Congress of Otology and Laryngology to be held in Berlin, Germany, next August. Dr. F. D. Robertson, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Dr. W. W. White, of Saint John, N.B., spent a few days in Montreal recently visiting the places associated with their medical education. They were greatly impressed with the changes which have taken place since graduation.

MEDICINE '32

A very complete Class news letter, containing short biographies of each member, was issued on January 1, the material having been gathered by Dr. Cecil Krakower, Class Secretary, of Children's Hospital, 300 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Excerpts follow: It is with a keen sense of loss that we here announce the deaths of three of our classmates—Harvey Howard, Ted Kiesenwetter, and Doug. Tutill. Sixty-three of us, two-thirds of the class, are out in the world, thirty-two still training. Forty are in general practice, twenty-one have chosen a specialty, seven do general practice with emphasis on a specialty. Save your pennies for a Class reunion. This will probably be most successful if we wait until we are all established and can afford the time and the carfare. That would be roughly eight or ten years after graduation. With this news letter the Class Committee is going to pipe down for a couple of years. We urge you who have not already done so to join the Graduates' Society of McGill University. The annual fee of three dollars covers THE McGILL NEWS, in the pages of which you will find news items about classmates, and articles of interest about McGill.

SCIENCE '12

The Class of Science '12 which has been in the habit of holding two dinner meetings each year, one following the McGill-Toronto football match, and one on the evening of the McGill-Toronto hockey match, reports another very successful and well attended dinner at the Graduates Club, Montreal, on February 7.

A feature of the past several meetings has been a serious discussion of the relationship which ought to be maintained between

the University, the Graduates Society and the graduates themselves to their mutual advantage, and means which might be employed to bring about a greater measure of helpful co-operation than appears to exist at present. As a result of these discussions, a circular letter has been forwarded to all members of the Class whose addresses are on record, asking for suggestions as to the direction in which co-operative effort might be aimed, as well as any aspects of the administration of the affairs of the Graduates Society and of the University itself which might be strengthened in the interests of the prestige and the effectiveness of both.

Enclosed with each circular letter was a reply card designed to bring up to date the information in the records of the Class executive committee concerning each member, as follows. Name in full . . . Home address . . . Tel. No. . . . Business Address . . .Tel. No. . . . Occupation . . . General branch of engineering with which work deals . . . Note—Give full details of activities, specific business associations and connections.

At the meeting held on February 7, the Class was fortunate in having Dr. Wilfrid Bovey attend. Dr. Bovey gave the members a comprehensive outline of the manner in which the functions of the University are carried on, thereby establishing a basis for constructive thought in the desired direction. The members of the Class are very grateful to Dr. Bovey for the very able and complete manner in which he covered his subject, and answered the various questions of his interested audience. Before the meeting adjourned to the Montreal Forum, it was decided that the next Class dinner will be held as a part of the McGill Reunion Dinner, the Class of Science '12 being accommodated at a table reserved for them at the larger function.

Information regarding any or all of the following Class members whose addresses are not known to the executive will be gratefully received if forwarded to E. A. Ryan, 1188 Phillips Place, Montreal, or to the Class Secretary, J. J. McNiven, 173 Colborne St., Montreal:

H. O. Barnaby, L. Beauvais, H. W. Blake, A. V. Burr, F. A. Clawson, H. L. Edwards, E. H. Engle, E. G. H. Forman, B. H. Hasbrouck, W. S. Hyman, E. B. Hugh Jones, E. D. King, J. M. Laforest, J. A. Lynch, R. J. McDougall, D. M. McGregor, J. A. McIntosh, J. N. Salter, H. M. Stark, W. D. Stavely, J. H. Valiquette, K. Williams.

The year 1937 will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of the Class, and the executive committee desires all records brought up to date.

SCIENCE '09

George W. Smith, of 312 South 19th Street, Milwaukee, Wis., submits the following report:

You may think that your officers have fallen down very badly in getting out the bulletin started nearly two years ago. They have, but it is not entirely their fault as it has necessitated much correspondence and follow up to collect news of the members of the Class. Although information is still coming in, there are still some members from whom nothing has been heard. However, the compiling of the items of information is nearly finished and a bulletin will be sent to all members shortly.

At the meeting of the Engineering Institute of Canada held recently at Hamilton, Ont., several Science '09 men had a chance to get together and renew old friendships. These included A. L. Dickieson, Engineer with the Canadian General Electric Company at Peterborough; Major Hugh Lumsden, County Engineer, Court House, Hamilton; F. I. Ker, Managing Director, THE SPECTATOR, Hamilton; Ben Russell, Chief Engineer with some water project, which is based in Alberta; Gordon McL. Pitts, Maxwell & Pitts, Architects, 1158 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal; and Harold Johnston, Nova Scotia Power Commission, Halifax.

R.V.C. '33

R.V.C. '33 held its third annual Class reunion in the common room of the Royal Victoria College on Wednesday evening, February 12. Bridge was played at a few tables, but the greater part of the evening was occupied in gathering "news" of absent members. Many suggestions were put forth as to how, when and where future reunions could be held in order that greater interest would be shown. Mrs. William Duthie (Marion Wilson) and Mrs. Erskine Mowatt (Greta Larminie) were appointed conveners of next year's reunion, which will take place on the first Wednesday of February, and they will be delighted to receive any suggestions as to entertainment, organization, and so forth. It was proposed that next year donations to the Class contribution to the McGill Alumnae Scholarship Fund should be voluntary. This would probably eliminate, or at least decrease, the admission fee to the reunion.

The above report was submitted by Marjorie Lynch, Class Secretary, of 505 Victoria Avenue, Westmount.



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Personals

THE McGILL NEWS welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society, McGill University, Montreal. Items for the Summer issue should be forwarded prior to May 15.

ADDY, G. A. B., M.D. '90, has retired from active practice in Saint John, N.B., after 45 years there. He is a past president of the Canadian Medical Society.

ALGUIRE, J. C., B.C.L. '80, has been re-elected president of the Cornwall General Hospital.

ALGUIRE, A. ROSS, M.D. '05, has been elected chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Cornwall Collegiate Institute.

ARCHIBALD, EDWARD W., B.A. '92, M.D. '96, has resigned after 12 years as Director of the Department of Surgery of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, as he has reached the hospital age limit. He has been appointed a member of the consulting staff.

AYLEN, H. ALDOUS, B.A. '19, has been elected president of the County of Carleton Law Association, Ottawa.

BERCOVITCH, PETER, B.C.L. '00, K.C., was re-elected by acclamation to the Quebec Legislature as the Liberal member for the St. Louis division of Montreal.

BETHEL, JOHN P., B.A. '24, Ph.D., of Nassau, Bahamas, has been appointed Editor-in-Chief of Webster's International Dictionary.

BRADLEY, H. E., B.Sc. '20, has been appointed chairman of the Parks Commission of Oshawa, Ont.

BRODIE, MAURICE, M.D. '28, M.Sc. '31, Assistant Professor of Bacteriology at New York University, has been presented with the Sigma Alpha Mu Fraternity award for 1935 for his research and development of a serum for infantile paralysis immunization.

BROWN, B. A., M.D. '18, has been elected chairman of the Board of Education of Oshawa, Ont.

BURGESS, ERIC L., Past Student, who has been attached to the staff of the British Air Ministry for some months, has been assigned to the R.A.F. base at Singapore where he will be engaged in establishing buildings in connection with new air bases being laid out in the Far East.

BYERS, W. GORDON, M.D. '94, D.Sc. '09, has resigned after 15 years as Chief Ophthalmologic Surgeon of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, as he has reached the hospital age limit. He has been appointed a member of the consulting staff.

CLARK, T. H., Ph.D., F.R.S.C., Logan Professor of Palaeontology at McGill, presented scientific papers at the meeting of the Geological Society of America in New York City in December, 1935.

COLLIP, JAMES BERTRAM, M.A., Ph.D. (Toronto), M.D., D.Sc. (Alberta), F.R.S.C., F.R.S., chairman of the Department of Biochemistry at McGill, has been awarded the Flavelle Medal of the Royal Society of Canada for his work on ductless glands and hormones, especially the pituitary gland.

COUILLARD, J. A., M.D. '14, has been appointed by the Provincial Bureau of Health as Director of Tuberculosis for the Province of Quebec, and he has been elected president of the Quebec Tuberculosis Society.

D'AETH, J. B., B.Sc. '08, has been elected chairman of the Montreal Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, succeeding F. S. B. Heward, B.Sc. '12.

DARGAVEL, JAMES S., B.Sc. '99, of Elgin, Ont., has been elected president of the Leeds-Lanark Ayrshire Club.

DE LALANNE, JAMES A., B.A. '19, has been appointed acting treasurer of the Protestant School Commission of Westmount, Que., until June 30, when he will become treasurer.

DERRER, LOUIS H., B.Sc. '17, has been promoted to be works manager of the Algoma Steel Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. He was formerly with the Laclede Steel Company at Alton, Ohio.

DUBRULE, W. MOSSMAN, B.A. '27, has been elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, Prescott, Ont.

DUNBAR, JOHN R., B.Sc. '20, is now connected with the staff of the Canadian Westinghouse Co., in Hamilton, Ont.

DUTCHER, H. K., B.Sc. '04, M.Sc. '06, who has just concluded a hydro-electric power project for Alaskan mines, has been placed in charge of the erection and operation of Australia's largest hydro-electric development, the government power project at Tarraleah, Tasmania.

EARDLEY, REV. ALLWORTH, B.S.A. '30, M.Sc. '32, who has been living in Ottawa, left Canada in January for an extended walking tour in Palestine to be followed by lecturing and literary work.

EVE, A. S., D.Sc. '08, M.A. '08, LL.D. '35, Emeritus Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, McGill University, has been elected a member of the Council of the Royal Society of London. He has also been appointed Physicist to the Radium Beam Therapy Research Board, a member of its executive committee and, subject to the approval of the Lord President of the Council, a member of the governing board.

FETHERSTONHAUGH, H. L., B.Arch. '09, of Montreal, has been elected first vice-president of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects.

FLAGG, JOHN D., M.D. '87, has been re-elected president of the staff of the Charity Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital of Erie County, Buffalo, N.Y.

FLINT, MISS DOROTHY, Grad Nurse '35, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the General Hospital in Niagara Falls, Ont.

FOSTER, DR. J. S., has been appointed Macdonald Professor of Physics at McGill in succession to Dr. A. S. Eve, who retired last year.

GAMBLE, REV. ROBERT, B.A. '81, and Mrs. Gamble celebrated their golden wedding on January 28, at their home, 88 Ossington Avenue, Ottawa, Ont. Mr. Gamble was in charge of the Presbyterian congregation of Wakefield, Que., for over fifty years.

GILL, J. E., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Geology at McGill, attended the meeting of the Geological Society of America and the Society of Economic Geologists in New York City in December, 1935.

GLASSCO, J. GRANT, B.Com. '25, C.A. '27, has been taken into partnership with the firm of Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash, chartered accountants, with offices in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa.

GORDON, G. BLAIR, B.Sc. '22, managing director of the Dominion Textile Company, Montreal, has been appointed a director of the Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

GREAVES, MISS IDA C., B.A. '29, M.A. '30, Ph.D., has an appointment in the Economics Department at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. Her book "Modern Production Among Backward Peoples," published by George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London, was written for her Ph.D. thesis.

GWYNNE, MISS JEAN M., B.A. '27, received the Master's Degree in Elementary Education from Columbia University at the Convocation in December.

HARPER, MISS DOROTHY, B.A., B.L.S. '34, has been appointed Librarian of the Library of the Legislature, Fredericton, N.B.

HETHERINGTON, REV. C. H., B.A. '18, who has been in charge of the United Church at Milestone, Sask., has now been inducted as pastor of the United Church at Melville, Sask.

HINDS, REV. EWART, B.Sc. (Arts) '29, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the Convocation of Edinburgh University on December 20, 1935.

HUMPHREY, JOHN T. P., B.Com. '25, B.A. '27, B.C.L. '29, has been appointed full-time lecturer in McGill's Faculty of Law.

IRELAND, REV. F. CHARLES, B.A. '03, L.Th., rector of St. Phillip's Church, Montreal West, has been appointed a Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal.

JACKSON, MISS NAOMI, B.A. '33, M.A. '35, has been awarded the 1936 scholarship offered by the Canadian Federation of University Women. Miss Jackson will use the $1,250 award to continue her studies in Germany.

KNEELAND, S. F., B.A. '12, has been appointed superintendent of high schools in the City of Westmount, in addition to serving as secretary of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. He has been superintendent of elementary schools in that city for the past two years.

LAMB, ARTHUR S., M.D. '17, of Montreal, has been appointed to the executive of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

LLOYD, DAVID C. P., B.Sc. (Arts) '32, Rhodes Scholar now attending Oxford University has been elected president of the Osler Society for the year 1935-36.

LLOYD, FRANCIS L., B.A. '30, has moved to Carmel, California, after five years as a sports writer on the staff of THE GAZETTE, Montreal.

LUKE, J. C., B.A. '27, M.D. '31, has been admitted as a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, following post-graduate study in London.

MacCARTHY, G. S., M.D. '15, has been appointed chairman of the Public Welfare Board of Ottawa.

MacDOUGALL, J. G., M.D. '97, of Halifax, N.S., has been appointed to the Board of Regents of the American College of Surgeons, of which he was vice-president in 1923.

MacLEAN, JOHN D., M.D. '05, has been re-appointed chairman of the Canadian Farm Loan Board, a position which he held from 1929 to 1934.

MacMILLAN, HON. W. J. P., M.D. '08, LL.D. '35, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., recently took a post-graduate course at the Cook County Hospital in Chicago.

MacODRUM, REV. DR. M. MAXWELL, M.A. '24, has been inducted into the charge of the Presbyterian Church at Sydney, N.S., following graduation from the Montreal Presbyterian College.

McCRIMMON, A. MURRAY, B.A. '16, who has been acting secretary and comptroller of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission in Toronto since August, 1934, has now been confirmed in that office. He was formerly in the Brazilian service of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company.

McCURLIE, REV. J. M., Past Student, of Ridgetown, Ont., has accepted an invitation to take charge of the Presbyterian Church at Atwood, Ont.

McDONALD, E. ELLICE, M.D. '01, director of the Biochemical Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, has become one of the board of directors of the Hendry Connell Cancer Research Foundation at Kingston, Ont.

McKAY, MISS MARGARET, B.A. '33, has been appointed secretary of the French Summer School of McGill University.

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McNAUGHTON, MAJOR-GENERAL A. G. L., B.Sc. '10, M.Sc. '12, LL.D. '20, president of the National Research Council, has been elected an honorary member of the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers.

MAJOR, T. G., B.S.A. '21, M.Sc. '22, has been appointed Chief of the Agricultural Products Division, Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. Since 1923, Mr. Major has been on the staff of the Tobacco Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, specializing in marketing problems.

MARROTTE, EDGAR S., B.Arch. '16, has moved his office from the New Birks Building to 1190 University Street, Montreal. He formerly had his office in association with Henri S. Labelle, B.Arch. '17.

MATTHEWS, HOWARD S., B.Com. '23, has moved from Toronto to Guelph, Ont., where he has taken a position as plant manager with Matthews-Wells, Ltd.

MEAKINS, J. C., M.D. '04, director of McGill's Department of Medicine and of the University Medical Clinic, has been named Honorary President of the National Society for the Study and Control of Rheumatic Diseases in Canada.

MENDELSSOHN, M. J., B.Arch. '34, has opened an office for the practice of architecture at 1434 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal.

MIGNAULT, HON. PIERRE B., B.C.L. '78, LL.D. '20, former Professor in McGill's Faculty of Law and retired Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, was guest of honour at a dinner given by the Bar of Montreal in the Cercle Universitaire on February 27. Striking tribute was paid to Dr. Mignault's career as lawyer, professor, judge and commentator, and he was presented with a plaque of himself by his colleagues.

MORRELL, DONALD, B.Com. '28, assistant secretary of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and editor of *Canadian Business*, has been appointed national secretary-treasurer of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Canada.

MUNRO, F. L., M.A., Ph.D. '32, and Mrs. Munro, M.Sc. '29, Ph.D. '32, have joined the laboratory staff of the Hendry Connell Research Foundation at Kingston, Ont., and will devote themselves to problems relating to the manufacture and use of ensol for the treatment of cancer.

NAISMITH, JAMES, B.A. '87, is being honored by members of basketball clubs throughout Canada and the United States who are raising a fund to send the inventor of the game, Dr. James Naismith, of Lawrence, Kansas, and Mrs. Naismith, to the Olympic Games in Germany. Should there be a surplus it will be devoted to the erection of a monument in his honour.

O'NEILL, J. J., B.Sc. '09, M.Sc. '10, Ph.D., F.R.S.C., Dean of Science at McGill, attended the meeting of the Geological Society of America and the Society of Economic Geologists in New York City, in December, 1935.

OSBORNE, F. FITZ, M.A., Sc., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Geology at McGill, presented scientific papers at the meeting of the Geological Society of America in New York City in December, 1935.

PATTERSON, ROBERT URI, M.D. '98, LL.D. '32, former Surgeon General in the United States Army, has been appointed Dean of the School of Medicine, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.

PERRAULT, J. J., B.Arch. '15, has been elected second vice-president of La Chambre de Commerce de Montreal.

POPE, CHARLES L., M.D. '26, Assistant Surgeon at the Binghamton General Hospital, Binghamton, N.Y., has recently been elected a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

REID, COLONEL G. ERIC, B.A. '15, has been elected president of the London, Ont., Hunt and Country Club.

SAXE, JOHN GODFREY, B.A. '97, M.A. '14, LL.B., LL.D., was re-elected president of the New York State Bar Association at the annual meeting held in New York City in January.

SCRIMGER, F. A. C., B.A. '01, M.D. '05, V.C., has been appointed Surgeon-in-Chief of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, succeeding Edward W. Archibald, B.A. '92, M.D. '96.

SCOTT, W. C., B.C.L. '12, K.C., has been re-elected president of the Westmount, Que., Municipal Association.

SISE, PAUL F., B.Sc. '01, has been elected to the directorate of Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada.

STANFIELD, FRANK T., B.Com. '23, now president of Stanfields Limited, Truro, N.S., has been appointed a member of the Provincial Economic Council established by the Government of Nova Scotia.

STEWART, REV. ROBERT, B.A. '82, of Windsor, Ont., who retired from the active ministry of the United Church in 1926, observed the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination in January.

STOVEL, J. H., B.Sc. '03, has succeeded the late H. P. DePencier, B.Sc. '02, as vice-president and general manager of Dome Mines Ltd., South Porcupine, Ont.

TETREAU, F. MAURICE, B.C.L. '10, K.C., after having occupied a seat as magistrate in Montreal since 1931, has been appointed one of the judges of Sessions of the Peace in that city.

TIMMINS, JULES R., Past Student, has succeeded his father as president of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited.

TOOKE, F. T., B.A. '95, M.D. '96, has been appointed Ophthalmologist-in-Chief of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, succeeding W. Gordon M. Byers, M.D. '94, D.Sc. '09.

TORY, HENRY M., B.A. '90, M.A. '96, D.Sc. '03, LL.D. '08, of Ottawa, Ont., has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law from Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

WADE, A. S., M.D. '92, has been re-elected by acclamation as the Mayor of Renfrew, Ont.

WIGGS, G. LORNE, B.Sc. '21, of Montreal, attended the convention of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers in Chicago.

Among those appointed honorary aides-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor-General are Group Captain R. H. Mulock, B.Sc. '09, C.B.E., D.S.O., of Montreal; Colonel C. M. Edwards, Past Student, D.S.O., V.D., of Ottawa; Colonel G. Eric Reid, B.A. '15, D.S.O., of London, Ont.; Lt.-Col. A. A. Magee, B.A. '15, D.S.O., of Montreal; and Major H. E. Vautelet, B.C.L. '16, of Montreal.

Among the Province of Quebec Lawyers created King's Counsellors on February 14, were the following: H. H. Robertson, B.A. '15, B.C.L. '20, W. C. Nicholson, B.A. '13, B.C.L. '19, Benjamin Robinson, B.C.L. '18, and J. E. C. Elliott, B.C.L. '17.

DR. DE MUTH DEVISES SURGICAL BELT

An improved wound support and dressing has been designed by Dr. O. De Muth, of Vancouver, who graduated from the McGill Faculty of Medicine in 1915. According to the *British Medical Journal* the special adhesive-plaster-cum-elastic belt for immediate post-operative application to laparotomy wounds invented by Dr. De Muth, takes the place of an ordinary wound dressing and aims at overcoming the problem of abdominal wounds dehiscence and hernia. The appliance, which permits ready examination of wounds, includes a celluloid observation window and zip fastener. Since March, 1934, Dr. De Muth has used it for 111 patients who have had major abdominal operations. These patients were allowed out of bed on the second or third day and some were able to walk, the *British Medical Journal* says. Many left hospital in half the usual time

Deaths

CHISHOLM, REV. DR. JOHN, father of Hugh Chisholm, Past Student, of Havana, Cuba, in Montreal, on January 7, 1936.

COLQUHOUN, ARTHUR H. U., B.A. '85, LL.D., in Toronto, on January 30, 1936.

COOK, J. W., B.C.L. '97, K.C., in Montreal, on February 24, 1936.

DAVIS, REV. EBENEZER J., Past Student, accidentally drowned near Nipper's Harbour, Newfoundland, in January, 1936.

DUNLOP, JAMES, B.C.L. '13, in Montreal, on February 13, 1936.

ELDERKIN, MRS. ALBERT C., of Parrsboro, N.S., mother of Vernon C. Elderkin, B.Sc. '12, who was killed in action in 1915, in Montreal, on December 14, 1935.

GAIRDNER, MISS PHILIPPA, Past Student, in Montreal, on January 5, 1936.

GRACE, NATHANIEL, M.D. '98, in Tunbridge Wells, England, on October 16, 1935.

GREEN, THOMAS DANIEL, B.Sc. '81, in Rocky Mountain House, Alta., on November 29, 1935.

HAMILTON, EDWARD HENRY, B.Sc. '84, in Westmount, Que., on January 18, 1936.

HAMILTON, RICHARD IREDALE, B.S.A. '14, in Ottawa, on December 29, 1935.

HARKIN, FREDERICK McDONNELL, M.D. '85, in Marquette, Mich., on January 23, 1936.

HARVIE, STAFFORD KNOWLES, M.D. '02, in South Vancouver, B.C., on January 18, 1936.

HAUGHTON, REV. CHRISTOPHER A., Past Student, in Dundee, Que., on November 30, 1935.

HAZARD, CHARLES FREDERICK LESTOCK, M.D. '00, in London, England, on January 8, 1936.

HENDERSON, MRS. JAMES, mother of Dean J. E. LeRossynol, B.A. '88, LL.D. '21, of the University of Nebraska, and Dr. W. J. LeRossynol, B.A. '91, of Denver, Colorado, in Westmount, Que., on December 17, 1935.

HONEYMAN, HOWARD ARTHUR, B.A. '93, M.A. '98, in Ottawa, on December 9, 1935.

JOHNSON, WILLARD EDGAR, M.D. '26, in Montreal, on January 30, 1936.

KEEFER, REV. ROBERT, Past Student, in Toronto, on January 23, 1936.

KENDRICK, DR. WILLIAM N., M.D. '96, in Rochester, Minn., on January 22, 1936.

KENT, CAPTAIN ROBERT, M.C., Past Student, in Rouyn, Que., on February 7, 1936.

KIESENWETTER, THEODORE N., M.D. '32, in Troy, N.Y., on December 16, 1935.

LAWLOR, FREDERICK ERNEST, M.D. '01, in Bermuda, on January 22, 1936.

MacCALLUM, JOHN DUNCAN GUY, M.D. '05, in Montreal, on December 27, 1935.

MacKINNON, GEORGE D., B.A.Sc. '97, in Sherbrooke, Que., on January 24, 1936.

McDONALD, PETER BENDICT, Past Student, in Toronto, on January 24, 1936.

McDONALD, STEPHEN H., M.D. '03, in Saint John, N.B., on February 4, 1936.

McLAREN, DAVID C., B.A. '78, M.D. '80, in Ottawa, Ont., on December 30, 1935.

MARCEAU, J. H., B.A. '84, in Chicago, Ill., in January, 1936.

MATHIESON, REV. PETER, Past Student, in Morriston, Ont., in November, 1935.

MAY, DR. GEORGE F., M.D. '95, in Durham, England, on October 16, 1935.

MAZUR, MRS., wife of W. M. Mazur, Past Student, in Ottawa, on December 18, 1935.

MORGAN, E. A. D., B.C.L. '82, K.C., of Montreal, in Cowansville, Que., on January 14, 1936.

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P. P. Hutchison, K.C. G. Davidson
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Frank B. Common, K.C. Orville S. Tyndale, K.C.
Thomas R. Ker, K.C. Wilbert H. Howard, K.C.
Linton H. Ballantyne, K.C. Lionel A. Forsyth, K.C.
Colville Sinclair, K.C. Eldridge Cate
C. Russell McKenzie, K.C. Paul Gauthier
J. Leigh Bishop Claude S. Richardson
J. Angus Ogilvy F. Campbell Cope
John G. Porteous Hazen Hansard
G. Featherston Osler John de M. Marler

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No remuneration will be paid for such articles but, in the event of publication, reprints will be supplied on request

Deaths—*Continued*

MORGAN, ROBERT, M.D. '07, in Calgary, Alta., on January 11, 1936.

MOTHERSILL, GEORGE SYDNEY, D.S.O., M.D. '02, in Ottawa, Ont., on February 18, 1936.

NESS, WILLIAM, M.D., Past Student, in Westmount, Que., on February 27, 1936.

O'HEIR, HUGH, father of Hugh B. O'Heir, B.A. '22, B.Sc. '23, M.Sc. '24, in Hamilton, Ont., on December 26, 1935.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, LAUGHLIN JAMES, M.D. '98, in Halifax, on December 14, 1935.

POLLOCK, THOMAS I., B.A. '96, in Westmount, Que., on February 8, 1936.

POWELL, MRS., wife of Ralph E. Powell, M.D. '08, in Montreal, on November 26, 1935.

RANKIN, MRS. JOHN, mother of John Rankin, B.Sc. '94, Allan Rankin, C.M.G., M.D. '04, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Alberta, and Ernest Rankin, B.C.L. '03; and grandmother of James L. Rankin, B.Eng. '33, and Louisa Fair, M.A. '23, in Montreal, on January 31, 1936.

REDPATH, WILLIAM, B.Sc. '05, in St. Hilaire, Que., on February 12, 1936.

ROBINSON, ROBERT, M.D. '07, in Calgary, Alta., on January 11, 1936.

ROSE, W. O., M.D. '98, in Nelson, B.C., on March 5, 1936.

STIRLING, MRS., wife of the late J. W. Stirling, M.D. '11, in Montreal, on November 20, 1935.

TAYLOR, REV. S. J., Past Student, in Lewisburg, West Va., on December 23, 1935.

WAGNER, GEORGE C., M.D. '81, in Tacoma, Wash., on February 25, 1936.

WARD, MRS. BLISS, mother of R. Vance Ward, M.D. '24, in Montreal, on January 21, 1936.

WILKES, MRS. A. J., mother of A. Burton Wilkes, B.A. '13, M.D. '15, of Ottawa, F. Hitlon Wilkes, B.Arch. '14, of Toronto, and the late J. F. Ranson Wilkes, B.C.L. '23, in Brantford, Ont., on December 3, 1935.

Births

BEATTIE—At Wilton Manse, Hawick, Scotland, on January 4, to Rev. J. Donald Beattie, B.A. '17, and Mrs. Beattie, a daughter.

BENJAMIN—In Montreal, on December 2, to Abraham Benjamin, D.D.S. '23, and Mrs. Benjamin, a daughter.

BINNIE—In Montreal, on March 3, to James Corneil Binnie, B.A. '29, B.C.L. '32, and Mrs. Binnie (Phyllis Mackenzie, Past Student), a son.

BLACKMORE—In Montreal, on January 27, to Cyril L. Blackmore, B.Sc. '17, and Mrs. Blackmore, a son.

BONDAR—In Hartford, Conn., on January 2, to H. Kelliher Bondar, B.Sc. (Arts) '28, and Mrs. Bondar, a son.

BROOKS—In Montreal, on December 9, to R. H. Brooks, M.D. '32, and Mrs. Brooks, a son.

BROOME—In Montreal, on January 2, to Edward P. Broome, B.Com. '34, and Mrs. Broome, a daughter.

CALDER—In Montreal, on January 17, to J. C. Calder, B.A. '23, and Mrs. Calder, a daughter.

CHARLAND—In Montreal, on January 9, to Walter E. Charland, D.D.S. '26, and Mrs. Charland, a daughter.

CHISHOLM—In Montreal, on January 5, to Kenneth G. Chisholm, B.Sc. '29, and Mrs. Chisholm, a daughter.

COPNICK—In Montreal, on January 14, to Irving Copnick, B.A. '29, D.D.S. '34, and Mrs. Copnick, a daughter.

COUSENS—In Lachute, Que., on December 6, to Rev. Henry Cousens, B.A. '22, and Mrs. Cousens, a son.

CRAMMOND—In Montreal, on January 26, to R. David Crammond, and Mrs. Crammond (Alice R. Thomson, B.A. '28), a son.

CUSHING—In Montreal, on November 29, to Rev. Charles Cushing, B.A. '10, and Mrs. Cushing, a son.

DALY—In Montreal, on December 3, to George A. Daly, and Mrs. Daly, (Betty Hingston, Past Student), a son.

DENNY—In Toronto, on January 3, to Denison Denny, B.Sc. '30, M.Eng. '34, and Mrs. Denny (Joan Eve, Past Student), a daughter.

DESBARATS—In Montreal, on February 9, to Hullett Desbarats, Jr., B.A. '29, and Mrs. Desbarats (Margaret Rettie, B.A. '30), a son.

FLEMING—In Windsor, Ont., on February 10, to Kenneth E. Fleming, B.Sc. '23, and Mrs. Fleming, a son.

FRANCIS—In Montreal, on February 19, to Francis Francis, Past Student, and Mrs. Francis, a daughter.

GOLD—In Montreal, on February 18, to Morris Gold, and Mrs. Gold (Elsie Taub, B.A. '31), a daughter.

GOLD—In Montreal, on January 2, to Samuel Gold, M.D. '23, and Mrs. Gold (Carmen Olesker, B.A. '33,) a son.

HENDERSON—In Montreal, on December 9, to Kenneth A. Henderson, Past Student, and Mrs. Henderson, a daughter.

HENRY—In Dalhousie, N.B., on November 24, to Leslie S. Henry, B.A. '18, B.Sc. '20, and Mrs. Henry, a son.

HODGSON—In Montreal, on January 21, to J. A. Hodgson, B.Sc. '17, and Mrs. Hodgson (Anne Hyde, B.A. '30), a son.

HOLLINGSWORTH—In Toronto, on January 2, to H. Lee Hollingsworth, B.Com. '32, and Mrs. Hollingsworth (Marella Smith, Past Student), a daughter.

LAFAVE—In Montreal, on January 18, to Wallace J. Lafave, B.Sc. '34, M.D. '35, and Mrs. Lafave, a son.

MACFARLANE—In Montreal, on December 9, to Donald H. Macfarlane, B.Sc. '21, and Mrs. Macfarlane, a daughter.

MACKENZIE—In Montreal, on November 28, to John C. Mackenzie, M.D. '28, and Mrs. Mackenzie, a daughter.

MAGOR—In Montreal, on December 29, to Philip D. Magor, B.Sc. '30, and Mrs. Magor, a daughter.

RAFF—In Montreal, on January 15, to David Raff, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Raff, a son.

TIMMINS—In Montreal, on January 7, to J. R. Timmins, Past Student, and Mrs. Timmins, a son.

THOMAS—At Van Dyk Proprietary Mines, Transvaal, South Africa, on December 18, to W. F. Thomas, B.A. '28, B.Sc. '30, M.Sc. '31, and Mrs. Thomas, a daughter.

TOUGH—In Montreal, on January 6, to David Tough, B.A. '31, M.A. '32, and Mrs. Tough (Marnie Allen, B.A. '32, B.L.S. '33), a son.

WHITEHEAD—In Montreal, on November 29, to W. I. Whitehead, D.D.S. '29, and Mrs. Whitehead, a daughter.

WOOLLCOMBE—In Montreal, on January 31, to Edward M. Woollcombe, B.Sc. '23, and Mrs. Woollcombe, a daughter.

WORKMAN—In Montreal, on November 28, to E. Walter Workman, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Workman, a daughter.

YOUNGER—In London, England, on January 4, to George R. Younger, B.A. '19, B.C.L. '21, and Mrs. Younger, a son.

Marriages

BERNSTEIN—In Montreal, on December 29, Miss Lillian Cantor, of Bennington, Vt., to Saul Harold Bernstein, D.D.S. '25, of Montreal.

BLUMENTHAL—In Montreal, on December 25, Miss Estelle H. Blumenthal, B.A. '32, M.A. '35, to Mortimer Goodman, of New York.

CALDER—In Montreal, on December 21, Miss Jean Ferguson McLellan, to Robert Mitchell Calder, B.A. '34, both of Montreal.

CONCORAN—In Montreal, on November 5, Miss Jean Blackwell, to Arthur Curtis Concoran, M.D. '34, son of the late J. A. Concoran, M.D. '98, and Mrs. Concoran, of Waterloo, Que.

DARLING—In Montreal, on February 20, Miss Audrey Wilson Shorey, to Thomas Creighton Darling, B.Sc. '27, both of Montreal.

DUPONT-PETERS—In Montreal, on January 30, Miss Jean White Peters, Past Student, daughter of Charles A. Peters, M.D. '98, and Mrs. Peters, to Charles T. Dupont, Past Student, both of Montreal.

HADWIN—In St. Lambert, Que., on December 21, Miss Marjorie Hadwin, B.A. '31, to E. Davidson.

KING—In Toronto, on February 11, Miss Eleanor Gertrude Dyer, of Vancouver, to Ellis Gray King, M.A., Ph.D. '34, of Cumberland, Md.

LEVIKOFF—In Brooklyn, N.Y., on November 27, Miss Frances Levikoff, B.A. '26, to Dr. Isidore Leber, of Brooklyn.

MOORE—In Montreal, on December 21, Miss Ruth Evelyn Moore, B.A. '29, M.A. '30, of Outremont, Que., to Dr. George Bechtel, of Chicago.

O'CONNELL—In Timmins, Ont., on November 25, Miss Beryl M. Cooper, of Schumacher, Ont., to Francis J. O'Connell, B.Sc. '30, M.Sc. '31.

PEMBERTON—In Montreal, on February 11, Miss Mary Margaret A. Cleghorn, to John S. Blanshard Pemberton, B.A. '27, both of Montreal.

RHODES—In Ottawa, on December 17, Miss Maryon Murphy, to Edgar N. Rhodes, Jr., Past Student, both of Ottawa.

SHAW—In Toronto, on December 24, Miss Johann MacInnes, to Robert Fletcher Shaw, B.Eng. '33, of Montreal.

SNELL—In Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Miss E. Dora Snell, Past Student, to John L. Davidson.

STANLEY—In Montreal, on February 20, Miss Kathlyn Stanley, B.A. '34, to Stanley K. McBirnie, of Montreal.

WILSON—In Zanzibar, East Africa, on October 17, Miss Adeline Strehlow, to Norman L. Wilson, B.Sc., M.Sc. '33.

WU—On November 2, Miss Pearl C. C. Wu, Past Student, to Hui Ching Yeung, of Lingnan University, Canton, China.

Alumnae Society

All women graduates of McGill are invited to join the Alumnae Society. Information regarding membership may be obtained from Mrs. Allan L. Smith (Isabel McCoy, '05), 761 Upper Lansdowne Avenue, Westmount, Que., who is chairman of the membership committee. Notices of meetings of the society are sent to all women graduates until December, further notices of activities to members only. Members who do not receive cards regularly are requested to notify the chairman of the membership committee.

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Lost Addresses

Any information in regard to the Graduates listed below will be welcomed by the Graduates' Society, Executive Office, McGill University, Montreal.

GRADUATES IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

'82
Collins, John James

'88
Eneas, Aubrey B.

'89
Tuplin, James Preston

'92
McGregor, J. M.

'93
Simpson, Lincoln
Street, Leonard L.

'95
Carter, William F.
Dobson, Gilbert S.
Griffin, Michael F.
Scammell, John K.

'96
Clarke, Ernest Randolph
McDougall, William

'97
Newcombe, Abard Gordon

'98
Ainley, Charles Newth
Beatty, David Herbert
Hedrick, Ira Grant
Hillary, George M.
Scott, James Henderson
Thomas, Edward L.

'99
Austin, Claude Vernon C.
Ewen, Herbert Marvin
Hickey, John V.
Moore, Wm. Addison

'00
Hamilton, George M.

'01
Donaldson, Hugh Walter
Galbraith, Malcolm P.
Lowden, Warden K.
Patteron, Frank E.
Wenger, Edward I.

'02
Froman, Andrew S.
Fry, Davis
MacKay, Eric James
Scott, Henry E.
Smith, James M.

'03
Egleson, James Ernest A.
James, Bertram

'04
Deyell, Harold John
Parlee, Norman W.
Peaslee, Alex. S. L.

'05
Hogan, John
MacMillan, Henry H.

'06
Anderson, Frederick Wm.
Burnett, Archibald
Gibbs, Harold E.
McIntosh, Robert F.
Winter, Elliott E.

'08
Auchinleck, Gilbert G.
Bentley, Wm. Wallace
Davis, Francis Mercer
Dowell, Henry Lawrence
Estey, James Royden F.
Herbert, William H.
Hodge, Charles A.
Melhuish, Paul
Morrin, A. D.
Morrow, Hugh D.
Norton, Thomas James
Richards, Edward L.
Scott, George Edwards

'09
Allen, Leslie Wilbur
Eakins, James McDonald

'10
Adrian, Robert Wilson
MacDonald, James
MacKay, Edward
MacRae, John M.
William, Francis G.

'11
Anderson, Alexander A.
Falcke, Joseph
Kingsley, Edward R.
O'Leary, Lt.-Col. Frederick
Planche, Clifford C.
Scott, Robert Wm.
Stevenson, Edward P.
Stuart, Alexander G.

'12
Brown, Michael John
Forman, Edmund George H.
Robinson, Duncan S.
Sanderson, Charles W.

'13
Carson, John Alton
Chav, Elmer Hargreaves
Dempster, Reginald Charles
Hamer, Thurston M.
Hamilton, Geoffrey H.
Hample, Carl
Hanley, Alphonse E.
Harvey, Ernest R.
Holland, Francis Chaplin
McDonald, Louis
McDougall, Robert Joseph
Pilcher, Edward E.
Starke, Henry M.
Tait, Irving Richard

'14
Carus, Wilson Eric
Connors, Frederick P.
Davies, James F. B.
Graham, Ewin John
Henderson, Roy Grant
McDougall, James J.

'15
Black, Alexander
Cooper, Albert B.
Dempster, Arthur I.
Fellowes, John A.
Freeland, John James
Fritz, William Clifford
Johnson, Bryon Peter
Lamontagne, John M.
Pennock, Wm. G.
Taylor, Wm. Harold

'16
Chalifoux, Lionel
Harris, H. W.
Hight, Wm. Russell
Klein, Bernard A.
Lafolley, L. H.
Loudon, E. W.
McNeill, D. L.
Marcoux, George
Nehin, Frank O'Brien
Wilkins, J.

'17
Moas, Baltazan
Turnbull, Lawrence R.

'19
Amur, Leon
Breenan, Herbert J.
Brennan, James H.

'20
Betournay, J. Noe
Bradley, Herbert Ellison
Dyer, Harry O.
Franklin, Emerson L.
Gerez, Jose Manuel
Larose, Paul
McPhail, Donald
MacKenzie, Brouard Hunter T
Shrimpton, Dudley J.

'21
Bishop, Trenholme A.
Copping, Alan
Fortin, Gaston
Fox, Hugh D.
Goodwin, Cassells D.
Harrison, Donald R.
Jelly, Calvin S.
McDonald, Daniel
Scriver, Frederick Wm.
Smith, Roy H.
Tansley, George
Thompson, Gordon M.

'22
Bates, Ralph O.
Bissell, H. R.
Drummond, Ross M.
Grant, Ralph
Jandrew, Curus Bertram
Kerman, Joshua Jack
Lawrence, Archibald R.
Mackenzie, George H.
Mitchell, R. J.
Wilson, James M.

'23
Ahern, Philip Charles B.
Bishop, Eric Gordon
Griffith, Thomas R.
Handy, Lee
Lawrence, Frederick S.
Munro, Wm. Caldwell
Pelletier, Rene Arthur
Smith, David W.
Stockwell, Aylmer W.
Taylor, Clarence W.
Tucker, Brien B.

'24
Bishop, John
Chave, Bertram Wm.
Cleveland, Harry Roland, Jr.
Crane, John Halliday
Farnsworth, George Jarvis
Miller, Joseph Samuel A.
Schleifstein, Montague L.
Streadwick, Ralph D.

'25
Bulgin, James D.
Garden, Thomas H.
Greenberg, Harry
McMaster, Francis
Velasco, Edward M.

'26
Dawson, Randolph
Finney, W. H.
Gavin, Harvey A.
Herscovitch, Charles
Hodina, Frank Albert
Lewis, Roland Reed
Mulligan, Henry I.

'27
Hare, Patrick John
Kilmar, George Edward
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McGILL PLAYERS' CLUB REVIEWED

The McGill Players' Club, undergraduate dramatic society, is the subject of the leading article in the stage section of *Canadian Stage-Screen-and-Studio*, on sale March 16. The new magazine, a quarterly publication, is being published by Canadian Stage Publishing Company, 1188 Phillips Place, Montreal, and is featuring articles on amateur dramatics, dancing, music, photography, motion pictures and the commercial and fine arts. The McGill Players' Club article is followed by a survey of activities in other Canadian universities.

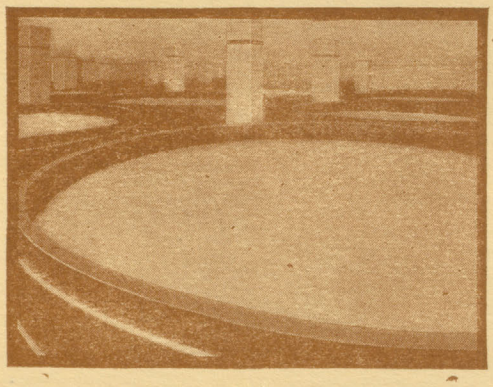
They Brewed Beer in Babylon!

. . . Beer is universal; the beverage everybody drinks, everywhere. Nobody knows when beer began. Egyptians brewed it. They learned how from the Babylonians; that is as far back as recorded history takes us. Beer has always been good, but to-day we have better beer than mankind has ever known.

BEER is the Good Companion of the poor, the happy refreshment of the wealthy. Old Omar with his jug of wine and loaf of bread was nothing but a pale poet, squatting under a date palm. Robin Hood and his fighting merry men sang the praises of brown October ale. To-day we say "Black Horse and a sandwich," and a drab world becomes bright and cheery again.

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Helen Vinson—lovely and glamorous in so many of her roles—made her stage debut in a satire on "the movies"! When she broke into pictures she was given parts where her beauty and magnetic charm made her the irresistible enchantress.

Miss Vinson has a sunny and delightful personality and those working with her at the Gaumont-British studios have found her possessed of a really amusing sense of humour. Here she is seen outside her portable dressing room, sitting and smoking after tea with Noah Beery, during the filming of "King of the Damned".

Wherever you go on the Gaumont-British lot, you will find the stars showing a marked preference for W. D. & H. O. Wills' Gold Flake Cigarettes, because of their fine Virginia flavour and traditional English quality.

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Watch your local theatre for Helen Vinson as the heroine of "King of the Damned" — another early Gaumont-British release. See Miss Vinson in her most appealing role.

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McGILL NEWS

VOLUME 17 SUMMER, 1936 NUMBER 3

THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY
FOUNDED 1855 INCORPORATED 1880

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GRADUATES' REUNION
October 21-24, 1936
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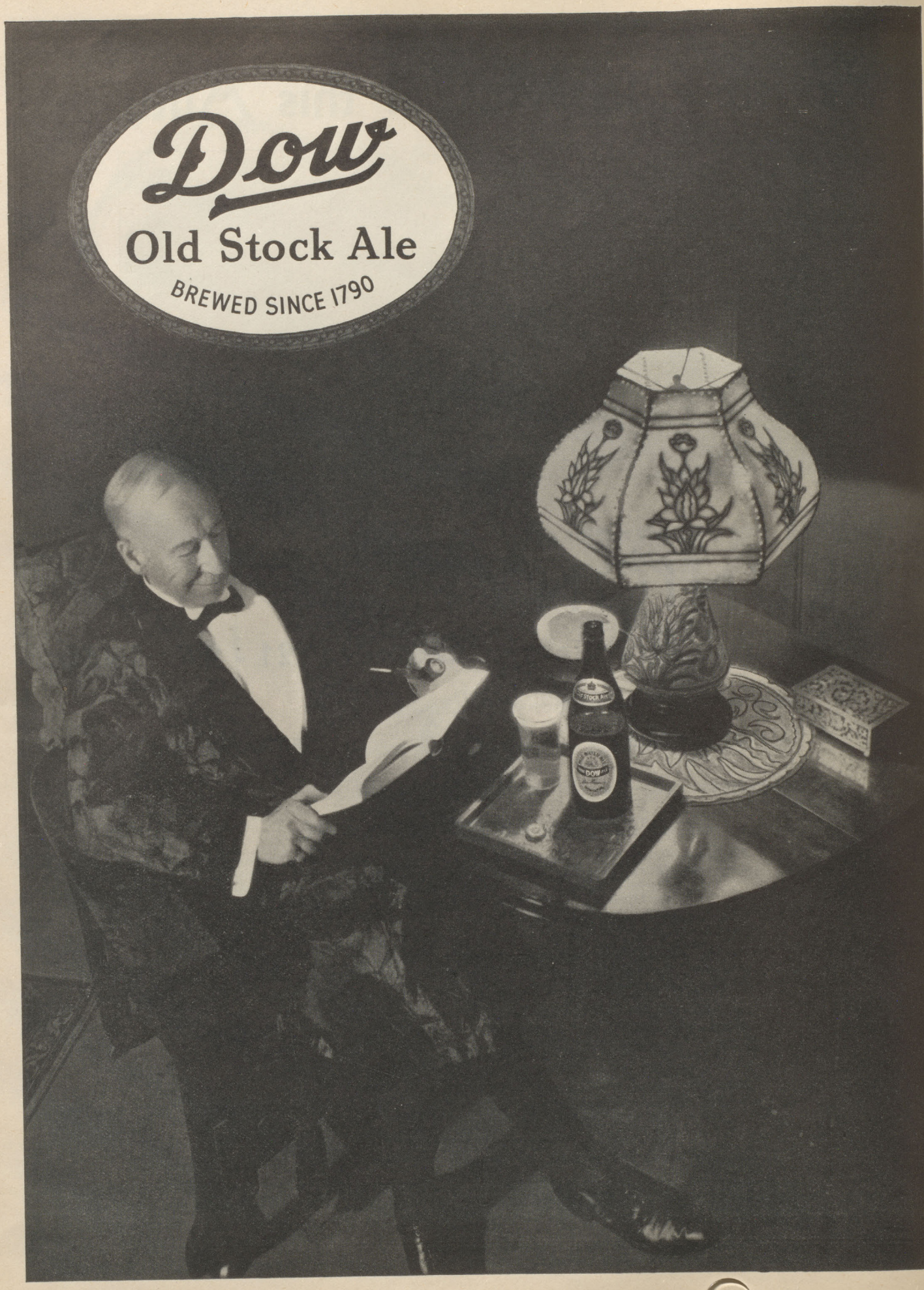
CONDUCTED BY THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

OPENING DAY (Wed. Oct. 21)	**All Day**	—Registration. Clinics, Demonstrations and Exhibitions in conjunction with the Convention of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society are started and continue throughout the Reunion. Similarly, Demonstrations and Exhibitions are started for graduates of other faculties and continue throughout the Reunion. Visits to important industrial plants in the Montreal district will also be arranged for each day of the Reunion.
	Evening	—Reunion Smoker.
SECOND DAY (Thurs. Oct. 22)	**All Day**	—Registration. Clinics, Demonstrations, Industries, etc.
	Afternoon	—University Convocation for conferring honorary degrees.
	Evening	—General Meeting of the Graduates' Society.
THIRD DAY (Fri. Oct. 23)	**All Day**	—Registration. Clinics, Demonstrations, Industries, etc.
	Afternoon	—Intercollegiate Track Meet, McGill, Toronto, Queen's, etc.
	Evening	—Reunion Dance and Supper.
FOURTH DAY (Sat. Oct. 24)	**Morning**	—Registration. Clinics, Demonstrations, Industries, etc.
	Afternoon	—Intercollegiate Football Game, Toronto vs. McGill.
	Evening	—Reunion Dinner, with reserved tables for Annual Class Dinners. Alumnae Society Dinner for women graduates. Women Associates Dinner for visiting non-graduate women.

MONTREAL MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY — ANNUAL FALL CONVENTION

The society is holding its annual fall convention during the reunion. Refresher courses will be offered on each morning and afternoon except Saturday afternoon. The staff of the Montreal General, The Royal Victoria, The Children's Memorial and The Royal Victoria Montreal Maternity Hospitals and the University Laboratories will participate. Detailed programme will be issued later.


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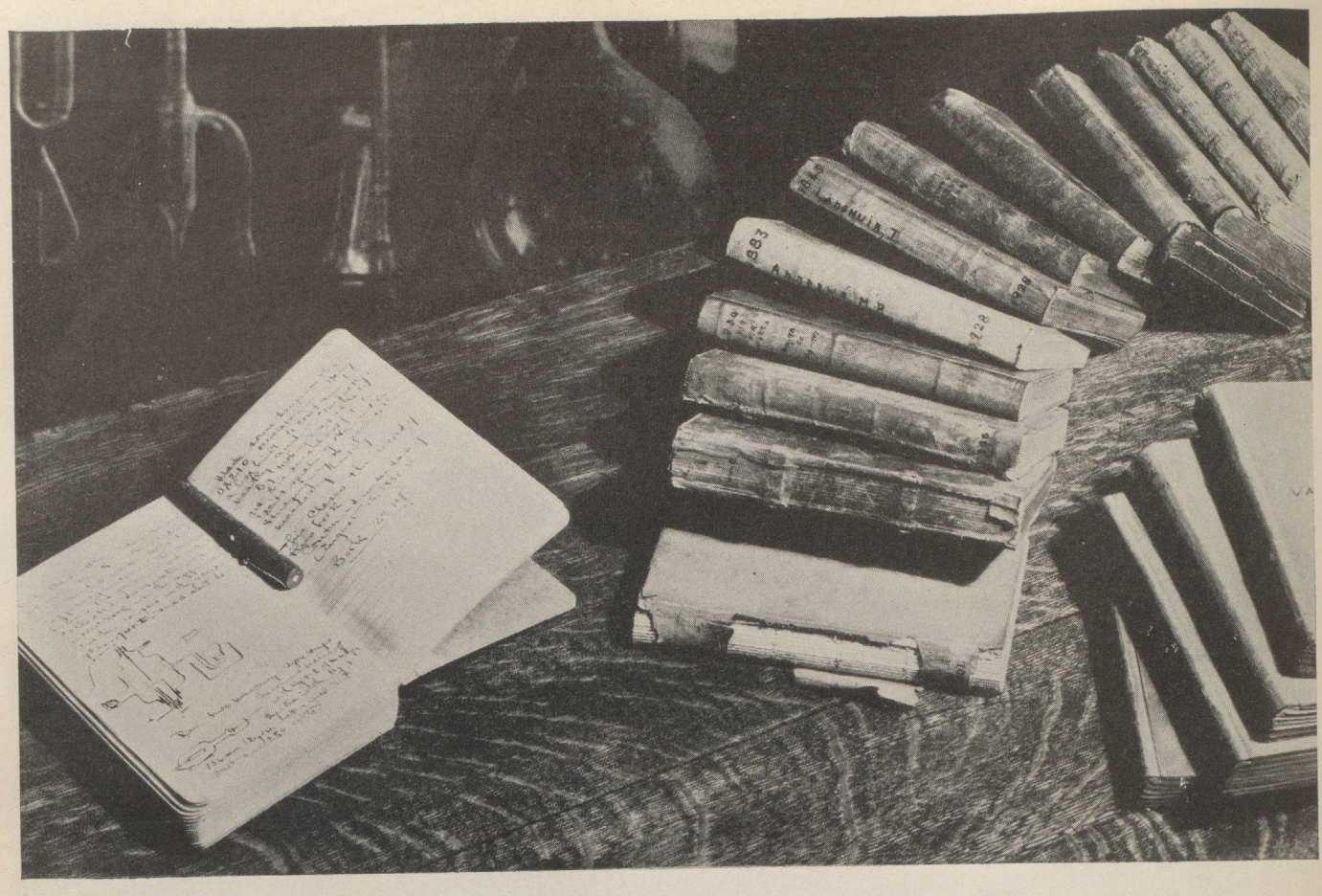
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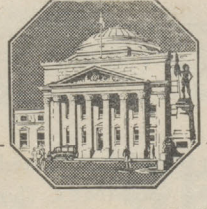
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Looking Back on College

By STEPHEN LEACOCK

MY experience of college dates back almost half a century, to my matriculation at 'Varsity in 1887. My experience in teaching goes back nearly as far since I became a teacher in training in the autumn of 1888 at the old collegiate institute in Strathroy. I had had to interrupt my college course for lack of money, a fact of which the bitterness has passed away but the recollection stays. It gives me a very special sympathy with others who have the same fate, and makes me feel that the maintenance of a loan fund to meet such cases is one of the best services a college can perform. My administration of the loan fund of the McGill Society of Ontario is still a link with the College which I hope to maintain.

At Strathroy I taught General Sir Arthur Currie. He would have been about twelve or thirteen years old. The only close historical parallel to this which I know is that Aristotle taught Alexander the Great: but I like to feel that in the matter of pupils, Aristotle had nothing on me.

After Strathroy I taught in the Uxbridge High School for six months (1889) and then got a job teaching in Upper Canada College which allowed me to continue my undergraduate course. The only lectures I could ever take were those after my teaching day, which ended at three in the afternoon. But the college was indulgent: there was no attendance rule: in theory I was there: in reality I had to study as best I could by myself. Indeed all my college work except my first year was overtime work after my regular hours.

I taught school ten years, then went to the University of Chicago, having saved nearly five hundred dollars. With work at McGill as a sessional lecturer (1901-1902), I survived till I took a Ph.D. at Chicago and was put on the regular payroll at McGill in 1903.

Since that time there has been no profession in the world that I would have exchanged for my own. I have never had anything but pity for business men no matter how rich, who work all the week and all the year—no matter how easy and simple their work is compared with Greek verbs and simultaneous equations. I have often heard leading business men say boastfully that they never could learn anything at school and were "ploughed" in Latin and Geometry. They mistake the conclusion to be drawn. It ought to be, that they would be ploughed now.

College teachers enjoy a spacious feeling towards the flight of time that no business man can know. They have time to *think*. Very often they *don't* think but at least they have time to. Their fixed engagements are few, their open time—they don't like to call it a *vacation:* they resent that—is vast and alluring as an empty wood. In a well-ordered college—its finances unchangeable, its trustees mute as ancestral portraits, its departments feudalized into little kingdoms, with nothing of the bossy and brutal interference from above that begins to disfigure so many colleges—a professor's life in its outlook touches as close to eternity as any form of existence still with us. In the past there was the mediaeval scriptorium, with a stained-glass window under the light of which a scholar copied upon vellum a volume of Polybius: or there was, shall we say, an Elizabethan rectory where a pious Hooker penning his *Ecclesiastical Polity* looked out over the clipped lawns and the immemorial trees, and beyond that to the distant sea, and the clouds and the sunset. This timeless age our hurrying world destroyed. The professor still keeps a little bit of it: and it elevates his life to a plane that outsiders never can know—fortunately, or they would scramble for our places.

I am not decrying outside work. It is necessary. The world cannot go on without it. But we do not realize its artificial and unnatural character. Our race has been schooled by long ages of compulsion: tied to our tasks like galley slaves, till we have been bred and evoluted to the "work-habit" and take it now for granted. We are surprised when we see a real man—like a Portuguese West African—who won't work. We do not understand that what the business man does, except that it is necessary, is quite inexplicable. We can understand a man hunting deer, or fishing, or playing golf or chess—these are real things. But why should a man spend his busy days in trying to sell things—which he hasn't got—and make things which he never sees? At times he gets absorbed in it—and it becomes self-explanatory. But mostly it is just for the reward, the money and things it will buy. Partly, too, animal habit.

But with the professor it is all different. He has no *work* in that sense, not if he is a real professor. His class?—you can't keep him out of it. Preparing his lectures?—that's no more work than

a lion getting up his appetite. People who do not live in colleges cannot understand the unworldly absorption of the professor's task. Poets talk of the joy of the springtime—of the month of May breaking the hills into green and filling all the air with rapture. The "merry month of May," says the poet. I know a merrier. Give me the murky month of February, with the snow blowing on the window pane of the class-room, the early darkness falling already and the gaslight bright in the class-room. That and a blackboard, and a theorem, and a professor—the right kind, absorbed, ecstatic, and a little silly. Give me that and the month of May may keep its fronds and toadstools as it will.

* * * *

One would imagine that anyone who looks back, as I do, over nearly fifty years of college life, would know a great deal about the problems of education. Indeed I made a remark to that effect at a banquet given to me by my past students in exultation over my leaving McGill. I said, I think, that the setting sun, breaking out from under the clouds that had obscured the day, illuminated the landscape with a wider and softer light than that of noontide. But that was just oratory, or gratitude for a good dinner. As a matter of fact the great problems of education seem to be just about as unsolved now as they were half a century ago.

When I entered college there was much talk of co-education, half a dozen dangerous-looking girls having just slipped into the classes. The question was, would women ruin college education, or would they endow it with newer, nobler and higher life? or, more simply, were they a curse or a blessing, a nuisance or a charm? I still don't know. You can argue it either way according to how you are feeling. Certainly college is not what it was: but neither is anything: old people live, and always have, in a world hurrying to ruin, young people in a world bright with the colours of the morning.

We talked, too, of the classics, very much to the fore fifty years ago, but even then having to bear the first onslaught of the rival studies of science and commerce. It was asked whether the study of the classics was the only real approach to the higher cultivation of the mind or whether they were a mere historical survival, a remnant of a rude, illiterate but reviving age, when any book in Latin seemed a treasure, and any play in Greek a masterpiece. Are the classics really great literature? I don't know. They don't sound like it but that may be my fault. Can a man really be a gentleman without studying the Greek moods and tenses; perhaps he can, but can he be the best kind of a gentleman? I don't know. Greek has been pushed overboard by the sheer pressure of the crowd on deck. Is it a loss? I don't know.

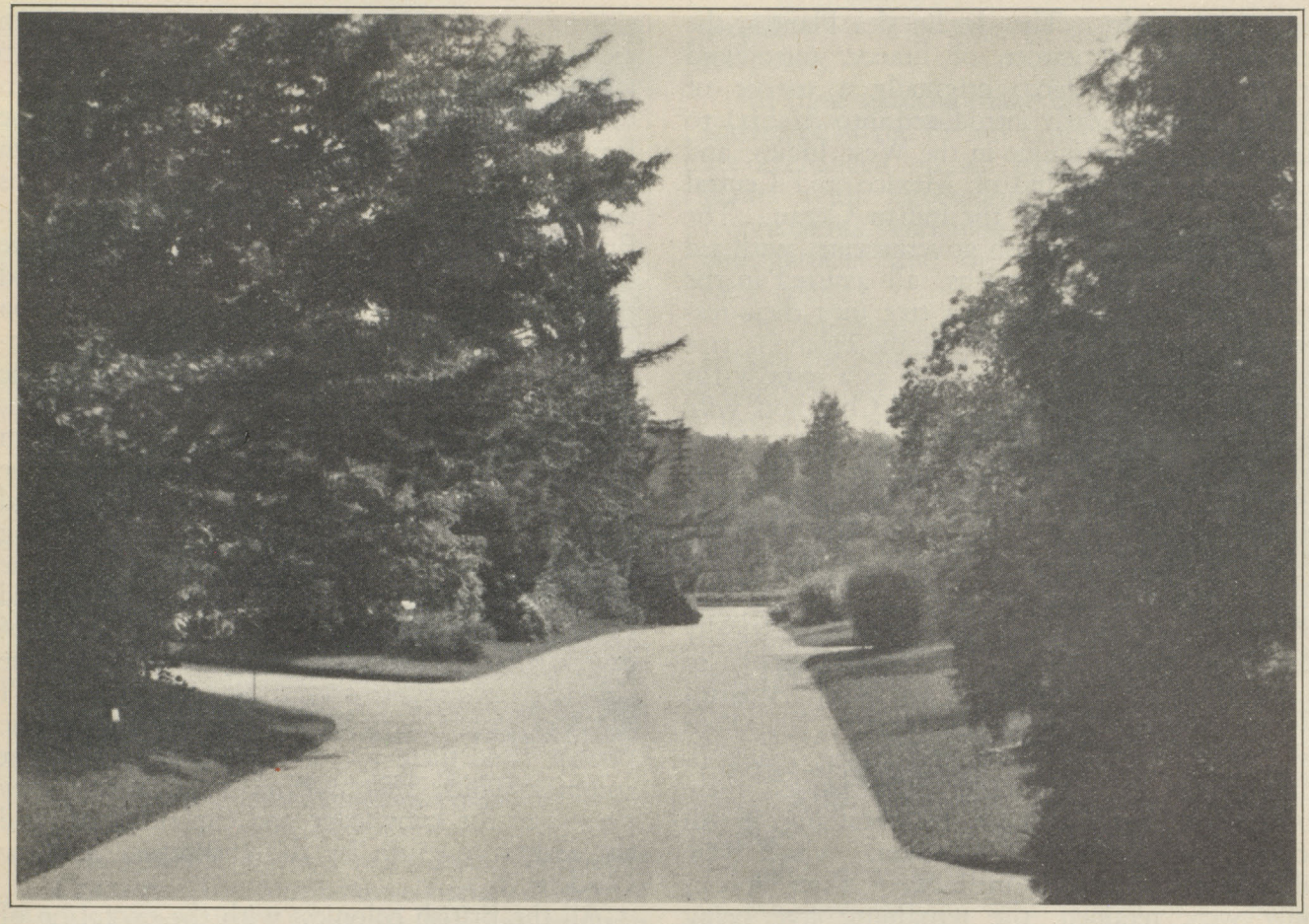
And what about science? Is a person as totally ignorant of chemistry as I am, as almost totally ignorant of physics, biology, geology as I am, any the worse for it? He must be. And yet if you do learn by heart, and then forget, the names of the palaiozoic, mesozoic, and kainozoic ages, are you any better off than the Greek student who knows what they are anyway and can't forget it. Is a smattering of *science* anything more than a list of words: or does it unlock for us the vast general store-house of the world's wisdom on which alone a reasonable outlook can be based? I think so. Which? Both.

Then, as to method of education. I hear students nowadays say that *lectures* are no good, that you don't learn anything by hearing a professor read out notes. We used to say that, too, fifty years ago. It is claimed now that you can get it all out of a book. So it was then. So you can. But will you? The student's mind, so it is said, must work for itself, assimilate its own material: so it must, of course: but how do you do it? Plato and Aristotle were giving lectures 2,000 years ago: and men very like them will be giving lectures, the same lectures, 2,000 years from now. Only people who have had to study for themselves, as I had to, know how good lectures are, even the worst of them: how hard it is to work without set times and hours and set companionship. Let the lecturers keep on lecturing and if some of the lectures are worthless, the rest will seem all the snappier. After all it is not the *words* that the teacher reads or recites or quotes: it's the teacher himself—the peculiar element of personal magnetism or whatever one calls it—that "gets over" to the class.

So it would seem that the college is always new and yet always old: living its own life on its own vital energy. The problems of education are just the shifting of the sunlight on the surface of a moving current.

DEFICIT ESTIMATED AT $215,000

McGill University's deficit for the year ending May 31 last will amount to at least $215,000, according to a recent statement made by Principal Morgan. It had been hoped that the deficit for 1935-36 would be only $168,000 but it had been found impossible to keep within this estimate, he added. The budgets of the various departments are being drastically reduced.



A vista in the Arboretum in the small Botanical Garden of Leipsic.

Botanical Gardens

By DOROTHY NEWTON SWALES

BOTANICAL gardens are seldom associated in the popular mind with spectacular historical events, but just 149 years ago a famous expedition was organized to carry a gardener from the botanical garden at Kew, England, to the South Sea Islands. The gardener was Nelson, the ship was the "Bounty," commanded by Captain Bligh, and the object of the voyage was to introduce the bread-fruit, indigenous to the South Sea Islands, to the West Indies. The events which followed are familiar to most people, particularly those who have seen the recent film, "Mutiny on the Bounty." Nelson succeeded in getting 1,015 bread-fruit trees planted in pots, tubs and boxes despite the strong counter-attractions offered by such a glamorous isle as Tahiti. The trees were loaded into the hold and the ship sailed away, but on April 28, 1789, the crew mutinied, casting Captain Bligh, Nelson, and seventeen others into a small boat, and throwing the precious plants into the sea. The small party of men loyal to the Crown finally reached Timor in the Dutch East Indies, but poor Nelson died on July 20, a few days after landing. His place was taken by Christopher Smith, another Kew gardener, in the second British expedition, which achieved the object of the first, and introduced the bread-fruit to the islands of St. Vincent and Jamaica in 1793, whence it spread widely through the tropics and became an important article of diet to the negroes. The distribution of this starchy vegetable was aided by the first government botanical garden ever established in the Western World, that of St. Vincent, dating from 1763.

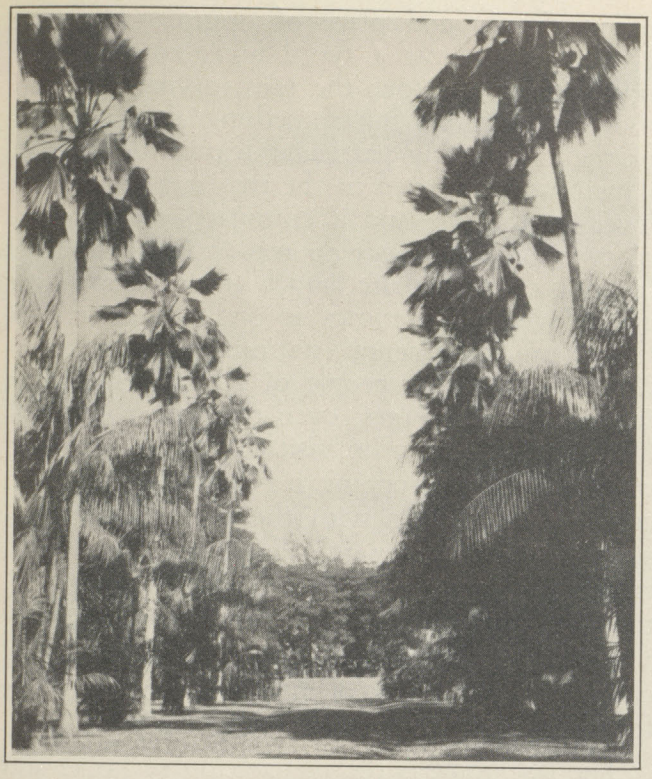
The above incident is just one out of dozens of instances within the last two centuries in which botanical gardens have been instrumental in the introduction of useful plants into the colonies, contributing to their wealth, and frequently

increasing trade. The Jardin des Plantes, the leading botanical garden of France, introduced coffee (*Coffea arabica*, originally a native of Africa, although early introduced into Arabia) to its colony of Martinique in the West Indies, and vanilla, a native orchid of Mexico and Central America, to Réunion in the Indian Ocean. The French, Dutch and British governments, with aid from their botanical gardens, all assisted in the introduction of the cinchona tree into their respective colonies. The bark of the cinchona tree is the source of quinine, famous as a remedy for malaria since 1638 when Countess Chinchon, wife of the Spanish viceroy of Peru, was cured of fever by "Peruvian bark." This tree, or to be more exact, a number of species of the genus Cinchona, occurred in the wild state only in South America, and the supply of bark from this source rapidly became diminished. The colonization of tropical countries by white men was practically dependent on a reliable and constant supply of quinine, and so expeditions to South America were organized under Sir Clements R. Markham in 1858, to collect seeds and living material. Competent plant collectors accompanied these excursions, and succeeded in obtaining in all seven distinct species of Cinchona, which were ultimately established in India. Three species only were retained, the remaining five being found to be too low in the alkaloid content of the bark to warrant cultivation, and these three now provide the cheap and constant source of quinine for the white man in India, Burma and Malay.

As Canadians, our interest in tropical introductions may be somewhat desultory, but we are directly affected by the introduction of another wild plant of South America into India through Kew botanical garden. Before rubber trees were grown in plantations, the source of rubber in India was a wild tree called *Ficus elastica*, belonging to the mulberry family. This tree, in its juvenile state is the familiar "rubber plant" of greenhouses and living-rooms. It has, in common with other members of the family, a milky juice which yields Assam or India rubber. It is not suited to plantation conditions, however, because of its size and spreading habit of growth. Other rubber yielding plants occurring in Central America and Brazil were therefore sought and sent to Kew. The Caoutchouc tree, *Hevea brasiliensis*, was selected as the most likely because it yielded the best of all known rubbers, Para rubber, then available only through the natural supplies of the Amazonian forest. Young plants were raised from seeds at Kew, and about 1,900 seedlings sent to Ceylon in 1876. By this time a botanical garden of 147 acres had been established in Ceylon, which was prepared to receive and care for the plants and distribute them to Burma and other tropical portions of the Empire. The subsequent history is well known to those interested in the rubber trade in this country. Large areas in the Malay Peninsula, in Burma and in Ceylon were brought into intensive cultivation for the production of Para rubber, and the abundant supply of high-grade plantation rubber has made possible the amazing development of the motor car and allied industries on the American continent. The trade of Canada, then, as well as that of other British colonies, has been directly affected by the foresight and action of the directors of botanical gardens both in England and Ceylon. In this connection it is interesting to note that the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, had realized in 1898 the effect which the introduction of economically important plants had upon the colonies. He said to the House of Commons, "I do not think it is too much to say that at the present time there are several of our important colonies which owe whatever prosperity they possess to the knowledge and experience of, and the assistance given by the authorities at Kew Gardens."

All the British colonies, with the exception of Canada, became acutely aware of the importance of establishing botanical gardens with a view to the introduction of wild plants of other countries for cultivation on a commercial scale, as well as for the investigation of the economic possibilities of indigenous plants. One of the first was a garden of 370 acres established at Sibpur near Calcutta in India. This garden has been replanned several times, but the present object is to arrange it as a map of the world on Mercator's projection, with the native plants of each country growing in their correct respective positions. When completed this garden will be the most elaborate permanent plant-geographical demonstration in the world. The garden at Peradeniya, Ceylon, has already been mentioned. It has a branch at Heneratgoda especially for the reception of Para rubber plants.

Australia and New Zealand established their botanical gardens just a little later than India, the former at Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, and the latter at Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington and Auckland. South Africa founded a national botanical garden at Kirstenbosch in 1913, reserving 1,060 acres for the purpose. This tremendous area varies in altitude from 300 to 3,500 feet, the upper portion being left as a natural



View of the Botanical Garden, Dominica.
"The glory of the garden lies in its palms."

reserve, and the lower portion being developed as a garden. The comparatively small colony of British Guiana has a beautiful little garden under the direction of a graduate in Agriculture of McGill, the Hon. Mr. J. Sidney Dash. The glorious waterlily of the Amazon, *Victoria regia*, covers long canals running through this garden, and a specimen of the rarest of palms, the double coconut or coco-de-mer from the Seychelle Islands, flourishes on its lawns. This palm bears the largest nuts known, weighing about forty pounds each, and requiring ten years for ripening. Just north of British Guiana is Trinidad with its show garden, including one of the finest palm collections in the western hemisphere, and Granada with one of the oldest gardens in the West Indies. Grenada owes its prosperity entirely to the introduction of a tree from the island of Banda, north of Australia, to its plantations—the nutmeg. It would require too much space to mention all the botanical gardens of the West Indies, but the one in Dominica, the most beautiful island of the Leeward group, deserves special mention. David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer for the United States Department of Agriculture, wrote in the *National Geographic Magazine* of December, 1934, "If there had been nothing in Dominica but its botanic garden we should have been repaid a hundredfold for the days passed there. It has one of the most attractive tropical gardens in the world. . . . The glory of such a garden lies in its palms."

All these gardens make up the vast Bureau of Exchange of the British Empire. Through them are exchanged pressed plants, seeds and living plants with information as to their habitat requirements, enriching the herbaria, the fields and gardens, and the educational facilities of each country.

The function of plant exchange is very important for North America, dating from the time Columbus brought the sugar-cane to the Western Hemisphere on his second voyage. The lack of a national garden in Canada has impeded the systematic importation of plants which might have become important in our gardens or fields. Nurserymen, agricultural colleges and experimental farms have done their bit, but, lacking central direction, and for economic reasons, their importations have been haphazard, and there still lies a wealth of possibilities in the flora of temperate countries like Russia, Siberia, China and Japan, or in the mountain ranges of Europe, for larger ornamentals, alpine plants and other types, which might be grown in the open in Canada.

Undue stress should not be placed, however, on botanical gardens as a Bureau of Exchange. Botanical gardens have been established for four centuries in Italy, Holland, Germany and Denmark, and for three centuries in Sweden, England and Scotland. During that time the function of plant exchange has gradually waned, and the gardens have become devoted more and more to education and research.

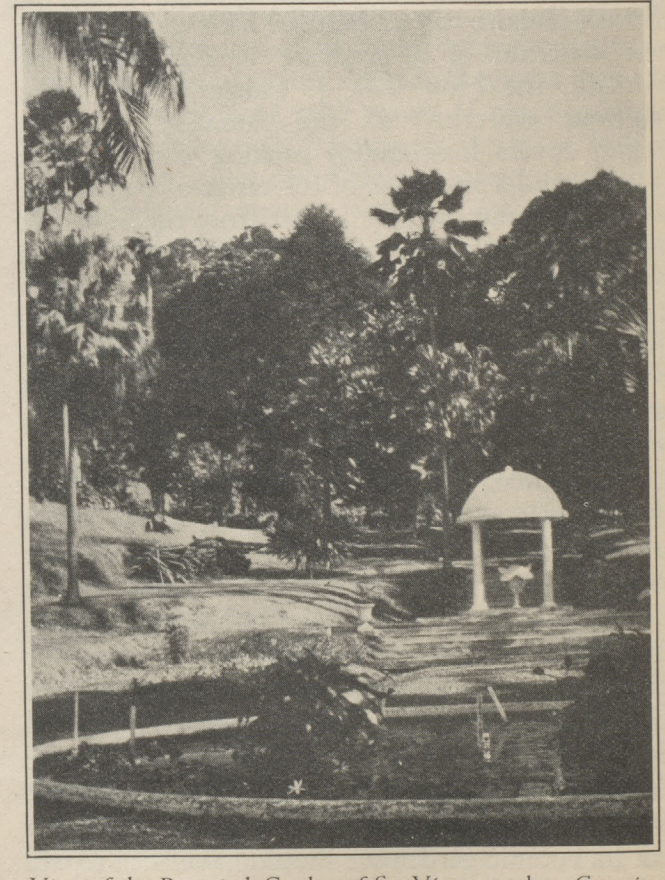
Some of the earliest gardens were started purely as "physic" gardens, as places where useful medicinal plants might be grown and dispensed to doctors and apothecaries. This was true of Edinburgh botanical garden, founded by Robert Sibbald, a young Scottish doctor trained in Holland, who was appalled by the ignorance of the local apothecaries when he returned to Edinburgh. He acquired a plot of ground in 1670, in which, with the aid of friends he collected and planted over 1,000 plants useful to the medicine of that time. The garden grew, as native and foreign non-medicinal—as well as medicinal—plants were added through the agency of collectors, many of whom were trained on the premises. The most interesting of these collectors to us is Archibald Menzies, who sailed with Captain Vancouver in 1792, and brought back many British Columbia plants to Scotland. The madrona tree (*Arbutus menziesii*) and a number of other British Columbia plants now bear his

name as a memorial of that voyage. The function of supplying the apothecary has disappeared from the Edinburgh garden, but there is still a collection of medicinal herbs in the systematically arranged rectangular beds which make up the "Students' Collection" in the gardens. The continental gardens usually keep up the traditional "physic" gardens as an interesting feature within their larger gardens. The garden at Berlin-Dahlem has the *Arznei-Abteilung* containing almost every known medicinal and poisonous plant which will stand the German climate, arranged systematically according to families. The collection is supplemented in the summer by more delicate plants overwintered in their greenhouses. It provides an ever-ready source of material for the biochemical student or university research worker. In Canada there is a distinct possibility of drug-farming, particularly in the milder climate of the west coast, and a "physic" garden within a national garden might stimulate the development of this minor agricultural interest, as well as investigations into the little known North American Indian herbal cures.

The most important function of a botanical garden is educational, and that includes the education of the general public, the training of gardeners and systematic botanists and the preparation of floras for the use of both the public and the specialized botanist. The training of horticulturists and foresters is added to the list in many old-country gardens, but this is already well taken care of by the agricultural colleges and forestry departments of universities in Canada. The training of gardeners and greenhouse men is not undertaken, except superficially, by our agricultural colleges, and so we frequently find men trained at Kew, Edinburgh and other botanical gardens in charge of the important greenhouses and gardens of this country. Edinburgh offers a three-year course for student gardeners, with opportunities to study the habits and requirements of plants from every possible habitat and climate of the world. Canada cannot do that until she has a similar collection under glass and in the open garden.

One million people yearly visit Edinburgh botanical garden and a million and a half visit Kew. They represent the public, who go not only to enjoy the rest and beauty within, but because of a real desire to learn the names of plants, their uses, and perhaps even something of plant relationships. Every botanical garden which can truly be called one must have the plants labelled with the common name, scientific name, family and place of origin. The trees at Kew each bear a typed note, covered with celluloid to keep out the rain, giving not only the above details, but something about the use of the tree or any particular feature of interest. This note is fastened to the tree at a convenient level for the eye, and it eliminates the necessity of twisting one's neck to read a little tin label hanging on an obscure branch at an inconvenient angle, which sometimes is one's experience at Canadian experimental stations. My observation has been that people of all classes take an interest in these notes, even the vast throng of London picnickers who visit the garden on "free entrance" days, dropping h's helter skelter, and enjoying themselves with the vigour and enthusiasm of the Cockney on a day out. The workmen read the notes, the middle class English read the notes, and Her Majesty the Queen frequently visits the gardens, and does the same. All classes find something of interest as well as ideas for their own home gardens.

The last point is the preparation of floras and the training of botanists in systematic botany, in plant ecology and geography, and in genetics. In the first-named, the herbaria, housed as a rule



View of the Botanical Garden of St. Vincent, where Captain Bligh landed with his precious load of bread-fruit, after his second voyage to the South Sea Islands.

in special buildings in botanical gardens, play an important rôle. Kew has the most extensive and complete herbarium in the world, consisting of around 3,000,000 pressed plants, arranged according to botanical classification, and further divided according to geographical areas. The associated library has 40,000 volumes of botanical works and periodicals. It is a perfect place for the study and comparison of species pre-requisite to the publication of floras, and many colonial floras have come to completion there already. Foreigners visit Kew both to study their own and other floras. At the time of my stay at Kew a young lad was there from Cyprus for general training in systematics, and an elderly German from Heidelberg for the completion of years of study on the Cyperaceae.

Our Canadian herbaria are located at the various universities, with central ones at the National Museum at Ottawa and the Central Experimental Farm. The university collections are confined mainly to the flora of their own particular provinces, and as such, in two or three cases, are particularly fine, for example, the one at the University of Montreal, under the direction of Frère Marie-Victorin, and one at the University of British Columbia under Professor John Davidson. The central herbaria, however, are hopelessly incomplete for the general flora of Canada, and do not provide a centre at which a young systematic botanist may become adequately trained in the knowledge of his own flora. If he has sufficient funds, he may study in the herbaria and gardens of our kind neighbours to the south, or he may go abroad, but in either case he cannot find a complete or nearly complete Canadian flora.

Quebec is the only province which boasts a flora complete for the species known in the province, the "Flore Laurentienne," and British Columbia has at least a flora of its southern part, but the other provinces rely on check-lists, and mainly on American publications of collectors like Gray, Fernald and Rydberg for information on their own provincial floras. Canada is the only large British colony without a national flora.

Last of all, the student of systematic botany and plant ecology must see the plants of the world in the living state, and the greenhouses and open ground of botanical gardens provide this opportunity. From the point of view of methodical and systematic arrangement of the open parts, the German gardens may be cited as models for the world. Many of the German universities or schools of technology have botanical gardens associated with them, as at Berlin, Dresden, Munich and Leipsic, and these are veritable places of paradise for the student. The garden at Berlin-Dahlem is only one hundred acres, but owing partly to the genius of a famous botanist, Dr. Adolf Engler, it provides the finest demonstration of plant geography on the European continent. In the geographical section one wanders through miniature Sierra Nevadas, Pyrenees, Alps, the mountains of Dalmatia, the Balkans, Carpathians, Caucasus, and Himalayas to China and Japan, and finally to the maples and trilliums of Quebec. One wanders at first in sort of a trance, as though one were taking a dream journey through the flowery meadows and mountains of the world. Then one passes into a different type of garden, the morphological-ecological part, where bog, water, desert and shade plants are displayed in groups, where climbing, running and cushion-forming plants are shown side by side. The variation in nutrition of plants is demonstrated by saprophytic, parasitic and carnivorous plants, and the adaptations for pollination by various wind- and insect-pollinated plants. Horticultural variations of tree species are shown, dwarf, pyramidal, lacerate-leaved, red or yellow or variegated-leaved forms, and then bastard forms with the two parent species growing alongside.

The systematic part of the Berlin-Dahlem gardens is divided into "Das Arboretum," and "Das System," the former containing the trees and shrubs, the latter the herbs, both arranged strictly in accordance with natural family relationships. If a criticism could be made of English and Scotch gardens it would be that the systematic arrangement of the trees and shrubs has been somewhat sacrificed for landscaping, and the mountain plants of the world have been gathered together into one rock-garden, rather than kept in definite geographical divisions. The medicinal section of the Berlin garden has been described before, and the remaining section is devoted to economic plants, principally those grown in Germany for food, like the cereals, forage and kitchen garden plants.

The cost of a botanical garden is naturally important, and on that point only a few figures are available to me. The annual expenditure of Kew Gardens is about $300,000, of the Sibpur garden about $35,000, of the Sydney garden about $100,000 and of the Kirstenbosch about $35,000. The New York botanical garden of 400 acres, in which over 15,000 species of plants are grown with the assistance of a staff of 130, including 20 botanists, spends about $400,000 yearly.

(*Continued on Page 47*)

THE McGILL NEWS
SUMMER 1936

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

AT LAST—A GYMNASIUM

"OF all the physical requirements of McGill, none is more urgent than a Gymnasium." Thus said the late Sir Arthur Currie in 1931, and his words are just as true today.

Many graduates of McGill have chafed with impatience because the Graduates' Society has done little to help the University in a practical way. This longing will soon be satisfied by the latest venture of the Society, the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury, which will perpetuate in a fitting manner the memory of that great Principal of McGill, whom so many graduates knew and loved.

It has been well said that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton: the sane minds which Canada needs to guide her destinies must dwell in sound bodies. The proposed gymnasium will go far toward creating a greater and fuller life at the University by providing facilities for recreation commensurate with its needs.

The project bids fair to realize the dreams of past generations at McGill: the Promised Land is in sight and perseverance and co-operation on the part of all graduates will bring the Society to the goal. A great recreational centre, with a full-size hockey rink, is forecast, of which only the first unit is now contemplated for construction. An architect was selected in a competition held last year under the auspices of the Society, and plans are now being prepared to meet present needs and future expansion.

Details of the Society's project will be found elsewhere in this issue: the extent to which it can be realized will depend upon the support and enthusiasm of every living graduate of McGill.

The Graduates' Society, the Campaign Committee and all friends of McGill are confident that the appeal to former students will not be unanswered. They are convinced that the spirit of the late Sir Arthur Currie, whose name and memory the new building will honour, will prevail throughout the campaign.

In the "Golden Book of Remembrance" will be inscribed the names of all who contribute to the building fund. This book, which will be kept in perpetuity in the Trophy Hall of the Gymnasium, will, it is expected, provide an inspiring answer to a great challenge.

REUNION AT McGILL

NEXT October the graduates of McGill University will gather about their Alma Mater and unite once more in honouring the Founder, James McGill. Reunions such as this do more than refresh old memories and bring old friends together once more; they deepen the love of all graduates attending for their University and afford them an opportunity to dedicate themselves anew to serve the welfare of McGill.

It is to be hoped that when the Convocation procession winds its way through the elms on the Founder's Day Festival that the walks will be thronged by graduates from every part of Canada coming to take part in the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the founding of McGill University. The plans which have been elaborated for the gathering will be found elsewhere in this issue. To her returning sons and daughters McGill holds out her arms in welcome.

A FAREWELL TRIBUTE

WE publish in this issue some brief reference to those who are retiring this year from active work in our University. The list is a long and striking one. It is doubtful whether in all her history McGill has seen the departure of so many of her staff at one time.

In a sense, these form a graduating class; one of wide variety, it is true, but none the less a group who have not only honoured but have themselves received the highest privileges of our University. For they have been entrusted with the guidance and the enriching of the minds of the best of our youth. Is there any fuller education than that?

Strictly speaking, of course, this class should have a valedictorian of its own! Under the circumstances, however, we are willing to reverse the procedure and in the name of our Alma Mater to say to them in all sincerity, *Ave atque Vale.*—*H. E. M.*

Deported to Australia

The French-Canadian Exiles of 1839

By R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH

ALTHOUGH the majority of readers of THE McGILL NEWS are familiar in its main outlines with the tale of the risings in Upper Canada and Lower Canada in 1837 and 1838, the approach of the centenary of these events has awakened interest in details, many of which, except by those who have studied the period, have been almost completely forgotten. Most English-speaking Canadians, if questioned unexpectedly, would recall the names of a few of the leaders—Papineau, Mackenzie, Nelson—the details of the several clashes of arms, and the fact that a number of those who had borne arms against the Crown were executed. Few of those questioned, I think, would remember, at least with any knowledge of details, that nearly 150 additional prisoners were sentenced to death and, upon the commutation of their sentences, were deported to Van Diemen's Land and Australia.

Fortunately for those who are interested in detail, there exists—it can still be found in libraries and on the bookshelves of scattered homes throughout the Province of Quebec—a memoir by F. X. Prieur, of St. Timothée, describing in simple French the experiences of the exiles under conditions with which they were so completely unfamiliar. Himself a deportee, reprieved from a sentence of death for complicity in the rising at Beauharnois, Monsieur Prieur wrote from personal experience. He modestly claimed for his book, *Notes d'un Condamné Politique de 1838*, only that it contained the truth, as he had seen it, with hatred towards none and forgiveness towards those who, at least from his point of view, might seem deserving of less Christian consideration. He could have claimed, had he been able to visualize the future, that his book would be read nearly a century after it was written with an interest less only in degree than that which led, after its original appearance, to the publication of at least one new edition.

Under the guidance of Monsieur Prieur, suppose we follow the deportees along the weary road of their experience. Like all participants in an unsuccessful rebellion, in which blood has been spilled and passions fanned to flame, they endured much hatred, much abuse, and much injustice, tempered by acts of mercy from sources whence mercy, from their viewpoint, was little to be expected.

After Monsieur Prieur's account of his adventures and arrest in the district of Beauharnois, the scene opens in the gloomy precincts of the Montreal jail, that grim building, "au pied du courant," whose walls have housed so many of the notorious figures in Montreal's criminal history. The jail was full of political prisoners and the trials of these were proceeding. On December 21, 1838, Joseph Narcisse Cardinal, notary, and Joseph Duquette, law student, were taken from their cells and hanged. Ten of their comrades were subsequently hanged, the executions ending with the hanging of five men on February 15, 1839.

For more than seven months after the last executions the jail remained crowded with prisoners, many of whom, under sentence of death, had at first little assurance that clemency would eventually be extended to them. Gradually, as the months passed, the fear of death waned, to be replaced by a lively anxiety on the part of all as to what punishment the Government would impose and how and where effect would be given to the commuted sentences.

At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of September 25, 1839, doubt on these points was settled for fifty-eight of the prisoners, who were notified of the official commutation of their sentences of death to sentences of deportation to Australia. Simultaneously, the horrified prisoners were informed that they would leave for Australia on the following day. They had escaped death, but, imbued with the devotion to familiar scenes which is a characteristic of the French-Canadian, their hearts sank when they considered what lay before them.

In accordance with the notice promulgated on the previous day, the "deportation squad" was assembled in the jail at 11 a.m. on September 26 and, with an escort of cavalry, was marched to the docks and there embarked on the SS. *British America*. It was the first occasion in many months upon which the majority of the prisoners had been under the open sky, but any joy which this circumstance brought was lost in the haste

of departure. Feeling for and against the prisoners was intense—time had had no opportunity to heal the wounds the rebellion had opened—and the authorities were running no risk of demonstrations, hostile or otherwise, on the part of the spectators in the crowded streets.

Once the prisoners were aboard, the *British America* proceeded downstream to Lake St. Peter and there awaited the arrival of another vessel, carrying eighty-three political prisoners and three criminals, said to be murderers, from Upper Canada. In company with this vessel, the *British America* then steamed to Quebec, where, at 11 o'clock on the morning of September 27, the prisoners were transshipped to the naval transport *Buffalo*, a large three-decked sailing vessel, carrying fifteen to twenty guns, and manned by a crew of approximately 500 men.

In the hold of this ship, far below the water line, tiers of low bunks had been installed. There was little light or ventilation and the prisoners, whose spirits had risen during the comparatively comfortable trip from Montreal, quailed when they contemplated the months of the voyage to Australia in such crowded and unsanitary quarters.

Next morning, as the prisoners lay dismally in their bunks, they heard the thunder of guns as the Citadel saluted the *Buffalo* and as the vessel, moving into the stream, replied. For five days thereafter the voyage was uneventful and the prisoners, who were allowed a reasonable period on deck, feasted their eyes on the autumn glories of the St. Lawrence, glories which excite phlegmatic men and which, in the circumstances, stirred the hearts of the exiles with emotion. How often, under Australian skies, they talked of the scarlet and gold of Canada's autumn livery, with that nostalgia in their hearts which only one who has experienced exile can appreciate.

On the sixth day of the voyage a storm struck the ship and for eight days the prisoners, confined below decks and held in the bonds of a rigid discipline, were wracked by seasickness, until the dark and ill-ventilated hold, with its scores of vomiting occupants, attained a state of fetid horror which it is best not too closely to contemplate. After the purge of seasickness, the prisoners suffered acutely from ravening hunger, which the meagre rations available were unable to appease.

After two months at sea, the *Buffalo* entered the harbour of Rio de Janeiro on November 30 and remained at anchor there until December 5, filling her water tanks, replenishing her food supplies, and, by the purchase and issue to the prisoners of citrus fruits, checking an outbreak of scurvy, which had threatened to become serious. The pause in the voyage also enabled the prisoners to deal, at least in some degree, with a plague of vermin which was tormenting them.

Sailing from Rio, the ship sighted the Cape of Good Hope on December 28, 1839, and on February 8, 1840, drew within sight of the shores of Tasmania, then known as Van Diemen's Land. Five days later, in the afternoon, the *Buffalo* reached Hobart, where, on February 16, the prisoners from Upper Canada were landed. Of these men, Monsieur Prieur speaks no more. His concern is with those of his own party, of whose adventures, sufferings, hopes, and disappointments he can write with the personal knowledge born of his share in their experience.

Having landed the prisoners from Upper Canada, the *Buffalo* proceeded on February 19 and in the afternoon on February 25 reached Sydney, New South Wales. Here the French-Canadian prisoners learned that it was the intention of the authorities to send them to the notorious penal settlement of Norfolk, a spot which enjoyed the local description of "Hell on Earth."

It is not always easy to accept Monsieur Prieur's estimate of the character of all his companions in misfortune. He pictures them invariably as simple souls, courageous, devout, and imbued with a passionate love of their own country, this last characteristic being the cause of the mistake which had resulted in their downfall. It is not easy to accept Monsieur Prieur's estimate in full, but those who know the French-Canadian will experience no surprise at the fact that Monseigneur Polding, Roman Catholic Bishop of Sydney, found good qualities among the exiles in such abundance that he interceded to save them from the fate that awaited them in "Hell on Earth."

Largely as a result of the Bishop's intervention, it would seem, the orders for the shipment of the prisoners to Norfolk were rescinded and instead they were sent to a prison camp at Long Bottom, only a few miles up the Paramata River from Sydney. There they were eventually equipped with convict clothing and there, for a period of nearly two years, they carried out hard labour, consisting mainly of breaking and grading stone for macadam road-building. While at Long Bottom, Gabriel Ignace Chevrefils and Louis Dumouchel took ill and died, after removal in a bullock-drawn cart to a convict hospital in Sydney.

After twenty months of work at Long Bottom, the authorities transferred the prisoners to the list of those who could be "farmed out" to employers of labour, the conditions being that the prisoner

should receive seven shillings and sixpence a week, one half to be paid in cash and one half to be deposited to the man's credit in a savings bank, subject to certain deductions. Additional stipulations were that the man must be given work in accordance with his strength and that he must receive a weekly ration of not less than ten pounds of fresh beef, ten pounds of corn meal, one pound of sugar, and four ounces of black tea.

Under such arrangements, the camp at Long Bottom was soon deserted, the last Canadian to leave being a man assigned to care for the superintendent, who had fallen ill. In this man's arms the superintendent died and to this man, there being no one else concerned in the matter, fell the duty of placing the body in the bullock-drawn cart, previously mentioned, and driving it to the spot where it received what in New South Wales was called a "convict's burial."

Gradually, after many months of labour under the system outlined above, the Canadians were allowed to seek better jobs and, if they desired, to set up little workshops or businesses of their own. The privilege was eagerly welcomed, but New South Wales was in a period of financial depression and, despite long hours of work and heart-breaking effort, few of the ventures were successful. Most of the prisoners managed to preserve their measure of liberty, rather than revert to a penal camp, which they could have done if they had chosen, but few of them earned enough to keep the wolf many paces from the door.

After more than four years of exile, hope flamed in the hearts of all the Canadians when news arrived that two of their number, Charles Huot and Louis Pinsonneault, had been granted a full pardon. In August, 1844, news of thirty-eight additional pardons was received, others following until all the exiles had received their official reprieve. But the reprieves did not mean an immediate return to Canada, for each man had to pay for his passage to England, where funds for the continuance of his voyage home were available. This circumstance, in conjunction with the fact that many experienced sailors were available in the ports of New South Wales and that attempts to enlist in the crews of ships sailing to England were consequently fruitless, worked great hardships and at times the mental condition of the exiles bordered on despair. They were free to return to the glory of the maple but the means, for the realization of their hearts' desire seemed impossible of attainment.

Gradually, however, one by one, or in groups, the exiles achieved their object. Monsieur Prieur himself sailed from Australia in February, 1846, and in time the last of those he left behind followed him. But no, not the last. Two, as has been noted, slept forever in Australian graves and one, having found beneath those southern skies the woman of his choice, decided that even the maple and the lure of Our Lady of the Snows could not wean him from his new allegiance.

The Molsons and McGill

By LEONARD L. KNOTT

AMONG the several methods of measuring a nation's strength and estimating its chances for survival one of the best is to investigate its great families. In various parts of the world there may arise from time to time great individuals who temporarily occupy history's spotlight and bring to their nations the appearance, if not the reality, of greatness but ultimately it is the development of great families and family traditions that ensures national progress through the centuries.

The history of England is dotted with the names of families who from one generation to the other have played their parts in affairs of church and state, in peace and war, in professions and in trade. The Royal Family for three generations has stood out as a glowing symbol of the power for good of a truly great family and it was not by accident that the late King-Emperor, George V, in his last Christmas broadcast to the Empire referred to himself as the head of a family of nations.

Canada, a mere infant among world nations, can boast of but few great families, for neither greatness nor tradition may be created by twentieth century mass production and this Dominion, with her chance for greatness still in the future, has had little time to develop any substantial background. Canada's brief pages in world history do contain many distinguished names, names of soldiers and statesmen, scholars and scientists, but few instances of a family connection from chapter to chapter. To students, graduates and friends of McGill it is therefore a



COL. HERBERT MOLSON
A Governor of McGill University and President of the Montreal General Hospital

matter of interest and pride that one of the truly great family histories of Canada is closely linked with the history of the University itself.

McGill has enjoyed in the past, and enjoys today, the support and encouragement of many outstanding Canadians. Its site, its buildings, educational facilities and equipment are due, in large measure, to the generosity and far-sighted patriotism of citizens in many walks of life. Buildings, halls, playing fields and scholarships named for these benefactors pay perpetual tribute to their memory. And among them no name is more greatly honoured, and for greater cause, than that of the Canadian family of Molson, a family that is this year celebrating the 150th anniversary of the founding in Canada of a commercial and industrial dynasty.

Canadian finance and banking, transporation and industry, military life and public service have all enjoyed at some period or other the association of members of the Molson family. Sprung from an old and typically English family they have transplanted in Canada the best traditions of English family life. Conservative in business, building solidly and well that which they set out to establish, they have been lavish in their generosity when that which has commanded their contributions has been in the interests of their city and country. Their interest in McGill has been but one of many interests engaging the attention of succeeding generations of Molsons but it illustrates generally the foresight of the earlier members and the value of an established family in the task of building a nation. For almost a full century McGill has enjoyed the financial support and the active sympathy of the Canadian Molsons, and the family connection remains unbroken.

On May 2, 1782, just 154 years ago, an 18-year-old youth from the fen country of Lincolnshire, England, set sail for Canada. Less than two weeks previously Captain Horatio Nelson sailed aboard H.M.S. *Albermarle* for the same destination. Nelson was later to return to England and win undying fame as the hero of Trafalgar, the greatest naval hero of all time. The young man who followed him to Canada was to remain there and found a family which during the next century and a half would play a leading part in the development of a great city and a great Dominion. His sons and grandsons were to become among the leading patrons of McGill. His name was John Molson; by his descendants he is referred to as John Molson, the Founder.

An enterprising youth with brains, John Molson was convinced that agriculture in Lincolnshire was no suitable occupation and offered no great future. Heir to a substantial estate left by his father, but not yet of age, he was determined to build his own future in a new land and withdraw his capital from his father's estates as soon as possible. Accompanied by a legal guardian he therefore set sail for Canada, arriving in Quebec in June. From the Ancient Capital he proceeded by land to Montreal, being immensely impressed between Three Rivers and Montreal by "the finest fields of clover I ever saw in my life."

The City of Montreal with, at that time, a total population of some 8,000, did not immediately impress the young Englishman and he decided before settling down to look over Upper Canada, now Ontario. Fortunately for McGill and other Montreal institutions the journey further inland served only to convince the family founder that Montreal offered the best opportunities and he soon returned. Letters to relatives at home at this time indicated that young Molson was well satisfied with his prospects in Montreal and had no intention of returning to England. In 1786 he further demonstrated his determination

to remain in Canada by establishing Molson's Brewery, the original enterprise of the family in Canada which is still carried on under the management and direction of the Molson family.

The brewery, located on the outskirts of the city, was the Founder's first Canadian interest. Once established, however, it failed to monopolize his full attention and shortly after the turn of the century he launched a new enterprise that provided at one and the same time a profitable business and a public service. The principal need of the young nation at that time, John Molson realized, was reliable and efficient transportation. He therefore undertook to establish a Montreal-Quebec service that would meet the urgent requirements of two growing cities and during the winter of 1808-09 he had constructed in Montreal the first steamboat in Canada and the first ever to be completely built and engined outside of Great Britain, the SS. *Accommodation*. The new craft, hailed by the populace of the two cities, made her first voyage from Montreal to Quebec in November, 1809, marking the beginnings of a new era in Canadian transportation.

Greeting the event as of outstanding historical importance, the Quebec *Mercury* of November 9, 1809 reported: "On Saturday morning at eight o'clock arrived here, from Montreal, being her first trip, the steamboat *Accommodation*, with ten passengers. This is the first vessel of the kind ever appeared in this harbour. She is continually crowded with visitants. She left Montreal on Wednesday, at two o'clock, so that her passage was sixty-six hours, thirty of which she was at anchor. She arrived at Three Rivers in twenty-four hours. She has at present berths for twenty passengers, which next year will be considerably augmented. No wind or tide can stop her."

The *Accommodation*, first unit in the Molson fleet, also opened a new chapter in the family history in Canada since from this date onward the Molsons no longer confined all their business interests to the brewery. As the popularity and importance of the Montreal-Quebec shipping route continued to grow the Molsons' shipping activities increased until finally the father and son operated a daily service between the two ports, a hotel for travellers at the Montreal dock and a line of stage coaches for freight and passengers from Montreal to the Richelieu River. The possibilities of Canadian railway transportation also interested the family founder but he died shortly before the first train trip was made. His sons, however, carried on and played a prominent part in the foundation of Canada's first railway.

John Molson, the Founder, established in Canada the beginnings of great industries. While his greatest energies, naturally, were directed towards planting these financial and industrial roots in Montreal he nevertheless realized that the growth would be to a considerable extent dependent upon the growth of the city itself and the prosperity of its citizens. Throughout his lifetime he took a keen interest in community welfare, and was, in every sense of the term, a public-spirited citizen.

During the War of 1812, when Canada was threatened by a powerful neighbour, the Molsons were among the first to respond to the call to arms. John Molson, Senior, was commissioned as a lieutenant in the Select Embodied Militia of Lower Canada and, in 1813, was promoted to a captaincy. With the return of peace he resigned his commission and returned to civil life. His son, John, offered to raise a troop of cavalry at his own expense but the government of the day was unable to accept the offer. The Molson St. Lawrence River fleet proved of valuable service in the transporting of troops and supplies.

During the founder's lifetime there was no McGill University towards which he could direct his desires for public service but his interest in the city's cultural life indicates that had McGill been in existence it would have enjoyed the same support and sympathy that it later received from John Molson's descendants. In 1825 the original Theatre Royal was founded near Bonsecours Market, gentlemen of Montreal being invited to join in the effort to bring to the city the leading drama of the period. Shares were offered to the public at twenty-five pounds sterling each and the theatre's books, still in existence, reveal that John Molson, Senior, held forty-four shares and that John Molson, Junior, held ten. The professional performances at the theatre included appearances by Edmund Kean, Charles Kean and James H. Hackett. In addition, amateur plays were presented from time to time, chiefly by officers of the Montreal Garrison, and the theatre's records contain "a vote of thanks to Colonel Molson for the free use of the theatre."

From the early days of the Molsons in Canada there is evidence of their interest in banking with frequent references in family letters to purchases of bills of exchange. Even prior to the founding of the Bank of Montreal in 1817 the Molsons issued their own currency and their reputation among Canadian financiers was such that in 1826 when the world was in the grip of depression, John Molson, the Founder, was called upon to take the presidency of the Bank of Montreal, a position which he held until 1830. His sons, John and William, served as directors of the bank after the retirement and death of their father,

resigning in 1853 to found Molson's Bank which, in 1925, was to be merged with the Bank of Montreal. Thus since 1824, when John Molson, the Younger, first joined the Bank of Montreal board, the name of Molson has been associated with one or other of these two great chartered banks and the family name is an important one in Canadian banking history.

While associations of the Molson family with McGill University were to be established only by succeeding generations, John Molson, Senior, through one of his main philanthropies, is indirectly linked to the educational institution which was to enlist the support of his sons and grandsons. For McGill, in a sense, was an offshoot of the Montreal General Hospital which John Molson, Senior, assisted in founding, and of which he was president from 1831 to 1835.

In 1818 the forerunner of the Montreal General Hospital, known simply as the "House of Recovery" was opened in a small house on Chaboillez Square. Providing accommodation for only four patients it was far from adequate and the need for more extensive hospital facilities was soon realized. Plans for the new institution called for the purchase of land and the erection of a building on Dorchester Street, the present site of the Montreal General. Contributions for this worthy cause were requested and the Molsons were quick to respond. The first list of subscribers carries the names of Hon. John Molson, Senior, John Molson, Junior, Thomas Molson and William Molson.

First president of the Montreal General was the Hon. John Richardson who was succeeded on his death by the head of the Molson family. Throughout the hospital's entire history the name of Molson has been found at practically all times on the board of governors. John Molson, the Younger, served as president from 1857 to 1859 and William Molson occupied the same position from 1868 to 1874. With the retirement of William Molson almost fifty years was to elapse before a member of the family was again to attain the presidency, Colonel Herbert Molson being elected president in 1922.

The first mention of McGill in the numerous papers and letters still in the possession of the Molson family is contained in a letter dated October 1, 1849, from Thomas Molson to his eldest son, John H. R. Molson, then travelling in England. Two younger sons, the letter relates, were at that time attending McGill College, a high school which had been granted the privilege of using the University buildings.

McGill at that time was a small and struggling institution, giving little indication of the important place it was to occupy later in the field of Canadian higher education. In 1856 the first "drive" for endowment funds was organized to make possible the carrying out of the intentions of the University's founder. The objective was 15,000 pounds, the total being contributed by fifty gentlemen of the city, no less than one-third coming from the three Molson brothers, John, Thomas and William, sons of the family founder. The main purpose of the endowment was to make permanent provision for the salaries of an adequate professorial staff for which the bequest of the founder was at that time inadequate. The Molson gift was directed towards the endowment of a Chair of English Language and Literature.

The sympathies and support of the Molson family undoubtedly contributed greatly to the development of the University at that crucial period in its history. With the endowment drive the University entered an entirely new phase. Reorganization was completed with comparatively ample funds, the charter had been amended in 1852 and in 1855 Sir William Dawson had been appointed principal.

The interest of the second generation of Canadian Molsons in McGill was a natural outcome of their interest in the Montreal General Hospital and the contributions of the three brothers to the endowment fund was quite apparently following along the lines laid down by the family founder. But for the interest of the Molsons in the Montreal General, McGill as it is today might well have been impossible: the title to the University property bequeathed for university purposes by James McGill would have expired if the hospital had not established the Montreal Medical Institution which, in 1829, became the Medical Faculty of McGill. For the next twenty years, while the Arts Faculty was irregular in operation and admittedly questionable in efficiency, the Medical Faculty continued to function satisfactorily.

During this period the Molson family retained its active connection with the hospital and had an opportunity to note the valuable educational work being done by the Medical Faculty and the need for extending this work to the arts and other sciences. They were also very intimate with the Very Rev. John Bethune, one of the early vice-presidents of the hospital and principal of the struggling University from 1835 to 1846. This intimacy naturally provided them with an insight into university problems and a desire to help in their solution.

The arrival of Sir William Dawson in 1855 imparted vigorous life to the University and the Arts Building, the front of which was then merely

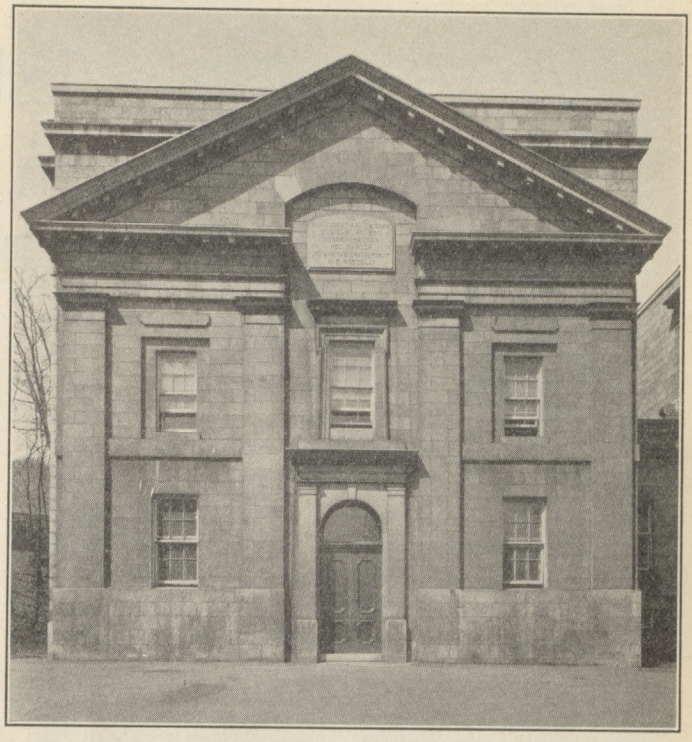
the central portion of the facade of the present edifice, soon became inadequate for the work being carried on. In 1861 William Molson offered to build a proposed new western wing, eventually undertaking also to construct the corridors connecting it with the main building. The wing was completed during 1862 and, in addition to providing the Arts Faculty with much needed quarters, provided also the occasion for the first of a long series of spectacular events in McGill's history. On October 10 the building was officially handed over to the University authorities by the donor, the ceremony being attended by a large number of distinguished persons and presided over by His Excellency Governor General Monck in the presence of the president of the Royal Academy, Hon. Mr. Justice C. D. Day. The hall which occupied the larger part of the new building received the name of William Molson Hall. The benefactor himself was at that time a McGill governor.

Shortly after the new wing was opened the lower floor was utilized as the University Library, at first a very insignificant collection of books. During the thirty years the Library remained there it grew in size and importance and long before its removal to the present Redpath Library in 1893 it was suffering from lack of space. When the time for the move came, the Molsons again played a part, the land on McTavish Street for the new building being donated to the University by John H. R. Molson, one of the third generation.

The second floor of the William Molson Hall, was used for many years as a Convocation Hall and for other large meetings of the student body and faculty. For over fifty years it served as a lecture hall for the public appearances of learned men and statesmen of the world. The interior of the building was torn down in 1925 in connection with the reconstruction of the entire Arts Building, the facade being retained. The entire wing is now occupied by class-rooms.

Benefactions to McGill University were not confined to the male members of the Molson family, however. In 1864 the Anne Molson Gold Medal was founded by Mrs. John Molson, of Belmont Hall, wife of the third John Molson in Canada and daughter of William Molson and his wife, Elizabeth Badgley, another family connected with McGill's early history. This medal awarded for honours in mathematics and physical sciences, bears on the obverse the head of Sir Isaac Newton and on the reverse a wreath of laurel with the Molson arms.

About 1870 the question of higher education for women arose in Montreal and a certain



WILLIAM MOLSON HALL

"First of a long series of spectacular events in McGill's history."

number of professors favourable to the movement offered to establish courses for women students although, of course, there was no idea of them proceeding to a degree. Mrs. John Molson (Anne) took a prominent part in this movement, meetings at her home and under her direction being referred to in the McGill history written by Dr. Cyrus Macmillan.

The second generation of Molsons having contributed their share towards getting McGill solidly established, the third generation of the family continued to show an interest in the institution. John H. R. Molson, then president of Molson's Bank and prominent in Canadian financial circles, returned, with his first gift, to the first love of his grandfather, the Medical Faculty. A demonstration theatre, as an addition to the old Medical Building, was donated to the University, this theatre remaining in use until 1901 when at the instance of Lord Strathcona the entire building was reconstructed. Some time in the 1880's John H. R. Molson also donated some $62,000 towards a further extension of the Medical Building and part of what he then had built is still in existence in what is now the Biological Building, an entirely new Medical Building having been erected after destruction of a large part of the old quarters by fire in 1907.

In the present century the Molsons' active interest in McGill has continued, names of the

(*Continued on Page 42*)

A Visit to the Eskimos in Canada's Eastern Arctic*

By I. M. RABINOWITCH

ASIDE from the collection of the medical data, there was probably nothing very unusual about the Eastern Arctic Patrol of 1935. When the R.M.S. *Nascopie* returned to Halifax on September 28, it ended the 266th annual expedition of the Hudson's Bay Company into the Canadian Arctic and the experiences of all of these expeditions must have been carefully recorded. In addition, there are the records of the Dominion Government. It is now over sixty years since the administration of the Northwest Territories was transferred from the Hudson's Bay Company to Canada and, in 1884, the Department of Marine and Fisheries sent an expedition into Hudson Bay to study navigation, fisheries and geological structures. In the archives of the Department of the Interior, therefore, there must be fully documented a variety of data, scientific and otherwise. There are also the records of explorers which date back fairly accurately to late in the 16th century when Frobisher first ran into the bay on Baffin Island which, today, bears his name.

The Eastern Arctic Patrol of 1935 differed perhaps from previous expeditions in the *scope* of the work attempted. In addition to investigation of the health of the Eskimo, navigation possibilities were studied by the Department of Naval Reserves; the Department of Anthropology of the National Museum of Canada collected archaeological data; entomological studies were made by the Department of Agriculture; there were geodetic surveys by the Department of the Interior and an investigation of philatelic possibilities by the Post Office Department.

Here, it must be pointed out that anything reported in this article should be judged in the light of limited experiences. It must be remembered that, in order not to get caught in the ice and be forced to winter in the Arctic, the ship which carries the annual supplies to these regions of Canada must travel a distance of, approximately, 10,000 miles at an average rate of about nine knots only and discharge cargo at about twenty ports in the short period of about two months. Actually, in 1935, allowing for the time it took the *Nascopie* to reach Port Burwell—the Eastern entrance to Hudson Bay—from Montreal, the duration of the voyage was exactly two months; the *Nascopie* first reached Port Burwell on July 23 and on its return journey again anchored at Port Burwell on September 22. These facts are emphasized for, in my opinion, it has been failure to recognize the limitations of short-period observations which has led to so much misunderstanding of the Eskimo and of those who are directly, or indirectly, responsible for his welfare.

The voyage itself could form the subject of an instructive article, as it affords a striking example of the evolution in the history of exploration of Northern Canada. However, as Dr. C. C. Birchard, my associate in this investigation, dealt with this aspect of our trip at some length in the last number of THE McGILL NEWS, this article is intended as an outline of the life of the Eskimo and of some of the findings with respect to the health conditions amongst these natives of Canada.

The *Nascopie* left Montreal on July 13 and returned to Halifax on September 29. Of the eleven weeks, however, the actual time we were in the Arctic was very short—only 13 days, 3½ hours. Latitude 66° 33′ 03′ was first crossed at 5.30 A.M. on September 4 and re-crossed on the return journey at nine A.M. on September 17.

We missed much. The Arctic has been described as the land of the musk-ox, the habitat of the polar-bear and the Greenland whale; the habitat of walrus and the Land of the Midnight Sun. We saw no musk-oxen. I brought back the pelt of a bear from Craig Harbour, but never saw the animal alive. We saw whale, narwhal and walrus, but missed the Midnight Sun, since, at the latitude of Craig Harbour (76° 12′) the sun appears on April 28 and disappears on August 16; whereas, the *Nascopie* arrived at Craig Harbour on September 7.

The Arctic has its summer, though for a short period only. The lowest temperature we experienced during the entire voyage was 29° F. With the arrival of summer, the heat of the sun causes the snow to melt and the ice to rot very quickly and, during this short period, the soil in

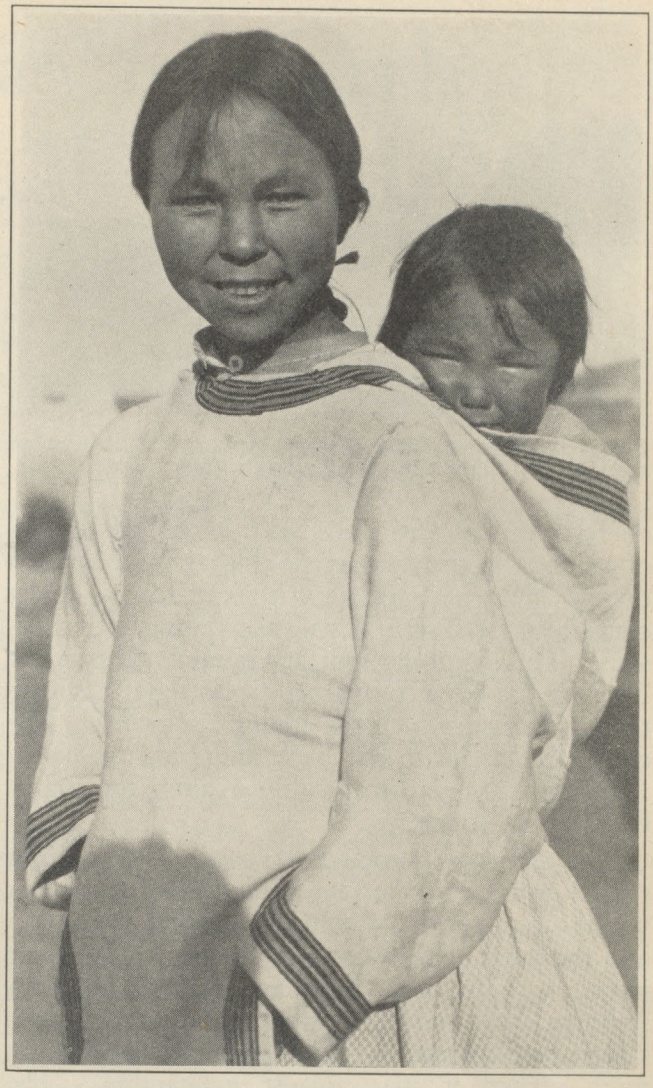
*Taken from addresses delivered before the Canadian Club of Montreal, March 9, 1936, and the Canadian Club of Toronto, March 30, 1936.

some places becomes prolific. Pond Inlet, on Baffin Island, is an example. In this small area alone a variety of plant life appears and disappears within the short period of about three months. At the Catholic Mission, Father Bazin, who has made botany a hobby, has for twenty-five years attempted to obtain a complete collection of these growths and, to 1935, had been successful in collecting 110 specimens. Because of Father Bazin's generosity and through the courtesy of Father Girard, Superior, I had the pleasure of presenting this magnificent collection to McGill University where it may now be seen in the Department of Botany.

Before actually seeing any of the Eskimos, I learned much about them. On the voyage, I had the delightful companionship of His Lordship, Rev. A. L. Fleming, Anglican Bishop of the Arctic, and in his cabin, on the deck and elsewhere, he told me of the habits, customs and culture of these people. Conversations with others on the voyage—Hudson's Bay Company officials, police and missionaries—added to the information. To this, aside from the medical studies, little can be added; that which I saw confirmed largely that which I had learned beforehand. My first contact with the inhabitants of Canada's northland was at Chesterfield Inlet, on the northwest shore of Hudson Bay where I met Ong-oo-tee. Ong-oo-tee is an Ivalik—the aristocrat of the Eskimo—and he taught me several things. The first lesson was never to use the word *Eskimo*, as it is a term of contempt.* The Eskimos call themselves *Innuit*, that is, *The People* with, as Bishop Fleming put it, emphasis on the article. The Eskimos believe that white men visit them to learn of their virtues and how to behave—and, from the little I saw, there is some foundation for this belief.

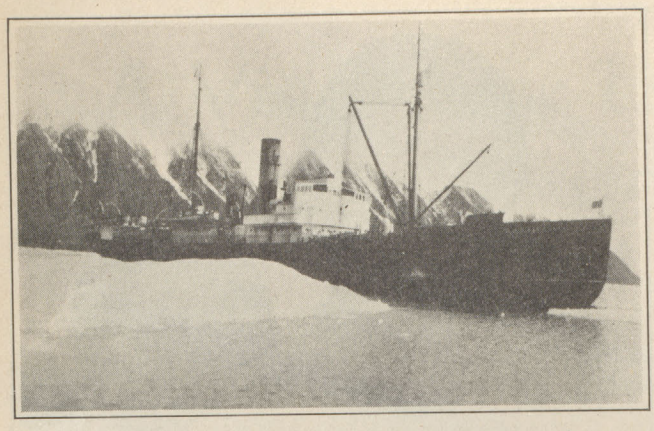
The origin of the Eskimo is a story by itself. In the Montreal *Gazette* of November 28, 1935, it was stated that the Superior Court of Canada will soon be asked to decide whether an Eskimo is an Indian; but this is obviously for economic reasons only. Though the probability is that Indian and Eskimo came from the same stock—the great Mongolian that predominated East and North Asia—which accounts for some similarity, the consensus of data—archaeological, anatomical, blood grouping, etc.—opposes the idea of origin of one from another. It is of interest to note that, to the Eskimo, the word *kyak* means a light seal-skin covered canoe and, to the Saljuk of Asia, a birch-covered canoe.

*The word *Eskimo* is apparently of Indian origin. The Abnaki "Eskimantsic," the Ojibway "Ashkumeq" and the Cree "est-te-meu" all have the same meaning—a raw meat eater.



Young Eskimo mother and child—Baffin Island.

In our travels through the Strait and Bay, we saw a variety of conditions of life—cereals boiling in modern cooking utensils over modern oil stoves and other modern cooking utensils; blankets were used for bedding instead of furs, guns instead of harpoons, motor-boats instead of kyaks; and, in one tent, there was a sewing machine; but after we left the Bay and Strait—travelling northward—we saw a race of people who date back to, and still live in, the Stone Age—a primitive people, with a primitive culture, living a nomadic life, in a barren land which allows no cultivation and in which the struggle for existence is very keen. This struggle is very strikingly shown in the names of the months of the year, from which it is obvious that the dominant thought is food. The severity of the life of the Eskimo is also seen in his clothes and home. In the summer he clothes himself chiefly with the fur of seal—dog skin is used occasionally and fox has too great a commercial value for domestic use. Cotton and woollens are worn



R.M.S. *Nascopie* at Craig Harbour (Lat. 76° 12′), the most northerly Post Office in the British Empire (September 8, 1935).

on festive occasions only, such as on the arrival of a ship. In the winter, the clothes are made of a double layer of caribou with the fur in direct contact with the skin, as well as exposed to the outside. This combination, apparently, defeats any weather. The accompanying photograph shows the manner in which the infant is clothed. The dress is enlarged in the back and here the naked infant rests very comfortably against the warm body of its mother.

The summer home—the "tupek"—is a light ridged or conical skin tent made of drift-wood or whale-rib supports which are covered with skin and the latter is held down by stones. The stone lamp, with its mass wick and seal oil, supplies light and heat and the amount of heat which such lamps can liberate is astonishing. In one of the tents visited it was almost unbearable. The knife, and the stone water basin, equally reflect the Stone Age. In the stone igloo, met with occasionally, there is the suggestion of a less nomadic life in the past. The tents are remarkably uniform in plan and also uniformly filthy, for the Eskimo has no sense of sanitation. Food is placed carelessly on the earthen floor of the tent and is exposed to innumerable sources of contamination. Pools of dried blood on the floor of the tent are common and refuse is simply thrown out of the tent. The Eskimo also lives in intimate contact with his dogs which roam about, or are leashed, near the tent; and the excreta of these animals about the tent does not worry these people. I visited a tent during a meal of seal. There were, of course, no individual knives or forks; everything was eaten by hand. Here, as elsewhere, the seal was on the earthen floor and a knife—handle as well as blade—was in the abdominal cavity. During the meal, some of the meat was cut and the blood soaked knife was again carelessly thrown onto the seal and, by gravity, again, found its way, handle and blade, into the abdominal cavity. By the time the meal was finished, hands and faces of all were well covered with blood and blubber. To remove the latter, one of the boys took a handful of water from the common water supply in a stone vessel, rinsed his mouth with it, and then used this rinse-water for his hands and face. Aside from this, the Eskimo apparently never washes, though I saw a mother lick the face of her infant.

The amounts of meat eaten at one meal may be enormous. An animal gorges itself because it is not certain of its next meal. So, also, does the Eskimo and for the same reason. At one of these meals, I saw a man eat about five pounds of seal; but this, it would appear, is not heroic, for it has been alleged that the Yakuts, on the Low Steppe east of the Lena, eat as much as twenty-five or more pounds of meat a day. The Eskimo does not crave variety, either of type of food or mode of preparation. Seal is the chief food, as its blubber also supplies heat and light. Whale, narwhal, walrus, birds, eggs and caribou afford the little variety. The dog is eaten in times of dire need only. Berries are available for about two months in the year only. Salt, except for that naturally present in the food, is unknown. Most meat is eaten raw or partly boiled. Frozen meat is usually eaten raw. The Eskimo drinks enormous quantities of water. When food is plentiful, it is cached under rocks and, in time, undergoes marked putrefaction. This apparently does not disturb the Eskimo. We must, however, remember that we eat cheese!

The Eskimo does not live upon as pure a fat-protein diet as is generally believed. In the Eastern Arctic, at least, there is, as stated, some carbohydrate food for approximately two months in the year in the form of blueberries. These people also relish the stomach contents of the caribou which, throughout the year, contain carbohydrates, though the greater part is probably not utilizable as far as the human being is concerned—celluloses, hemicelluloses, hexosans, pentosans, etc. (The stomach contents are often eaten with seal oil—a salad!) When an Eskimo catches a walrus, he opens the stomach and eats the clams which contain an animal starch known as glycogen. He also relishes the skin of the whale and narwhal, both of which are rich in glycogen. The Eskimo eats the livers of practically all animals, except that of the white bear. Liver is also rich in glycogen. Only when in need, do these people consume large quantities of fat; blubber is not regarded as a delicacy. It is also of interest to note that, though whale, walrus and seal have enormous layers of blubber,

(*Continued on Page 44*)

A National Library for Canada

By GRACE HART

"All that Mankind has done, thought, gained or been: it is lying as in magic preservation in the pages of Books. They are the chosen possession of men."—*Carlyle.*

"A great library contains the diary of the human race."—*Dawson. (Rev. George Dawson, 1821-76)*

CANADA prides itself on being an American nation but, unlike most American nations, it has no national library. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, all have their Biblioteca Nacional. Our nearest neighbour, the United States, boasts possession of the unique Library of Congress, largest of the libraries of the world. (4,805,646 volumes*).

Our parent countries, France and Great Britain, amalgamated royal and private collections to form in 1518 and 1753, respectively, the Bibliothèque Nationale and British Museum as treasure houses of the jewels of the centuries and focal points of national culture and research.

The Soviet Union, ambitious for the future and American in its admiration of bigness, has enlarged the Lenin Memorial Library at Moscow to a capacity of eleven million volumes.

Ottawa, it is true, has its Library of Parliament, its Public Archives and a surrounding circle of highly specialized libraries of the Departments and other Government bodies such as the National Research Council. But no one of these, though national in the sense of being financed and administered by the Dominion Government, approximates a national library in scope or occupies the place held in public life by the British Museum or the Library of Congress.

The Public Archives is a storehouse of source material accessible for reference; its field the past of Canada. For lack of space and appropriations the Library of Parliament remains essentially a legislative reference library. The inadequacy of accommodation for its possessions and reading public has been frequently discussed in Parliament. Though co-operating as far as staff, space and funds permit with the outside inquirer, these Government libraries, including the Departmental libraries, exist primarily for official use.

National libraries perform many functions and vary greatly in the range of their activities. Like the British Museum they may be strictly reference collections or, like the Library of Congress, Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Swiss Bibliothèque Nationale and Swedish Kungliga Biblioteket—to mention a few co-ordinators of library activity—they may maintain union catalogues, provide bibliographical bureaux to which libraries, learned societies and individuals may apply for information and direction to the institution possessing the desired material, promote interlibrary loan, and publish book catalogues or lists of current accessions useful to libraries and research workers throughout the world.

In efficiency of organization and calibre of personnel the national library establishes standards for the country to which it belongs. In both New and Old Worlds scholarship and library technique are prerequisite for admission to the staff. The Director-General of the State Library, Berlin, is head of the commission for the professional examinations for librarians of Prussia. And in Austria, similarly, the Generaldirektor of the National Library is President of the "Prüfungskommission für Bibliothekswesen." The All-Union Lenin Memorial Library at Moscow has as a special department not only the Institute of Library Science for the study of library theory and plans for unification, but also a training school for librarians headed by an American-trained librarian.

The Library of Congress is the national library perhaps best known to Canadians because of its proximity. Its services as listed in the May, 1936, issue of the Bulletin of the American Library Association comprise:

> "Distribution of printed catalogue cards at low cost;
> Maintenance of sixty-eight depository catalogues;
> Union Catalogue, showing locations of over 9,000,000 titles;
> Interlibrary loan service;
> System of classification, used by 167 libraries;
> Bibliographic services by the Division of Bibliography, Legislative Reference Service, and other departments;
> Service to the blind, including distribution of books for the blind and talking books;
> Publications: Monthly List of State Documents, Catalogue of Copyright Entries, Index to State Legislation, special catalogues and bibliographies on many subjects."

If the British Museum is a stationary library of reference and research, it must be remembered that its services are supplemented by a National Central Library—financed by the Carnegie United

*Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1934.



BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON

Kingdom Trust, the British Government and subscribing libraries—which was opened in 1933 to prepare a union catalogue of leading libraries, to act as an information centre and to facilitate interlibrary loan. The British Museum is represented on its board of trustees and supplies bibliographical data from its vast resources.

So successful has been the work of the National Central Library that the United States, long regarded as pioneer and leader in library organization and technique, now looks to its laurels:

> "American library progress in recent years compares unfavorably with that in other lands, such as the Scandinavian countries, Czechoslovakia, and notably Great Britain. Since 1919 the last mentioned has been building up a system of municipal and county libraries, supplemented with regional book centers and capped with a central national lending library, which makes available to all its citizens all the book lending resources of the whole United Kingdom. Only united efforts and a mobilization of all our library agencies will recover our lost leadership and will make it possible to cover the whole library field in this country."—(Bulletin of the American Library Association, January, 1936; Volume 30: page 55.)

The days of the old monastic chained libraries are long past. Books travel from Washington to the Pacific Coast at the call of research. Eight hundred libraries in Germany are pledged to lend to each other any publication with the exception of rare books which cannot be transported. If approximately twenty-seven per cent. of the material asked for is not available because in circulation, the advantages to scholarship of home study are considered to outweigh the inconveniences of the system. Usually publications are borrowed through libraries and may be consulted only at the borrowing library which assumes responsibility for their safe return. Where loans are made to individuals, a caution money deposit is generally required. Most national libraries supply photostat copies, at cost, of material too precious to be loaned.

Nor is the sphere of library co-operation and research limited by national frontiers. Encouraged by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, national libraries lend books to one another, furnish information, and in some instances provide official publication exchange centres.

Thus it will be seen that books today are citizens of the world and that the national library is not only the apex of the national system of library organization but also the contact point, liaison officer as it were, with those of other countries. To the chain of national libraries encircling the globe, Canada should add its link.

Panizzi strove to make the British Museum the best library of each language outside the native country of that language. A Canadian

national library could not undertake overnight the numerous projects of a Library of Congress, or by mushroom growth hope to rival in richness and rarity collections launched by a Louis XI or a Maximilian I.

Its tasks would be:

1. The building of a balanced reference collection complete in Canadiana and strong in its holdings of foreign and Commonwealth material as befits our nationhood and increasing participation in world affairs.

2. The creation of a union catalogue in co-operation with the Departmental and other official Government libraries of Ottawa which could later be extended to include information regarding the possessions of the university and large public libraries of Canada.

3. The publication in co-operation with the King's Printer and the Departments of a complete monthly index of federal Government publications supplemented by annual cumulative indexes. At present the Catalogue of Official Publications issued by the King's Printer does not include all material brought out by the individual Departmental publication branches. Such a monthly check-list would be invaluable to Ottawa, to libraries throughout Canada and foreign collectors of Canadian Government documents.

4. The promotion of interlibrary loan, in co-operation with the university and large public libraries of Canada, of such material as was not obtainable elsewhere or too rare for circulation.

Ottawa resources would then be thoroughly mapped for Government use and public reference. The national library could lead in library planning and division of labour through co-operative purchasing and elimination of duplication, and make Ottawa the information and bibliographical centre of the Dominion.

In Denmark the Royal Library, its national library, specializes in the humanities while the library of the University of Copenhagen takes as its province the sciences and medicine. In Italy, the Royal National Central Library of Florence is the leading bibliographical centre for Italian publications while the Vittorio Emanuele at Rome has the principal collection of foreign publications.

It may be that the Canadian national library will take the form not of a single large reference



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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collection but of a group of specialist libraries linked as are the main libraries of London by a National Central Library on the British model—a co-ordinating bureau with union catalogue, that will act as clearing house, relaying requests for material and information to the specialist departments concerned whose collections, each complete in its own field, would serve both the official expert and the outside public. The National Research Council Library is already the national science library and the Supreme Court Library could be considered the national law library. Advocates of total amalgamation of the Library of Parliament and Departmental libraries overlook the fact that in most countries large departmental libraries exist side by side with the national library to meet administrative needs.

Whatever the form adopted, the establishment of a national library in Ottawa would require:

1. A new building, handsome but not necessarily a Renaissance palace or Gothic cathedral, fireproof, with central steel stacks, general reading room, special subject rooms, and space for expansion;

2. Trained personnel, appointed on the basis of qualifications rather than patronage, consisting of university and library school graduates with experience, headed by a scholar of energy and resource, a Canadian Dr. Putnam. As the library expanded chiefs of subject divisions as in the Library of Congress would be appointed;

3. Adequate financial support from annual Parliamentary grants. If these were not forthcoming, the American Santa Claus, the Carnegie Corporation, which has so generously assisted Canadian library development, could be appealed to. Subscriptions on a service basis could not be expected from Canadian public libraries, many of which function on a starvation level, but a Canadian Maecenas might be persuaded to invest and a Society of Friends of the National Library be organized as in France, Germany and Great Britain. Argentina secured funds for its national library by holding a national lottery. Such a procedure would be frowned upon here.

Gustavus Adolphus, despite the Thirty Years' War, took time to extend his libraries, and Frederick and Catherine the Great both left their mark on the library history of their countries as well as in war and administration. Though battling the Herculean problem of unemployment, a Canadian Government might consider the claims of the national library as a public works project and a cultural legacy.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the Council

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Graduates' Society of McGill University was held in the University Arts Building on Tuesday, May 12, 1936, at 8.15 p.m.

AFTER the minutes of the annual meeting of the Council held on November 4, 1935, had been approved, D. C. Abbott presented the honorary secretary's report in which he reviewed briefly the activities of the Society since the November meeting. In this report Mr. Abbott referred to the intensive attention the officers had given to the Gymnasium-Armoury project; to the formation of a new branch of the Society in the District of St. Francis, (near Sherbrooke, Que.); to the collection of subscriptions for the Evans Scholarship Fund; to the presentation of a purse containing $500 to Tom Graydon; and to the request from the Alumnae Society asking "a change of relationship with the Graduates' Society entailing representation on the Executive Committee and the reduction in annual dues from $2 to $1 per member." He also mentioned the excellent report made by the committee on "the dues structure of the Society and relationship with undergraduate magazines," and the forthcoming Quinquennial Reunion which will take place in October.

Membership is Higher

Reviewing membership statistics, as at April 30, Mr. Abbott noted an encouraging gain over the previous year. The Montreal Branch had 1,156 members as compared with 1,139 in 1935; the Alumnae Society 260 against 227; while total members in good standing for the year to date were 2,847 as compared with 2,754 at the corresponding date in 1935. The organization of the graduating classes had been left in the hands of G. B. Glassco, executive secretary, this year, Mr. Abbott reported. With one large class still to be heard from 206 new members of the Society had been secured from the 1936 graduating classes as compared with twenty-six a year ago.

Gymnasium-Armoury Project

John T. Hackett, K.C., president of the Society, reviewed the Gymnasium-Armoury project and gave details of the organization which has been set up for the collecting of the necessary funds. Replying to questions from G. McL. Pitts, Mr. Hackett said that the building to be constructed would not necessarily follow the design awarded first place in last year's architectural competition, and that no building would be erected without the approval of the University authorities, owners of the land which forms the proposed site of the building.

"McGill News" Report

As chairman of the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS, Dr. H. W. Johnston submitted a report for the six months ending March 31 last in which he drew attention to the financial outlook for the magazine. There has been a continued drop in advertising revenue, caused in some degree by competition from undergraduate publications soliciting advertising in the name of McGill, he said. Assistance is being sought from the University authorities to remedy this condition. Commenting on the report, P. S. Fisher congratulated the Board on its work, remarking that it is difficult to produce a satisfactory magazine and maintain advertising at a remunerative level under existing conditions.

Honorary Treasurer's Report

In the absence of G. W. Bourke, Mr. Abbott submitted the honorary treasurer's report. Mr. Pitts, Dr. Johnston, Mrs. A. T. Bone and Mrs. J. J. Harold advocated a reduction in the cost of operating the Society. In the past the operation of an employment bureau had accounted for a considerable portion of the "running" expenses, Mr. Hackett said and he expressed the opinion that in the future best results could be obtained by increasing revenue from membership dues and from advertising in THE McGILL NEWS. If the Society is to be a potent force in the life of the University its executive work must be maintained, he declared.

Graduates' Endowment Fund

Reporting as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Graduates' Endowment Fund, Dr. C. F. Martin said that since the last meeting a conference had been held with Principal Morgan and Mr. Hackett with respect to the use of the money in the Fund. However, in view of the fact that the trustees had decided to contribute $2,500 annually towards the upkeep of the gymnasium building, no other expenditures are contemplated for the present except, perhaps, the furnishing of a room in the proposed University "hall of residence." Because of the Gymnasium-Armoury building campaign, the Collecting Committee has decided not to make an appeal for funds, he said.

Mr. Justice Gregor Barclay, second vice-president, proposed that Article X of the Constitution be altered in order to overcome the rigid restrictions in regard to the use of any part of the capital of the Fund, and Mr. Fisher suggested that any change should be applicable to future contributions only. Dr. Martin promised to place these suggestions before the next meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Branch Societies

Montreal Branch: Dr. D. Sclater Lewis, president, reported a successful season by the Branch's basketball team.

Ottawa Valley Branch: Col. A. F. Duguid made no report for the Branch, stating that he had come to the meeting to learn of the progress of the Gymnasium-Armoury project. Referring to a suggestion that lecturers be brought out from England under the auspices of the Society, which he had previously made, Col. Duguid stated that in view of the gymnasium building campaign he favoured deferring this matter for the present.

Alumnae Society: Mrs. John Rhind, president, presented a report of the annual meeting of the Society, held on the previous evening. An account of the meeting appears below.

Amendment to Constitution

Dr. F. S. Patch explained the circumstances under which the Alumnae Society has asked for representation on the Executive Committee of the Society similar to that given to the Montreal Branch Society. This will require an amendment to section I, article V, of the constitution and Dr. Patch moved that the Council endorse a proposed amendment to read as follows: "That section I, article V, be amended by the addition of this sentence following the second sentence in section I, as it stands in the records at the present time: 'The President of the Alumnae Society, or any other officer of the Alumnae Society who is appointed to act for her, shall be a member of the Executive Committee'."

Discussing the matter, Mrs. Rhind pointed out that it is not clear that the above defined amendment can be enacted since according to article II of the by-laws of the Council, no more than one branch organization can be recognized in any one locality; while by section I, article V, of the constitution as it now stands, the Montreal Branch Society is constitutionally recognized as one branch of the Society in Montreal. It was pointed out by Mr. Hackett, that article II of the by-laws, can be amended at the next meeting of the Graduate Council and thereby avoid this constitutional difficulty. Dr. Patch's resolution was seconded by Mrs. Rhind and carried. After receiving the approval of the Executive Committee, the proposed amendment will require a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by letter ballot by the membership at large.

In addition to those already mentioned, present at the meeting were: Hugh Crombie, A. E. Sargent, Professor W. G. McBride, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Byers, R. B. Calhoun, Mrs. G. St. G. Sproule, Miss W. Birkett, Miss Marjorie Lynch, Col. Bickerdike, Professor Dodd, Miss Hope Barrington, Karl Forbes, Dr. R. R. Struthers, Dr. L. H. McKim, Prof. A. S. Noad, J. B. O'Conner, Col. R. A. Fraser, William Mitchell, R. I. Picard, Dr. R. H. McGibbon.

Annual Meeting of the Alumnae Society

The annual meeting of the Alumnae Society of McGill University was held in the Royal Victoria College on Monday, May 11, 1936.

An active year, with increased membership and sustained interest, was enjoyed by the Alumnae Society of McGill University during 1935-36, according to reports presented at the annual meeting.

Seven regular meetings were held during the year and at six of these guest speakers were present, the secretary stated in a review of the Society's activities. Five hundred women graduates attended a reception for Principal and Mrs. Morgan in November. The special committee appointed to revise the constitution of the Society presented its report at the April meeting. At the annual meeting another special committee, which had been named to study the relationship between the Alumnae Society and the Graduates' Society, tabled its

report and the result was the adoption of a resolution for presentation to the executive of the Graduates' Society, the motion being carried with but one dissenting vote.

The treasurer reported an excess of expenditure over revenue of $157, net income—mainly from membership fees and proceeds from bridge parties, teas, etc.—being $1,235 while expenditures totalled $1,392. Principal expenses were: Graduates' Society proportion of fees, $496; Canadian Federation of University Women $227; grant to the McGill Alumnae Library in the Ste. Anne de Bellevue Military Hospital, $75; grant to University Settlement Camp, $99; grant to Children's Library, $25; grant to McGill Alumnae Scholarship Fund, $25. The balance in general reserve, as of May 7, 1936, was $269. The usual appeal to members to supplement the Society's funds yielded $125.

The membership committee reported a total membership of 261, as follows: 237 McGill graduates, fourteen graduates of twelve other universities, two associate members and eight honorary members.

The scholarship committee reported that it had handled the largest sum of money in its history. Net receipts were $3,188, disbursements amounted to $1,642, leaving a balance of $1,546. The treasurer's report showed that the total assets of the fund now amount to $4,646.

"A disbursement of over $1,600 means that between twenty and thirty students have been helped to complete their courses," it was pointed out, "and all that money has been put into the treasury of the University. That is to say, the women graduates of McGill are following the sound principle of putting their profits back into the business, and it should be noted that they are giving back to their Alma Mater not only money but devotion, self sacrifice and thought. The intelligence which was quickened in them during their student years, they are devoting to the service of those younger intelligences who will, in their turn, carry on the tradition of study and service."

The financial report of the library committee showed receipts of $86, an expenditure of $124, and a balance on hand of $142. The educational committee reported that it had held nine meetings to study such subjects as the Provincial expenditure on education, the scale of teachers' salaries, and the status of science graduates in regard to high school teachers' diplomas .

The various reports were presented by the following members: Miss Marjorie Lynch, recording secretary; Miss Margaret Macnaughton, treasurer; Mrs. J. J. Harold, Montreal Local Council of Women representative; Mrs. Allan Smith, membership; Mrs. E. Peden, McGill Alumnae Library at Ste. Anne's Military Hospital; Miss Eileen Stairs, League of Nations group; Mrs. James Beattie, Montreal Children's Library. Mrs. W. Vaughan read the report of the secretary of the scholarship committee; Mrs. Gordon Sproule gave the report of the treasurer of the scholarship committee, and Mrs. Boyd Campbell read the report of the education committee.

The report of the nominating committee was presented by Mrs. Allan Smith. Officers for 1936-37 were elected as follows: Honorary president, Lady Drummond; president, Mrs. John Rhind; first vice-president, Dr. A. V. Douglas; second vice-president, Miss Christine Rorke; third vice-president, Miss Edith Petrie; fourth vice-president, Miss Jean Kyle; recording secretary, Miss Marjorie Lynch; assistant recording secretary, Miss Betty Murphy; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. W. McCammon; assistant corresponding secretary, Miss Mary Hamilton; treasurer, Miss Lorraine How; assistant treasurer, Miss Margaret Dodds.

Membership, Mrs. Allan L. Smith; tea, Miss Isobel Holland; representatives to the Local Council of Women, Mrs. J. J. Harold and Mrs. George Savage; THE McGILL NEWS, Miss Adele Languedoc and Miss Isabel McCaw; University Settlement, Miss Joan Marsters; Canadian Federation of University Women, Miss C. I. Mackenzie; McGill Alumnae Library, Mrs. Peden; Children's Library, Mrs. Beattie.

Mrs. John Rhind, president, was in the chair.

Graduates' Society Nominations

The following nominations have been made by the Nominating Committee in accordance with Article I, Section I, of the By-Laws of the Council of the Society. The elections will be conducted during July, August and September, when ballots will be sent out to each member of the Society from the Executive Office. Additional nominations for any office, or for the election of representative to the Board of Governors, signed by at least fifteen members of the Society entitled to vote for such nominations, will also be placed on the ballot if received before July 10.

The terms of those elected will date from the annual meeting of the Society in October, 1936.

Nominations reported by the Nominating Committee following a meeting on Friday, May 29, follow:

For President. Term two years.
John T. Hackett, B.C.L. '09, K.C.

For First Vice-President. Term two years.
F. S. Patch, B.A. '99, M.D. '03, F.R.S.C. (C).

For Graduates' Society's Representative on the Board of Governors. Term three years (from October 1).
C. F. Martin, B.A. '88, M.D. '92, LL.D. '36, LL.D. (Harvard), LL.D. (Queen's), D.C.L. (Bishop's).

For Members of the Executive Committee. Two to be elected. Term two years.
D. S. Lewis, B.Sc. '06, M.Sc. '07, M.D. '12, F.R.C.P. (C).
General G. E. McCuaig, B.Sc. '06.
Arthur W. McMaster, B.Sc. '00.
Lt.-Colonel W. C. Nicholson, B.A. '13, B.C.L. '19.

For Members of the Graduate Council. Five to be elected. Term two years.
L. H. Ballantyne, B.A. '15.
E. A. Cushing, B.Sc. '17.
G. C. Draper, B.Sc. '14.
Col. R. A. Fraser, B.A. '15.
H. E. Herschorn, B.A. '11, B.C.L. '14.
Eric A. Leslie, B.Sc. '16.
W. T. May, B.Sc. '12.
Lt.-Colonel C. G. Porter, D.S.O., B.Sc. '11, M.Sc. '13.
R. E. Powell, M.D. '08, B.A. '04 (Mt. Allison).
W. B. Scott, B.Sc. '20.
P. D. Wilson, B.A. '10, K.C.

McGILL LOSES CHINESE LIBRARY

In order to provide much-needed general stack room, the Gest Chinese Research Library, which has been housed in the Redpath Library building for a number of years, will be moved from McGill during the summer months. At the end of April, the University notified Guion M. Gest, founder of the world-famed library, that the space where it has been in storage since last November would be required by the University for other purposes within three or four months.

A Gymnasium Is To Be Built!

The Story of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury Building Fund Campaign

By G. HAROLD FISK

THE Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury Building Fund Campaign, preliminary announcement of which appeared in the last issue of THE McGILL NEWS, is now well under way. As this issue goes to press the campaign is being opened in the Montreal Division. Activity will then be continued in the Ottawa Valley section and throughout the Province of Quebec during the latter part of June and the first half of July. From there the scene of action will be transferred to the Maritime Provinces and, toward the end of August, the campaign will be held in several Western centres, returning to Eastern Canada and certain American cities during September and the early part of October. Final returns from all divisions will be announced at the Quinquennial Reunion which is scheduled to be held in Montreal from October 21 to 24.

A Graduates' Effort

The entire campaign is not only being directed by, but it is also being restricted to the graduate body. Many consider it to be by far the largest and most important project ever undertaken by McGill graduates.

The campaign is being conducted under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency, The Rt. Hon. Lord Tweedsmuir, G.C.M.G., C.H., LL.D., Governor-General of Canada and Visitor of McGill University, while the honorary patrons are Sir Edward W. Beatty, G.B.E., K.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Chancellor, and A. E. Morgan, M.A., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

The campaign executive committee includes a number of McGill graduates who occupy prominent positions in Canada's business and social life. P. D. Ross, B.A.Sc., LL.D., is the honorary chairman and S. G. Blaylock, B.Sc., LL.D., is the honorary vice-chairman. The important position of general campaign chairman is ably filled by H. M. Jaquays, B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc., and his two vice-chairmen are John T. Hackett, B.A., B.C.L., K.C., and Lt.-Col. T. S. Morrisey, D.S.O.

A recent report by Mr. Jaquays brings to light several interesting points regarding the years of intensive work that have preceded the Gymnasium-Armoury Campaign. Mr. Jaquays said in part:

"For many years there has been universal recognition of the fact that a gymnasium is badly needed by McGill. The idea of building a gymnasium is not new. The idea of having a campaign confined to the graduates for raising funds for the purpose is of fairly recent date.

"I happened to be valedictorian of the Science Class of 1896. In this valedictory, after making an impassioned appeal to the undergraduates to support the University paper, the Students' Club, the literary and other societies, reference was made to a gymnasium for the University in the following words: 'You have also left to your care that ideal gymnasium which for so long has been built in our imaginations only.'

"It is quite evident from the above that the desire for, and the need of a gymnasium were strongly felt by the undergraduates of that time.

"When the above was written, McGill students were using the Barjum Gymnasium on the east side of University Street, near Dorchester, an unattractive old place, with a leaky roof. Well, forty years have passed by and the gymnasium remains built in our imaginations only. Classes have come and gone, and each in its turn has vociferously proclaimed that a gymnasium is McGill's greatest need. Perhaps, in the past, the graduates of McGill have not made the proper effort to bring the project to a head. They may have been influenced by the fact that most of our buildings had been given to McGill by wealthy men. For many years, it was largely a case of shaking the tree to have the fruit fall down, and possibly during these years the undergraduates and the graduates have had the idea that if they agitated sufficiently for a gymnasium one would be handed over to them by some benefactor. However, this has not been done, and it appears futile to expect that men like Macdonald, Strathcona, Molson and Redpath, should continue for all time to supply all the wants of the University. They have presented and equipped the halls of learning, but no gymnasium has developed. Perhaps these buildings were obtained too easily, without that effort and sacrifice on the part of the graduates which alone can retain their interest in their University and enable them to feel that pride which comes from helping in a great work. Can it be there has been in the past a tendency for graduates to be negligent about the affairs of the University because of the munificence of a few men?

"The plan now presented to you received its first impetus at a joint meeting of the Executive of the Graduates' Society with representatives of the Board of Governors and the Trustees of the Graduates' Endowment Fund. Previous to this meeting, several of the graduates had approached Sir Arthur Currie, requesting that he should suggest how the graduates could be brought into more intimate contact with McGill by undertaking some definite work that was needed by the University. Sir Arthur immediately said that he considered the gymnasium project would offer the best opportunity for this. At the joint meeting, referred to above, therefore it was concluded that the time was suitable for some decisive action in this particular, and the graduates' executive was asked to develop plans and finally to collect funds from the graduates to build a gymnasium.

"The present appeal for funds is a direct result of this joint meeting. It has been felt by everybody working on the project, and from information obtained by special inquiry, that the majority of the graduates of McGill will show their loyalty to and affection for the University if they are afforded some definite concrete work, the consummation of which would depend upon their efforts. Moreover, those who have been working on the project have been assured by graduates from every part of the country that they are in sympathy with this object and that they believe that it is the thing, perhaps the one thing, which, at this time, would meet with the general approval of the graduate body.

"The time for launching the campaign appears especially suitable for two reasons: *First*—it affords us an opportunity of rendering tribute to a great man—our late Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, who laboured earnestly and faithfully for McGill and his country, and who was loved and honoured by all who knew him; *Secondly*—it indicates to the new Principal, Mr. A. E. Morgan, that the graduates of McGill in a tangible manner offer their loyal support to him and the University.

"We, graduates and past students, now number over 14,000. This is the first time that a definite proposition of the sort has been placed before us. The successful completion of the project is, therefore, an objective in which each of the 14,000 should have a keen interest and should feel a personal responsibility.

"There is no question but that a gymnasium is urgently needed in order to carry on properly the work of the University. There is no question but that this presents a unique opportunity for the graduates to be of great service to their Alma Mater."

Of vital interest to the University as a whole the project has aroused widespread interest and, when asked

to express his opinion, the Chancellor, Sir Edward Beatty, stated:

"The Graduates' Society of McGill University is appealing to its members to assist by subscribing to a special fund which is being raised to provide suitable gymnasium facilities for the University.

"Important as is the object of this campaign, I believe that the campaign itself is even more important. For years graduates of McGill University have discussed the problem of placing their active support behind the institution of which they are so proud, and this campaign offers an opportunity for us to consider the whole relationship of graduates to their Alma Mater.

"The very essence of this relationship is that membership in the University should be lifelong. A university is not a school—it is a society for the advancement of learning. It is as unreal to think of those who are at present instructing or receiving instruction as the whole, or even the more important part of the University, as it would be, to take a simple case, to think of the law students of today as being the most important part of the Bar.

"There is no room for thought of graduates turning from the daily business of their lives to give occasional aid or patronage to a university *from which they graduated*. The only reasonable and possible concept is of men and women who feel the full duty and privilege of senior membership in the university *in which they graduated*. Membership in a university, whether obtained by graduation or by later election, is a service from which there is no discharge during life.

"Important, then, as it is that this campaign to raise funds for a specific purpose should succeed; important as it is that the success should take the tangible form of achieving the objective of the campaign—it is far more vital that this campaign should create a deeper and more lasting realization of the permanence of the bond between the graduates and their University.

"It is in this spirit that I commend to the graduates of McGill the campaign which they are now commencing."

Governors Endorse Project

During April and May a large part of the preliminary organization work required for the entire campaign was carried out at Campaign Headquarters, which have been established in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal. During this period the campaign executive committee held a series of meetings, several of which Principal Morgan personally attended as representative of the Board of Governors and, on their behalf, he declared:

"It has long been recognized that the University needs a building for indoor sports and exercise. I know that the project has been discussed for many years and I welcome the determination of the graduates to make it possible for the University to move towards a solution of this problem. If accommodation is to be provided for all men students who need facilities of this kind a large sum of money must be spent. But there is no reason why a start should not be made on a more modest scale and I believe that if the Graduates' Society continues with the zeal and energy which it has already shown it will be possible before long to erect the first instalment of such a building as the University needs.

"I hope that it will be possible to include gymnasium facilities for various indoor exercises, including squash courts, and that with this it will be possible to combine sufficient accommodation for the activities of the Officers' Training Corps, and if we can also include a swimming pool it will make the building very much more useful and desirable. We want this building not only for those who are members of University teams but for the many students who, though they may not reach the standard of exhibition play, are good sportsmen and are anxious to develop their bodies physically and their characters through individual or team sports. The gymnasium must provide for these men the opportunities for fulfilling this purpose in the winter months. In giving them this chance the gymnasium will be making a really important contribution to the educational facilities of the University, if we understand education with the breadth of vision that it demands.

"The Board of Governors realizes, and I believe for long has realized, the necessity for a gymnasium but it is well known that the financial position is such as to make it impossible to provide for this need out of ordinary University resources. A gift from the Graduates' Society would relieve the Governors of the only obstacle in the way of fulfilment of their desire and I hope that every graduate will play his part in greater or lesser degree in contributing to the fund which the Society is now intending to raise."

Reunion of McGill Men

Judging by the enthusiastic response to the call for workers in the Montreal division, the campaign will undoubtedly prove to be the means of bringing many graduates closer to their Alma Mater. The 13 teams comprising the Alumni solicitation committee in the Montreal division include well over 200 workers, among whom are: "Boo" Anderson, "Pud" Argue, Roy Foss, "Don" Baillie, "Rog" McLagan, Keith Notman, "Bobby" Bell, "Ken" Farmer, "Jawn" Gallery, Frank McGill, "Rog" McMahon, "Herb" Crabtree, Alan Swabey, George Vickerson, "Bill" Brebner, Palmer Howard, Wendell Laidley, "Nooly" Philpott, "Phil" French, Selby Cope, "Billy" Nicholson, "Monty" Montgomery, and many others who were outstanding athletic stars of their day. Enthusiasm is running high and a spirit of friendly rivalry and optimism has developed among the teams, inspired by John T. Hackett, K.C., president of the Graduates' Society, who recently stated:

"Old 'To be or not to be' has finally loosened his grip on the McGill gymnasium. For forty years he has held it firm. Even in the last struggle he displayed a vigour and tenacity unexpected from one of his years. Now all is settled; conflicting interests have been conciliated, a site found, plans prepared. A gymnasium is to be built! Only one uncertainty remains—the day the first sod is to be turned. It cannot be named until $350,000. have been collected. The sum is large but so is the debt to McGill of each one of her graduates. When giving let the touch-stone of every offering be: 'What do I owe to McGill?' not 'What will I get out of the gymnasium?'

"Giving is the order of the day at McGill. In the past the University has been the object of the generosity of a few very wealthy men. Today hundreds of willing workers, thousands of willing givers, are seeking to requite in part their debt to McGill.

"For some time McGill has had an annual operating deficit of approximately $300,000. This has come to an end. Cuts in stipends generously taken by a hard-working and efficient staff and an increase in fees cheerfully borne by the parents of undergraduates, have done away with a part of this loss. The remainder—more than half—has been assumed for a period of four years by the Governors. Governors and graduates have become rivals in giving to McGill. In such a competition, who can lose?"

And so, as this issue of THE McGILL NEWS goes to press, one of the greatest projects ever undertaken by McGill graduates as a group is being launched. Preliminary returns have been most encouraging and there is every indication that the project will be a success.

The campaign objective is $350,000 and every graduate and past student is urged to play his part by sending in his subscription during the course of one of the local campaigns, or by forwarding it direct to Campaign Headquarters, Room 32, Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

MONTREAL CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED

The Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury will fill a three-fold purpose: health, education and recreation, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, noted sculptor and McGill graduate now living in Philadelphia, told the opening dinner of the Gymnasium-Armoury building fund campaign in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Thursday evening, June 4. Over 300 alumni were present to assist in launching the drive for $350,000. In addition to Dr. McKenzie, the main speakers included Sir Edward Beatty, Principal A. E. Morgan, John T. Hackett, K.C., Mrs. John T. Rhind, C. F. Sise, H. A. Crombie, H. E. Herschorn, and Dr. D. Sclater Lewis. Through L. A. Wright, graduates of the University of Toronto resident in Montreal asked permission to subscribe to the campaign, a request which was granted amidst cheers. A. E. Orwell represented Queen's University. H. M. Jaquays was in the chair.

McGill Superannuations

"The Board (of Governors) may retire any officer of the University after he has attained the age of 65 years".—McGILL STATUTES.

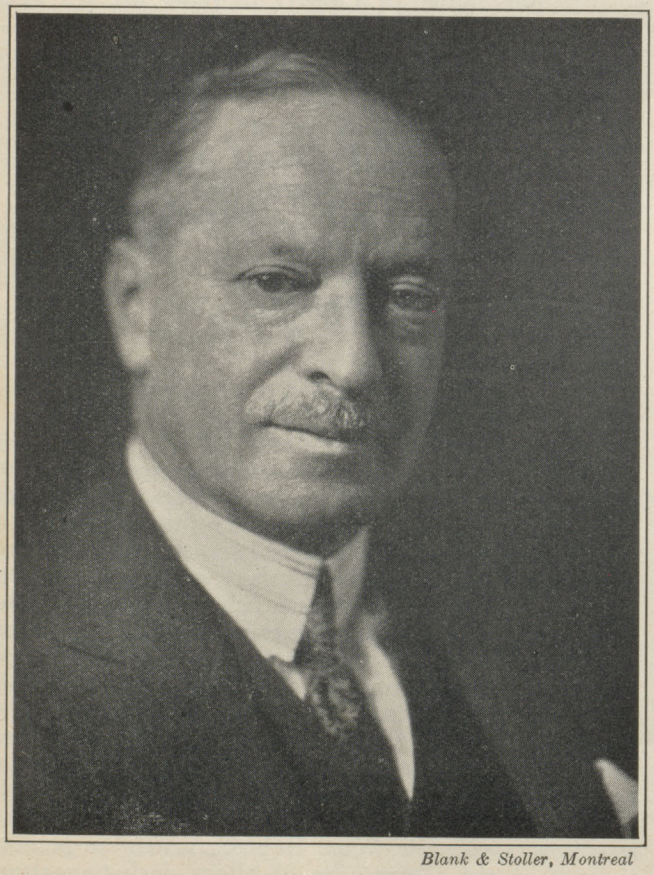
CHARLES FERDINAND MARTIN

By J. C. SIMPSON

I

In the year 1892 medicine at McGill was in the throes of a scientific renaissance. Wyatt Johnston, a brilliant teacher and investigator who had long urged the growing importance of research in pathology and bacteriology, was beginning to see the result of his labours. Mr. J. H. R. Molson had donated funds for the addition of a pathological laboratory to the Medical Building. The new hospital, for which Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen had provided the endowment five years earlier, was at last being built on the hill above the University and was to have ample accommodation and the best equipment for the scientific study of disease. More important than the provision of these facilities, however, was Lord Strathcona's promise of a full-time chair of pathology.

It was in this year that Charles Ferdinand Martin received his medical degree. He had entered the Faculty of Arts at the age of sixteen and graduated with first class honours in English; passed through the Faculty of Medicine with distinction in both primary and final subjects and had won the Canadian amateur championship in tennis. Assiduous, alert and agile, with a catholicity of interest and a genius for friendship above the common, it would have been strange indeed had he not attracted the attention of Wyatt Johnston and been caught up in this new movement. So it was that in the spring of the following year he relinquished his appointment on the resident staff of the Montreal General Hospital and, without any definite idea as to what would await him on his return to McGill, started off for Germany to spend seven months in the laboratory of Johannes Orth at Göttingen.



Blank & Stoller, Montreal

DR. CHARLES F. MARTIN

Meanwhile, John George Adami had accepted the newly founded chair of pathology and had arrived to take up his duties at McGill. Filled with enthusiasm and ambition acquired from his teachers, Michael Foster and C. S. Roy, Adami brought with him not only the traditions of Cambridge, the great physiological centre of the time, but a wide range of knowledge gained through the opportunities and associations it had been his privilege to enjoy in England and on the Continent. His first concern was to gather about him a group of men of ability and imagination to match his own. Prompted, no doubt, by Johnston, a letter was sent off to Göttingen, where the young graduate had scarcely settled down to work, inviting him to join the newly organized department and on the 10th of May, 1893, the Faculty of Medicine "at the request of Professor Adami, appointed Dr. C. F. Martin assistant demonstrator of pathology."

In the autumn of that year he came back to Montreal, inspired by the great men under whom he had been working, to join, as its youngest member, that band of choice spirits that was to bring the University to the forefront of Canadian medicine.

II

Thirty years later Dr. Martin was himself called to lead the Faculty of Medicine in a new and greater development. The lean years of the war and an administrative system that precluded continuity of direction had slowed up its progress; it was marking time, waiting for a leader. In these thirty years he had "made of himself by study and by service a great physician and a stimulating teacher." A master of his subject, conscious of the power for good or evil that lay in his hands, and with those qualities of manhood which command respect and attention, he possessed the three essentials for leadership.

When, in 1923, he relinquished practice to devote himself to administrative duties as dean, he was keenly interested in the science of medicine and had long been urging the necessity of strengthening the scientific departments. In the thirteen years that the Faculty has been under his direction there has been an almost complete reorganization in this respect. Nine professors, each a leader in his own line, have been attracted to McGill as heads of departments. Largely on his initiative and through his efforts, new buildings and new endowments have been secured. Research has prospered but the primary function of a medical school, the training of practitioners, has never been lost sight of. Teaching facilities have increased and methods improved under

his guidance. His clear perception of the social and economic trends that are affecting the profession and his conviction that medical education must keep pace with the changing conditions of medical practice have led to the reorganization of the curriculum.

As a teacher and an administrator Dr. Martin occupies a place among the great builders of McGill; as a man he stands secure in the affection of his friends. The charm of personality and fine qualities of heart and mind which made of him a beloved physician have endeared him to his students; his wise counsel and loyal support have won him the affection and esteem of his colleagues; his courage and good judgment in trying circumstances have strengthened the morale of Faculty and University.

Those who have lived and worked with him know that when he retires from the active direction of the Faculty, on the thirty-first of August next, his devoted service to the University will not end. Knowing him they know that in the future as in the past his life will be dedicated to his Alma Mater.

STEPHEN LEACOCK

By J. ARTHUR MATHEWSON

After graduating as head boy from Upper Canada College, Stephen Leacock continued his brilliant academic career at the University of Toronto. He enriched his mind with studies in history and the modern languages. Spanish literature and high and low German held his attention and after graduation and a year or two of teaching in Ontario, he came to McGill, where he first taught history.

Endowed with a brilliant mind, he early perceived both the necessity and the futility of wealth. While it is unchallengeably true that "man shall not live by bread alone," it is equally true that human happiness must depend to a substantial degree on material well-being. The unsolved riddle of social justice seized on the imagination of the young professor and from then on he devoted his life to the science of economics.

Perhaps his greatest gift is that of inspiring his students and of firing them with enthusiastic determination to carry on the search for a solution of the problem of poverty and privation in the midst of plenty. As was said on a recent occasion by one of his former students, Mr. Graham Towers, the Governor of the Bank of Canada, "he made economics a fascinating subject and inspired us to study it for ourselves."

While his serious work of course took up most of his time and energy, he, (like Lewis Carroll, who wrote "Alice in Wonderland" as a distraction from the teaching of mathematics), found relief in "Literary Lapses" and all those works of humour which followed. If Stephen Leacock has for the last thirty years taught the harsh realities of economic strife in the world, he has himself provided the antidote for that poison. In contrast with that monster of senseless materialism, the Economic Man, of Ricardo, whose acquaintance all students in economics must make, Leacock set up such pleasing characters as the mild and innocuous Canon Drone and the kindly, ineffective lawyer McArthur, who "put on his white pants and it was summer."

His fame as a writer has gone far beyond the shores of Canada—indeed beyond the British Empire and the whole English-speaking world. His books have been translated into Norwegian, Swedish, Russian, Japanese and Tamil.

Let it be said that thousands upon thousands of men have found cheer and relief from the harsh realities of life in the pages of his delightful books, and let it be added that McGill University is known at least in some lands as the place where Leacock is a Professor.

On May 4 last about 150 former students and a few personal friends tendered him a banquet and presented him with two sets of his own works. This form of presentation was chosen because it was felt that "generations of McGill men yet unborn would find within the cover of these books the mirrored portrait of the mind of the author."

The founding of a scholarship in Dr. Leacock's name was considered, but it was felt that the Guy Drummond scholarship, which was founded by the late Capt. Guy Drummond, at the suggestion and under the guidance of Dr. Leacock, really accomplished what the Leacock scholarship might be intended to do, namely, to put into the hands of the Department of Economics funds to enable a suitable student selected by the Department to pursue his studies in France. The conditions governing the granting of the Guy Drummond scholarship are perhaps typical of Dr. Leacock's way of doing things. There are no fixed tests, no governing statutes, no red tape, but a young man who has shown signs of personality and promise may be selected by the head of the Department of Economics, in consultation with the senior professor of French, and this without regard to the rank the student may have taken in his class.

On the occasion of the banquet above referred to, Dr. Leacock was also presented with a charcoal drawing of himself and, with rather obvious significance, a fountain pen.

The Chancellor, Sir Edward Beatty, who was at Upper Canada College with Dr. Leacock, aptly expressed the feeling of all present when he said:

> "But above all I prefer to think of him as a man, of his kindliness, for his inspiring influences—as a man we love and respect and whom, without exception, we are all sorry to see leave the halls of McGill."

* * * *

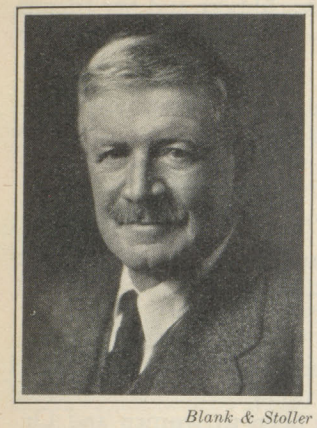
One wonders whether it would not be possible to provide at McGill a comfortable shelf on which superannuated professors could be conveniently stored away. There are graduates who would feel a strong link with their Alma Mater if they knew that the old man who taught them was still "attached for duty without pay" to the University. It may be wise in universities to keep old books.

ALFRED STANSFIELD

By W. G. McBRIDE

On March 18, 1871, at Bradford in Yorkshire, two good members of the Society of Friends, Frederic and Mary Ellen Stansfield, rejoiced over the birth of their first son, Alfred. Eleven years later they sent him to Ackworth School, near Pontefract. At the age of fifteen he entered Bradford Technical School, and after two years won a national scholarship under which he studied at the Royal College of Science and the Royal School of Mines. In the latter he took metallurgy under Sir William Roberts-Austen, graduating in 1891. At the age of twenty-two, Alfred became an Honours Associate and six years later Instructor and Lecturer in Metallurgy at the Royal School of Mines.

During these years Stansfield worked in intimate association with Sir Wm. Roberts-Austen in pioneer research on the constitution of alloys, including those of iron, and on the diffusion of gold, silver and platinum



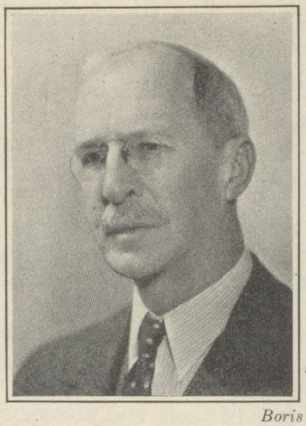
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DR. STEPHEN LEACOCK



W. S. Holland Photo

DR. ALFRED STANSFIELD



Boris

DR. HERMANN WALTER



Harris & Ewing

DR. MAUDE E. ABBOTT

in both molten and solid lead. It was during this period that he began the publication of articles on metallurgy. His studies and research work won him a B.Sc. and in 1898 a D.Sc. from London University. In 1901 he was given a Chair in Metallurgy at McGill and in 1902 he was made head of the newly-created Department of Metallurgy.

Dr. Stansfield has been an untiring student and worker, but has not confined his activities entirely to teaching and scientific research. He has served as Editor of *Iron and Steel of Canada*, has been president and vice-president of various metallurgical societies, has served as Commissioner of the Pyx of the Ottawa Mint, and has made investigations and reports for the Ottawa and British Columbia governments. He was awarded the Carnegie Scholarship by the Iron and Steel Institute of London, and the Plummer Medal of the Engineering Institute of Canada. Although primarily interested in fundamental research he adapted himself to the needs of his adopted country and carried out practical investigations in the problems of the production of zinc, magnesium and other metals.

Two books on electric smelting and numerous articles on metallurgical subjects have come from his pen. Several of these are classics in the literature of this science and have won for him a leading position in the world of metallurgy and brought fame to McGill. He is a leading authority on electric smelting and did pioneer work in solving the physical relationship of the elements in alloys.

His many friends in and beyond McGill rejoice in the fact that he will remain in Montreal and continue his scientific research work. He comes from a long-lived family and, as his appendix has been removed, we look forward to many years of association with him. In 1905 he started an experiment, on the absorption of one metal by another while both are at ordinary temperatures and in the solid state, which is still incomplete. This with other research problems will, we hope, keep him a member of those who seek to solve the mysteries of nature at McGill.

During his thirty-five years at this University he has ever been a helpful and efficient colleague, a scholarly member of those who carry out research work, and a kindly and inspiring teacher. Never did he shirk a duty nor fail to give freely of his time and energy to assist a student or a colleague, and his patience and good nature never failed. He will long be missed by both students and staff.

HERMANN WALTER

By BERTHA MEYER

To be asked to write an appreciation of Dr. Walter is an honour, but like many honours it bears a heavy burden of responsibility with it—for who can catch and confine in a few words the character and spirit of a man? Can the student hope to realize the full worth of a teacher, even one whom he admires and esteems? Can the mere underling measure the full capacity of the head of the department, on his dizzy heights so far above?

As student, assistant, secretary, it has been my privilege to know Dr. Walter for many years. I have sat at his feet as a student, fired to enthusiasm by his inspiring lectures, awakened to appreciation of the beauties of nature, music, literature—art in all its forms by his own love of the beautiful. Those lectures, with their all-embracing humanity, flashing sallies of wit and kindly cynicism were a revelation to undergraduates, who had not known what joy there could be in attending lectures. For there has never been anything of the heavy pedant about Dr. Walter. All is light, graceful and illuminating and instinctively the student has sensed the difference between a mere "instructor" and "the born teacher."

For the lowliest freshman, who found that it could be a pleasure to be called a "boob" and that even to be known as a "congenital idiot" was better than not to be known at all, as well as for the fourth year student who had passed through the stages of "idiot," "boob," "bright youth," "good student" to the heights of "First Class Honours" every lecture has been an adventure, a voyage of discovery, opening out new and interesting vistas of more worlds to conquer. And always there has been the reassuring feeling that one could never in one single life-time hope to exhaust the riches stored up in this human treasure-house.

And then as assistant there was the experience of learning to enjoy one's work, one's surroundings, of realizing how rich a university life could be, with its peace and quiet and opportunities for growth and study. There was the example of his consideration, courtesy and tact in his daily intercourse with others, his incurable optimism and his fighting courage, which kept his head high and his lips smiling when life looked very black. To work for him was a rich experience and a lesson in how to meet life.

The cheerful and friendly relations with students, so characteristic of Dr. Walter, brought the class-room into closer social contact with the office. Students soon

learned that there was an understanding friend always ready to listen, sympathize and help. Advice was clear and concise, ranging from a frank and simple "Then learn it now" or "Try beer!" to a carefully considered plan of life. Many a student has cause to remember with gratitude that he left Dr. Walter's office with his feet firmly planted on the road that he subsequently travelled with success.

This helpfulness not only of word but also of deed, was as readily placed at the disposal of everyone in distress. Charity, mercy, sincerity, tolerance, friendliness, democracy, absolute equality of class and race are so much the keynotes of Dr. Walter's character that it is unnecessary to stress them amongst his friends. It is impossible to imagine him without these qualities.

And finally, there are his vigour of body and alertness of mind, his youthful "frivolity," his unaging enthusiasm, his versatility, breadth of interests and the sheer *joie de vivre* which all combine to give his many friends the comforting consolation, that, whether in the University or out of it, he will surely continue to lead the way for us along new paths. We look forward with confidence to many years of continued successful activity for him—as actor, producer, lecturer, teacher and writer.

MAUDE E. ABBOTT

By H. E. MacDERMOT

It would be entirely gratuitous to make any comparisons between those whose term of service at McGill has recently terminated. But of Dr. Maude Abbott it may safely be said that she leaves behind her a record that is both fruitful and unique. It must hastily be added that, fortunately, it is not quite accurate to say that it is all behind her. One has only to know Dr. Abbott for a short time to realize that she is just as active, and that her interests are still as keen and varied as they always have been. That she has retired from her University work is a mere accident of time of which she would be the last to take more than formal notice.

Lack of space makes it difficult to enumerate Dr. Abbott's honours and achievements; besides, long lists of honours, whilst they always mean something, do not necessarily tell us much. They may not reflect personality, for example. She is a foster-child, not of silence and slow time—to say that would be to verge on the ungallant!—but of the quiet of St. Andrews East, and of the education that comes of being taught at home and in a family of breeding. She was trained in the classics, and if there is anything better in education it ought to be clearly and quickly announced. But, invaluable as such things are, there are many who have had them and have remained only just other people. Dr. Abbott possesses also a great capacity as well as a great desire to work. She speaks* of the many activities of her class in Arts (the third women's class to graduate from McGill), and it is clear that she was the dominating influence amongst them. Curiously enough, she had then experiences on the editorial board of the *McGill Fortnightly* which might well have set her against medicine as a profession. The editor was a medical student, and he insisted on publishing jokes that were too broad, even if they were medical. Probably they would not be noticed nowadays, but in those times parents would forbid the magazine to be brought into the house on their account. Dr. Abbott and her friends on the board resigned in protest, but she now makes the illuminating reflection:

> "From this I learned a lesson I have never forgotten, which is, that to resign one's office is to abandon one's trust, and therefore any other form of protest is to be preferred to withdrawal from office, if one really cares for the work it represents."

When she wished to study medicine Dr. Abbott met with the first trial of her affection for McGill. Women were not admitted to the medical faculty then, and all the considerable pressure that was brought to bear on them failed to induce the authorities to make any change. However, Bishop's College, a small medical school then in existence in Montreal, was open to women and Dr. Abbott took her training there. She speaks of frequent repulsion and discouragements, particularly in the years at the General Hospital, where she took her clinical work, but these did not prevent her from winning the highest prize in her final year. Nor did they disturb her affection for the hospital, in whose history and work she has maintained the keenest interest.

Very early in her career Dr. Abbott began to devote herself to the subject of pathology. Her curatorship of the Medical Museum has resulted in the building-up of a collection of extraordinary value. Her natural zeal early received from Sir William Osler the inspiration which he knew so well how to impart, and the ardour thus fanned has if anything become more intense with time. Even now she is in the toils of publishing an "Atlas of Congenital Heart Disease" which is superb in every respect.

But pathology is only another form of history; it is actually the history of disease. It has therefore been by a very natural transition or association that Dr. Abbott has also established a fame for researches in medical history. No one can write anything on early Canadian medical history without consulting the material she has collected. An interesting result of her "Historical Sketch of the Medical Faculty of McGill" was the using of the photos it contained to recreate many of the portraits which were destroyed in the burning of the Medical Building in 1907. None of her honours does she prize more highly than her election to honorary membership in the American Association of the History of Medicine, which took place last year, an honour which was extended at the same time to only two others, namely Sir Humphry Rolleston and Sir Andrew Macphail.

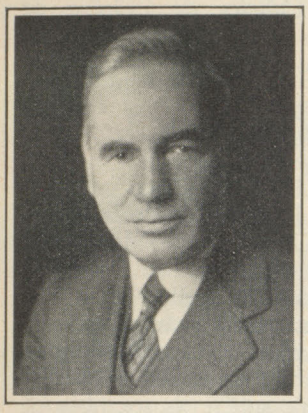
It was only in 1910 that McGill granted her an honorary degree in medicine, but long before that Dr. Abbott had taken the entire University to her heart with a fervour that has never failed and a constancy that has never altered.

*Autobiographical sketch: read before the Women's Medical Society of McGill University, March 31,1928.

HENRY FRY ARMSTRONG

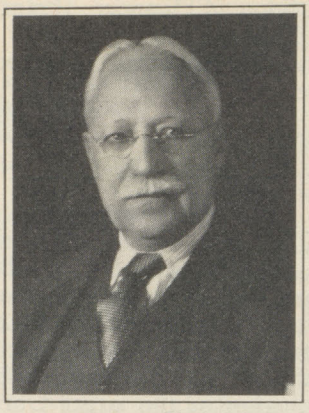
By PHILIP J. TURNER

Henry F. Armstrong has accomplished the wonderful record of acting for forty years as Professor of Drawing and Descriptive Geometry, and of teaching this subject himself during the whole of the time he has been connected with the University. Blessed with wonderful health and extraordinary energy—the envy of his friends—he has hardly missed a day from his work during this long period.



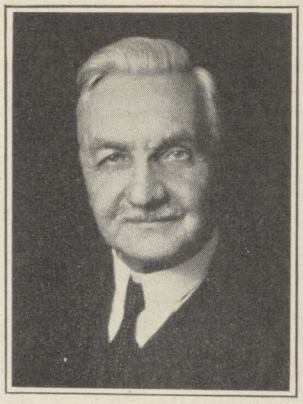
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PROF. H. F. ARMSTRONG



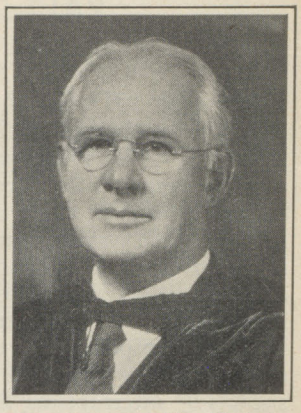
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PROF. N. N. EVANS



Blank & Stoller

DR. PAUL VILLARD



Rice, Montreal

DR. J. F. SNELL

Professor Armstrong has all those natural qualities and enthusiasm that are so desirable in a teacher, and he was able on that account to impart his knowledge to others in a way that won for him the goodwill and respect of all his students. Not only so, but he showed endless patience and took special delight in helping the proverbial lame dogs over stiles.

When Professor Armstrong first came to McGill in 1896 he assisted in the newly-established School of Architecture in addition to his regular work. As Professor of Drawing at the School of Teachers, Macdonald College, and Examiner in Drawing of the Quebec Department of Education his academic work extended far outside the walls of the University.

In 1923 the University authorities, realizing his sterling worth, conferred upon him at the Annual Convocation, the Degree of Master in Arts, *honoris causa*. No honour was more worthily obtained or more popularly acclaimed. In presenting him on this occasion the Vice-Principal referred to Professor Armstrong in the following words:

"The University is indebted to him for his continuous and untiring devotion to its interests. He has also, with his quiet and unobtrusive work along many lines of social effort, rendered valuable service to the community at large."

Professor Armstrong was always interested in everything that had for its object the welfare and uplift of the students, including the McGill Y.M.C.A., of which he was Honorary Treasurer up to the time of the building of Strathcona Hall. Later he was President of the McGill Mission in Ceylon. His influence in such good works has had far reaching effects as many graduates can attest.

His various talents as an Art Master were employed by the University authorities in the preparation of many presentation addresses for distinguished visitors, and diplomas for the recipients of honorary degrees. For over twenty years Professor Armstrong also inscribed single-handed the many thousands of Convocation "parchments" with the names of the graduating students.

Professor Armstrong leaves his active work respected and beloved by all his numerous friends. We, of the staff, will miss that familiar good cheer and friendly greeting that could always be counted upon from him, and students will lose the counsel and encouragement of a truly wise and great teacher and "adviser." Staff and students will wish him in the years of his retirement the enjoyment of those good things of life, which he so richly deserves, for they realize that the success of his work was due to the fact that he was always actuated with the pure joy of service to his fellowmen.

NEVIL NORTON EVANS

Fifty years of unselfish service to McGill University are closed by the retirement of Professor Evans. Graduating with the Science Class of '86, when Chemistry, Geology, Metallurgy and Mining were all one, he began his teaching career in the limited space and with the small experimental facilities of his day. A born teacher, devising and making his own equipment out of odds and ends, he contributed largely to the successes later enjoyed.

In postgraduate work a student of LeBlanc, Ostwald and Winkler, he was associated later with Professors Penhallow, Harrington, Moyse and Principal Sir William Dawson. As time passed and Chemistry became a separate department, Professor Evans was called upon to teach an increasing number of students not only in Arts and Science but in Engineering, Dentistry and Commerce. Here his experience and teaching ability made a secure foundation for the superstructure which followed. Prior to its removal to Macdonald College, the McGill Normal School counted him on its staff. In addition to all these duties he has for many years acted as Chemistry Examiner for the Province and has found time to write some six widely-used texts.

In external affairs he interested himself in golf, the University Club, and the Dickens Fellowship, and has always been a consistent Unitarian. Many of his old students will recall his perfect rendition of Drummond's verse and his kindly humour of the class-room.

But those of us who see him daily notice no dimming of the eyes, nor lack of sprightliness in his manner. His robust enthusiasm for his work and kindly consideration of his students are as evident today to his hundred or more as they have been to the thousands in the past who have gone out from his class-rooms. Only the recipients of his help will ever know the debt they owe him—and not by any means all of them.

A great teacher, an experienced disciplinarian, an unobtrusive seeker of the truth, an impartial friend, a lovable gentleman is leaving us.

PAUL VILLARD

By R. R. THOMPSON

It was in 1911 that the Head of the Department of Modern Languages of McGill University asked the Principal of the Westmount French Methodist College, a quiet French pastor from St. Etienne, in France, if he would care to accept a post as lecturer in French at McGill. He warned him that he would be expected to take charge of a class notorious for its bad discipline, and which had already driven away at least one teacher in despair. Very modestly, this Frenchman, Dr. Paul Villard, accepted the post. Then followed a brief struggle for two or three lecture periods: on the part of the class, interruptions and bad manners, and on the part of the lecturer, self-control, courtesy, good humour and a watchful eye. At last he saw his opportunity, some obvious rudeness which nothing could excuse; in a moment the class saw another side of his character and the offender was glad to get out of the room. They realized that they were dealing with a man of courage, strength and decision, and that he was more than a match for them. From that time onwards the troubles ceased, the offenders were forgiven, and the class made a considerable advance in its French.

In 1920 he was appointed Assistant Professor, and in 1925 Associate Professor in the Department of Romance Languages, and he has served in the School of Commerce since its inception. A Doctor of Divinity, a Doctor of Medicine, and also a Master of Arts, he is a versatile man and has written books and many articles and reviews; but it is chiefly as a teacher that McGill knows him.

It is needless for me to deliver a eulogy on Dr. Villard as an instructor in French, because that he is excellent is too well known. With his patience, quick mind, humour and good heart, he seems to wait for, see and cope with all difficulties, so that students who commence with lack of confidence in themselves gain it, and all who follow his leadership, advance. He inspires his students with a desire for a greater and greater knowledge of the French language and its literature. More than this, they have their minds broadened and steadied, for he has taught them many other things as well as French. Very properly and naturally the achievements of his beloved France are well to the fore; and his students love him the more for it: but he works to shape their characters, and gives them good counsel for their lives. They will take this from him because they know his own high character, and goodness of heart. He is happy when he is walking (in flesh or in spirit) over the mountains around St. Etienne: he is happy when discussing French or English literature with a friend (and how fair-minded, deep in understanding, and clear in expression he is): but he is happiest of all when with "his boys" (and girls) in the class-room, and they are happy with him.

A man of deep and sincere religious conviction, his Christianity is essentially practical, and none but his own family circle have any idea of the amount of help of all kinds, which he has given to others. He is a chivalrous gentleman, whom his students have learned to respect and to love.

In the course of her life many rich characters have served their fellowmen within the walls of McGill University, but among the richest has been Paul Villard, B.Sc., M.A., M.D., C.M., D.D., Officier d'Académie, Médaille d'or de Dévouement (France), Médaille d'or de la Reconnaissance (Belge), Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur (France), Officier de l'Ordre de l'Etoile Noire (France), who now leaves us after twenty-five years of most successful and honourable service.

JOHN FERGUSON SNELL

By S. R. N. HODGINS

With the retirement of Dr. J. F. Snell, Professor of Chemistry and head of the Department, Macdonald College loses the last member of its original staff of 1907 and one of its ablest counsellors. As a member of the Faculty of Agriculture for almost thirty years, Dr. Snell has had much to do with "the plots and marshalling of affairs" at Macdonald, whilst he has served with distinction in the larger University sphere as member of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, as Acting Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture for two years, as representative fellow of the Faculty of Agriculture on McGill Corporation for many years and, since 1934, on the McGill Senate. Nor will his loss be less keenly felt by the student body of Macdonald College.

John Ferguson Snell was born at Edmonton (now Snelgrove), in Peel County, Ontario, of a family that is well known in the annals of Ontario agriculture. His father, John C. Snell, carried on the business of farming and importing pure-bred Shorthorns established a generation earlier—retiring in 1898 to become the editor of *The Farmer's Advocate*, of London, Ont.

After taking a teaching diploma at the Brampton "Model" School and conducting rural schools for a couple of years, J. F. Snell entered the University of Toronto, from which he graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1894, with honours in chemistry and mineralogy This was followed by an assistantship in chemistry at Cornell University (Ph.D., 1898), and by teaching positions in the departments of chemistry, first at Wesleyan University and later at the University of Cincinnati. It was from an assistant-professorship at the latter university that he was called by Dr. J. W. Robertson, in 1907, to take charge of the Department of Chemistry at Macdonald.

In his thirty years at Macdonald College, Dr. Snell has proved himself to be an able teacher and research worker; he has won the respect and love of students and colleagues alike by his kindliness, good humour, impartiality; he has played an important part in the social, community, and church life of Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

On the professional side, he has held many important posts in scientific societies, whilst his technical contributions to Canadian and American science journals have been numerous and valuable—especially his contributions on maple products, in which field he is an international authority. Dr. Snell is the author of *Elementary Household Chemistry* (Macmillans, N.Y.), and was for ten years assistant editor of the *Journal of Agriculture*, under the late Professor Lochhead.

In 1904, Dr. Snell was married to Miss Evelyn Morphy, of London, Ont. Their family consists of two sons and a daughter: John Morphy Snell, B.Sc. (McGill), Ph.D. (Wis.); Arthur Hawley Snell, B.A. (Tor.), Ph.D. (McGill); and Evelyn Dora (Mrs. J. L. Davidson), B.A. (Queen's), A.B.C.A. (Associate, Ontario College of Art).

To their hosts of friends it is a pleasure to know that Dr. and Mrs. Snell will continue to reside in Ste. Anne de Bellevue, where they will be in close touch with the college and with the community to which they have both contributed so much.

JOSEPH BAKER McCARTHY

By H. D. BRUNT

Amongst the retirements at Macdonald College this year is Dr. J. B. McCarthy, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, a thumb-nail biography of whom might read as follows:

Born Shelbourne, Nova Scotia, 1869—Shelbourne Academy—teacher in rural schools for five years—B.A., B.Sc., degrees, King's College, N.S.—science master at Halifax Academy 1900-1907—professor of chemistry at King's College 1907-1919, during part of which time he also acted as bursar and assisted in cataloguing university library—assistant professor of chemistry at Macdonald College 1919-1936—summer of 1913 commissioner under Department of Marine and Fisheries to explore possibilities of a fishing industry in Hudson Bay—D.Sc. Harvard, 1921.

Dr. McCarthy is a man of intensive training in his major subject, chemistry, and of wide and varied interests in literature, especially in biography, travel, geographical discovery.

Whether in rural school, secondary school, or university, he has three qualifications of a good teacher: the ability to distinguish between the important and the only relatively important; to know what students find difficult; to explain clearly, concisely, forcibly. Although possessed of warm sympathies, in estimating a student's attainments in chemistry nothing counted save those attainments—there was no mawkish compassion for bad work or a low mark: at least none that would induce him to increase that mark. But beneath that self-contained, reticent exterior lies an interest in all that would make life more comfortable, equitable, stimulating for his students.

He is unfailing in courtesy and patience, though he finds it hard to suffer fools gladly.

Those who knew him in Halifax or were his colleagues there remember his unremitting efforts to establish and maintain the reputation of the teachers as men and women of culture, scholarship, and "manners" in the sense of William of Wykeham's motto for Winchester School, "Maners makyth man."

His colleagues at Macdonald College wish him all happiness in his new leisure, and are glad that he is still to be with them in Ste. Anne's.

WILLIAM JAMES WRIGHT

William James Wright, Registrar of Macdonald College, due to retire on August 31, 1936, was born in Montreal on February 16, 1871, of Scottish parents. After attending school in Montreal, and working for a time in the law offices of Atwater, Cross and Mackie, Mr. Wright moved to Quebec as private secretary to the Hon. A. W. Atwater, Provincial Treasurer in the Flynn Ministry, the last Conservative Government in Quebec.

From 1899 to 1904 Mr. Wright was attached to the Canadian Pacific offices in Hongkong. These were stirring days at this port: fleet adjustments necessitated by the South African War, U.S.A. troops returning from the Philippines at the close of the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion, the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War—all added to the excitement. Then came a holiday in Canada for Mr. Wright—and family obligations which prevented his return to the East. Returning to Quebec, this time as secretary to the Hon. W. A. Weir, Minister of Public Works in the Gouin Cabinet, Mr. Wright made an early contact with Macdonald College, when he witnessed the signature of his Minister to the agreement between the Quebec Government and the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning which transferred to Macdonald the old McGill Normal School—the present School for Teachers.

It was on December 12, 1907, the year that saw the first registration of students at the newly-opened institution, that Mr. Wright joined the staff of Macdonald College. At first as Principal's Secretary, later as Registrar and Secretary of the Faculty, Mr. Wright served under Principals J. W. Robertson and F. C. Harrison, Dean G. S. H. Barton (during whose term of office Mr. Wright was secretary of the Executive Committee which functioned in lieu of a Principal), and Vice-Principal W. H. Brittain.

In 1908 Mr. Wright married Caroline Renwick Morton, R.N., a graduate of the Montreal General Hospital. Mrs. Wright gave instruction in Home Nursing in the School of Household Science for a number of years and was one of the two nurses who attended students during the 1918 epidemic of Spanish influenza.

A prominent churchman, an inveterate story-teller, a lover of his books, his garden, and his very interesting collection of coins, Mr. Wright will probably be best remembered by Macdonald men and women for his invitations to students to "call in when passing"—to explain why they had skipped this or that lecture, or had otherwise infringed the rules of the College.

EDMOND DYONNET

Edmond Dyonnet, R.C.A., who retires from the University staff this year after having served as Professor of Drawing since 1920, was born in France. A well-known portrait and figure painter, he studied painting in Italy under Professors Gilardi, Marinelli and Gastaldi.

Coming to Canada at the age of fifteen, Prof. Dyonnet has enjoyed a distinguished career as a teacher in his adopted country. In addition to his duties at McGill, he has been head instructor at the Council of Arts in Montreal for thirty-one years, and professor of drawing at the Ecole Polytechnique.

In recognition of his work, he was elected Associate of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts in 1893, being elevated to full Academician in 1901. Nine years later he was elected Secretary of the Academy, a position he still retains. He is an Officier d'Académie de France.

McGILL CONFERS SIX LL.D. DEGREES

Six honorary degrees were conferred at the Annual Convocation of McGill University held on May 28. Those who received the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, were: Dr. Ernest William Brown, Emeritus Professor of Mathematics, Yale University; Dr. Stephen Leacock, retiring Chairman of the Department of Economics and Political Science at McGill; Dr. John Livingston Lowes, Professor of English Literature at Harvard University; Dr. Charles F. Martin, retiring Dean of McGill's Faculty of Medicine; Rev. J. L. Olivier Maurault, Rector of l'Université de Montréal; and Rev. Gerald J. McShane, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal. Dr. Lowes delivered the Convocation Address.

Retiring Professors Feted

Graduates, students and staff of McGill University paid striking tribute to members of the academic staff, who are being superannuated this year under the University's retirement regulations, at a series of testimonial dinners held in Montreal last month. Several of the functions are briefly recorded below.

Nearly 300 of his associates in the university and medical worlds gathered in the Windsor Hotel to honour Dr. Charles F. Martin, retiring dean of the Faculty of Medicine at a banquet arranged by his colleagues. Sir Andrew Macphail presided and the speakers were: Dr. E. W. Archibald, Principal A. E. Morgan, Dr. D. Sclater Lewis, who represented the Montreal branch of the Graduates' Society, and Eugene Perez, president of the Medical Undergraduates' Society. Dr. Archibald summed up the general feeling when he remarked: "Dr. Martin's deanship was a magnificent achievement and by it McGill has profited much."

Dr. Martin was also feted by the undergraduates of the Faculty of Arts and Science at whose banquet he was guest of honour and principal speaker.

Past and present students gathered at separate dinners to do honour to Dr. Stephen Leacock, retiring chairman of the Department of Political Economy. Members of the Political Economy Club, student organization founded under Dr. Leacock's guidance in 1913, toasted him as "teacher and friend" at a dinner in the Berkeley Hotel. Alfred Pick, president of the club during the 1935-36 session, was in the chair, and the speakers included Frank B. Common, K.C., first president of the club, and Philip Vineberg.

A few weeks later, more than 150 old students feted "Stevie" on their behalf, and on behalf of 200 others in all parts of the world, at a dinner in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. On this occasion, J. Arthur Mathewson, K.C., who presided, presented him with two sets of his published works, a fountain pen desk set—as a suggestion that he continue his writings—and a charcoal portrait by Oscar de Lall. One of the sets of books will go to the University and the other to Dr. Leacock's son. Among those who paid verbal tributes to him were Sir Edward Beatty, Alderman Dan Gillmor, K.C., of Montreal; Dr. Rene du Roure, Dr. R. W. Becket, and Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada.

Colleagues, students and friends bade au revoir to Dr. Hermann Walter, retiring head of the Department of German, at a dinner in the Windsor Hotel, a presentation of a set of recordings of compositions by Beethoven being made by Naomi Jackson, one of his students. Among the speakers were Principal Morgan, Dr. W. D. Woodhead, dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, who proposed the toast to Dr. and Mrs. Walter; T. H. Matthews, registrar of McGill; Dr. Rene du Roure, Elizabeth Monk and John Dando, the latter speaking for the student body.

The McGill Union was the scene of the dinner tendered to Dr. Paul Villard, retiring Associate Professor of French, by professors, graduates and undergraduates of the School of Commerce. On behalf of the graduating class, Charles N. Turner, president, presented Dr. Villard with a table clock as a farewell token to "a beloved and popular friend." Others who spoke included Prof. R. R. Thompson, Prof. Herbert Tate, Dr. J. P. Day, Donald Patton, A. W. D. Swan and W. Markham.

Retiring members of the Faculty of Engineering were also fittingly honoured at a testimonial dinner, the guests being Dr. Alfred Stansfield, Prof. N. N. Evans and Prof. Henry F. Armstrong. At another ceremony Dr. Stansfield was presented with a gold fountain pen and a signed copy of the McGill Annual by the fourth year graduating students and members of the staff of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy.

Dr. W. H. Brittain, Vice-Principal of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, acted as chairman at a staff tea in honour of the retiring officers of the College. Dr. J. F. Snell, Professor of Chemistry, was given a clock, Prof. J. B. McCarthy, assistant in the Department, was presented with a cane, while W. J. Wright, retiring registrar, was the recipient of a travelling bag.

At the dinner to retiring members of the Engineering Faculty, these "fragments from a Jonah manuscript discovered by Alfred Stansfield" were read:

> "Now in the latter days there went out a great wind into the sea, and there was a mighty tempest in the sea, so that the ship, even McGill, was like to be broke.
>
> "Then the mariners were afraid, and cried every man unto his god, and cast forth the wares that were in the ship, to lighten it.
>
> "And they said every one to his fellow, Come, and let us cast lots, that we may know for whose cause this evil is upon us. So they cast lots, and the lot fell upon Evans.
>
> "Then said they unto him, What shall we do unto thee, that the sea may be calm unto us? for the sea wrought, and was tempestuous.
>
> "And he said unto them, Take me up, and cast me forth into the sea; so shall the sea be calm unto you: for I know that for my sake this great tempest is upon you; for I fled from the god of my youth, and am now more than three score years and five.
>
> "Nevertheless the men rowed hard to bring it to the land; but they could not: for the sea wrought, and was tempestuous against them.
>
> "So they took up Evans, and cast him forth into the sea: but the sea ceased not from her raging.
>
> "So they cast lots again, and the lot fell upon Armstrong; and him too they cast into the sea: but the sea ceased not from her raging.
>
> "So they cast lots the third time, and the lot fell upon Stansfield: So they took up Stansfield, and cast him forth into the sea; and the sea ceased from her raging, and there was a great calm.
>
> "Now Andrew Carnegie had prepared a great fish, called Foundation, and it swallowed up Evans, and Armstrong, and Stansfield, and vomited them out upon the dry land. So were they delivered from the mighty waters, and made merry with their friends."

In tribute to Dr. Stephen Leacock, Prof. Rene du Roure, head of the Department of Romance Languages, prepared this ballad which he read at the dinner tendered to him:

TO MY FRIEND STEPHEN LEACOCK

"Sur Pegase je suis monté
Car ce soir les vers sont de mise
Pour vous dire la vérité
Parce qu'il est bon qu'on la dise
Ou qu'on l'entende ou qu'on le lise
D'ici jusqu'à Vladisvostock
C'est vraiment l'écrivain qu'on prise
C'est notre ami Stephen Leacock.

(*Continued on Page 56*)

McGill Graduates' Reunion

A Message from A. E. Morgan, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University

PREPARATIONS for the fourth Quinquennial Reunion of graduates and past students of McGill University are now in full swing. The Reunion, which is to be held in Montreal from October 21 to 24, will coincide with the closing of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury building fund campaign, and it is anticipated that the gathering will be the largest and most enthusiastic rally of McGill alumni since the Centennial Reunion in 1921.

In a message written for THE McGILL NEWS, Principal A. E. Morgan cordially invites McGill men and women everywhere to revisit their Alma Mater on the occasion of the Reunion. The Principal's statement follows:

"I consider it a fortunate chance that a Quinquennial Reunion of graduates should fall just after my first year in the University. Nine months ago a large and representative body of your members welcomed me with encouraging warmth, and I am glad that I shall have an opportunity in October of letting you know something of the impressions and experiences, the fears and hopes which have filled this year.

"I have enjoyed the several visits that I have been able to pay to different branches of the Graduates' Society—some seven in all. Next year I hope to meet other groups, and I shall not be satisfied until I have visited all. Only in that way can I understand fully the meaning of the University to Canada, and judge what you, who are McGill beyond her walls, feel about your Alma Mater, and learn at first hand the extent and nature of the interest which you have in her welfare.

"A striking token of your interest is the effort now being made by the Society to meet the crying need for a home for the indoor sports and athletic activities which are so important for the well-being of the students. I hope that by the time of the Reunion the campaign for funds to provide an armoury-gymnasium will have proved its success. I believe that nothing will do more to canalize the widespread loyalty of the graduates than this effort for a palpable achievement. The gift of a gymnasium will bring no *quid pro quo*, except the very real reward of satisfaction springing from the knowledge that you are giving something that your University needs.

"I hope that many will find it possible to attend the Reunion so that they may experience what to me seems to be the very healthy atmosphere pervading the whole University. We who are busy in and about the place are all too conscious of the great difficulties with which our work is beset, but I believe we are full of faith in its potentialities and strong in the belief that a great era of usefulness and prosperity lies ahead. We want you to come so that you may share our troubles and our hopes."

* * * *

The general programme of the Reunion follows:

Thursday, October 15—Montreal luncheon by Montreal Branch Society and Alumnae Society.

Wednesday, October 21—*All day:* Registration. Clinics, demonstrations and exhibitions in conjunction with the Convention of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society will be started and continue throughout the Reunion. Similarly, demonstrations and exhibitions will begin for graduates of other faculties and continue throughout the Reunion. Visits to important industrial plants in the Montreal district will also be arranged for each day of the Reunion. *Evening:* Reunion Smoker.

Thursday, October 22—*Afternoon*: University Convocation for conferring honorary degrees. *Evening:* General Meeting of the Society.

Friday, October 23—*Afternoon:* Intercollegiate Track Meet. *Evening:* Reunion Dance and Supper.

Saturday, October 24—*Afternoon:* Intercollegiate football game, Toronto vs. McGill. *Evening:* Reunion dinner, with reserved tables for annual class dinners. Alumnae Society dinner for women graduates. Women Associates dinner for visiting non-graduate women.

The Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society is holding its annual fall convention during the Reunion. Refresher courses will be offered on each morning and afternoon except Saturday afternoon. The staffs of the Montreal General, the Royal Victoria, the Children's Memorial, and the Royal Victoria Montreal Maternity hospitals, and of the University laboratories will participate. The detailed programme will be issued later.

* * * *

The following committees are in charge of the arrangements for the Reunion:

Chairman of the Reunion Committee: John T. Hackett, K.C., president of the Society.

Executive Committee and Committee on Honorary Degrees and Convocation: Mr. Hackett, Dr. F. S. Patch, first vice-president; Mr. Justice Barclay, second vice-president; Dr. D. Sclater Lewis, president of the Montreal Branch; and Mrs. J. T. Rhind, president of the Alumnae Society.

Director of Budgets and Expenditure: Douglas Bremner.

Director of Publicity and Attendance of out-of-town Graduates: H. R. Cockfield.

President of the Montreal Branch Society and Director of Attendance of Montreal Alumni: Dr. D. Sclater Lewis.

Director of Programme and Registration: Prof. W. G. McBride.

Director of Entertainments (other than women's): James S. Cameron.

President of the Alumnae Society and Director of Graduate Women's Entertainment: Mrs. John T. Rhind.

President of Women Associates of McGill and Director of Entertainment of Visiting Non-Graduate Women: Mrs. Walter Molson.

President of the Students' Society and Director of Students' Co-operation: John A. Nolan.

Executive Secretary: G. B. Glassco.

Further details of the Reunion programme will be announced in the Autumn number of THE McGILL NEWS.

The Molsons and McGill

(Continued from Page 21)

family being prominent in the endowment campaigns of 1911 and 1920 and the name of one member of the fourth generation being particularly close to present students and living graduates of the University.

On the green slopes of Mount Royal, overlooking the city, athletic stars of Old McGill meet those of Toronto, Queen's and the University of Western Ontario. One of the most perfect outdoor stadia in Canada, the sports field bears the name "Percival Molson Memorial Stadium" in honour of a McGill graduate who was a sportsman and a gentleman. Captain Percival Molson, the third son of John Thomas Molson (youngest son of Thomas Molson and grandson of the founder), graduated from McGill in 1900, after gaining every athletic honour that the University had to offer and being elected president of the senior year, a position corresponding to the presidency of the McGill Union today. Before the war Percival Molson maintained an active interest in university affairs and with the outbreak of hostilities he was one of the first to see the valuable contribution which the universities of Canada could make to the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France. He suggested the use of universities as training grounds for reinforcements for the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and tribute is paid to his services by the regiment's official historian, Ralph Hodder Williams. The idea developed at McGill in short time eventuated in two very strong companies in France and increased the fighting efficiency of one of Canada's leading battalions.

Wounded and invalided home, Percival Molson was honoured with the award of a Military Cross and promotion to a captaincy. In July, 1917, he rejoined his unit and, within five weeks, was killed in action at Arrons, near Lens.

Among graduates and students of McGill there was very sincere mourning for the loss of a great friend. Not until his will was made public, however, did McGill realize how great had been his love for his Alma Mater. Percival Molson had in his college days done what he could to promote clean university sport. In his will it was revealed that he had left $75,000 for the erection of a stadium for the encouragement at McGill of athletic sports in which he had excelled. An added $60,000, secured from friends and admirers of the young officer, helped to provide the beautiful stadium of today. Officially dedicated to his memory at an elaborate ceremony attended by graduates and students of the University, the stadium was formally named the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium.

In 1936, one hundred and fifty years after the founding of the family enterprise in Canada, associations of the Molson family with Canadian business and finance, the Montreal General Hospital and McGill University still go on. Colonel Herbert Molson, great-grandson of the founder is a governor of McGill and president of the hospital; Walter Molson, a former McGill governor is a committee chairman of the Graduates' Society campaign for funds for the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury. Their interest in McGill and other worth while enterprises carries on the traditions of a great Canadian family.

Presentation to Tom Graydon

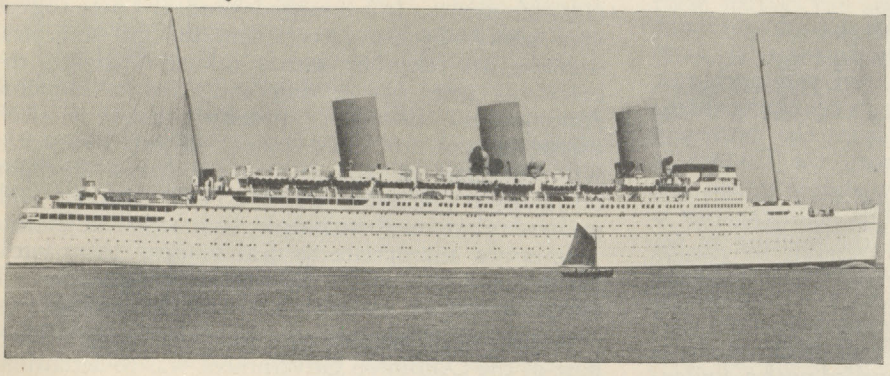
Fifty graduates and past students of McGill University contributed to the fund raised by the Graduates' Society for Tom Graydon, first track coach and devoted employee of the University from 1887 to 1935, who retired on pension a year ago on account of ill-health.

As a mark of their affection, alumni resident in Canada, the United States and England contributed to the purse containing $500, which was handed to Mr. Graydon recently on their behalf by Dr. F. S. Patch, first vice-president of the Society, and G. B. Glassco, executive secretary, at his home in Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal.

Contributors to the purse were: John T. Hackett, K.C., president of the Graduates' Society; Dr. F. S. Patch, Dr. D. Sclater Lewis, Dr. L. C. Montgomery, G. B. Glassco, L. H. D. Sutherland, Dr. John L. Todd, H. W. Molson, Walter Molson, Col. Herbert Molson, Dr. Lewis Reford, H. M. Jaquays, Dr. C. G. Drinkwater, H. R. Trenholme, Frank L. Packard, Mr. Justice C. G. Mackinnon, Dr. C. P. Howard, Dr. R. E. Powell, C. F. Sise, E. A. Cushing, G. H. Montgomery, George C. McDonald, Mr. Justice Gregor Barclay, Hugh Crombie, R. H. Balfour, Brig.-Gen. G. Eric McCuaig, Dr. and Mrs. C. K. Russel, all of Montreal; Dr. P. J. Doyle, of Dover, N.H.; Dr. Harry H. Kerr, of Washington, D.C.; George G. Mitchell, E. E. Palmer, S. C. McEvenue, all of Toronto; William Smaill and Dr. Otto De Muth, of Vancouver; R. O. King, of Cambridge, England; J. H. Stovel, of Porcupine, Ont.; Dr. S. M. Nagle, and Dr. A. B. Wilkes, of Ottawa; Dr. R. N. W. Shillington, of Calgary; Dr. A. R. Hall, of St. Paul, Minn.; Dr. W. G. MacLachlan, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. Herman Robertson, of Victoria, B.C.; W. D. Wilson, of Hamilton, Ont.; Dr. D. C. Smelzer, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. G. F. Stephens, of Winnipeg; Gladstone Murray, of London, England; Dr. W. Warren Lynch, of Sherbrooke, Que.; A. R. Chambers, New Glasgow, N.S.; and A. A. Brown, Arnprior, Ont.

Over 200 species of birds visit the district of Montreal during the spring and summer seasons, according to Professor V. C. Wynne-Edwards, McGill ornithologist, who recently completed a careful study of the bird-life of the district.

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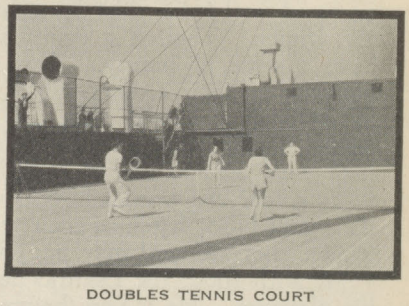
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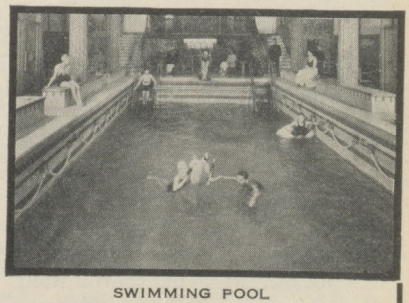
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A Visit to the Eskimos in Canada's Eastern Arctic

(*Continued from Page 24*)

the accumulations of fat in the musculature, seen in some land animals, are practically unknown; the meat is, therefore, lean.

Culture is a product of leisure and the Eskimo has no leisure. It has been alleged that the Eskimo is lazy. Laziness is incompatible with life in the Arctic. The Eskimo is made acquainted with his responsibilities very early in life. As Bishop Fleming has pointed out, a favourite game of boys is to go to difficult places and rival one another in devising means of combating their environment.

The Eskimo may not be educated according to our standard, but he has brains; though he knows a few facts only, he makes use of these facts well and one must admire the ingenuity of these people in equipping themselves with the variety of articles from the extremely limited means. Because of no trees, the Eskimo is dependent upon bone, stone, ivory and skin and the occasional finding of drift-wood. His brain capacity is seen in the variety of harpoons for the hunting of sea mammals and birds. Muscle-tendon and bone supply him with a bow with which he wages a very successful warfare against the animals which provide food and clothing. The kyak, a shell made of bone or drift-wood, covered with seal skin and propelled with a double-bladed paddle, is further evidence of his resourcefulness. The Eskimo is nomadic, but not haphazardly nomadic; like migratory animals, his ceaseless movements are governed by the food supply. For the same reason the Eskimo is largely littoral in his habits; though he hunts and fishes, he does not travel far inland, because, as stated, seal is his chief source of heat and light during the winter. Though a primitive people, these people have a sense of beauty. This is seen in the different patterns of their clothes which are made with bands of different coloured skin. Until comparatively recently, needles were made of ivory, and gut and tendon fibre were used as thread. With these threads and the ivory needle, the women have developed an art which, as the water-proof stitch of their seal-skin boots and kyaks shows, they are, and may be, justly proud.

As with food, the Eskimo does not crave variety in his pleasures. He is very happy when food is plentiful and his success lies in being contented with things which we generally regard as trivial. We have much to learn from these people of the North. Much of the present-day ill-will amongst nations and peoples is due to failure to understand each other, and without understanding there can be no co-operation. Primitive man co-operates more readily for he has learned that in co-operation lies his success in his struggle for existence. The Eskimo's virtue in this respect may be one which has been cultivated by necessity, but it is a virtue nevertheless. He recognizes his obligation to his fellow men. There is no distinction between rich and poor. When a hunter brings in a catch of seal or walrus, he does not feel it is his own. The food is divided, for he never knows when he may be the unfortunate or sick hunter and his wife and children dependent upon others. For this reason, until comparatively recently, there was no such word as *thanks* amongst these people. No man is always lucky; some are seldom lucky and no one would care to have to be thankful to his fellow men all of his life. Adoption of children is a very good example of the Eskimo's spirit of co-operation. Of seventy-four families visited at random, seventeen were found to have adopted children. There is an economic reason for this practice—provision of hunters for old age. This, however, is not the only reason. At Coral Harbour, one of the natives—Ow-lin-ah—though very prosperous and with five children of his own had adopted four more.

There is no quarrelling. When two people do not like each other, they simply move away. Honesty is the greatest virtue of the Eskimo and when conditions are properly understood and we apply logic in the use of standards, we find they are a highly moral people. For example, the practice of interchange of wives has, as its basis, economic necessity and not moral depravity. This also applies to early marriages. In marriage, there is no ceremony. It is arranged—and, if I may suggest it, very wisely—by the parents; and the girl indicates the step she has taken by merely taking with her, to her husband's tent, her sewing and kitchen implements. Amongst the Eskimos, apparently there is also the mother-in-law problem—couples seldom live with the wife's parents. If more than one wife can be supported, polygamy is practised. Perhaps Peter Freuchen paid the greatest tribute to these people; he married an Eskimo.

It is not appropriate to deal in detail here with the health conditions of the Eskimo. Therefore, only brief reference will be made to some of the findings.

A number of interests prompted this study. The purpose of the Dominion Government was to determine the general health of the Eskimos; whether contact with civilization is causing their deterioration and, if so, the causes. Dr. Birchard's interest, and my own, was the alleged absence of certain diseases—diabetes, arterio-sclerosis and cancer—and possible relationship between such absence and the peculiar dietary habits of these people. However, the necessary methods of investigation were, essentially, the same. The findings, therefore, should be mutually beneficial. There are, for example, differences of opinions as to the relative food values of the different meats—seal, walrus, whale, narwhal, caribou, etc. In spite of these differences, however, the analyses necessary to settle this problem are, as far as I have been able to ascertain, extremely scanty. From their gross appearances alone, it is obvious that these meats differ from each other in food value, but with more exact information, the Government should be in a better position to prevent depletion of the better type of food, either by enacting game laws or by setting aside preserves for exclusive use by the Eskimo. Much of this information is now available, for in the study of the metabolism of the Eskimo, it was necessary to determine the chemical compositions of these foods.

Our data should be reasonably representative of the health conditions in the Eastern Arctic. The areas of four of the islands which we visited—Southampton, Baffin, Devon and Ellesmere—account for approximately seventy per cent. of the total area of the principal islands in the Eastern Arctic. The population is also well represented. The combined statistics of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, traders, medical officers and missionaries show that there are approximately 2,400 Eskimos in the Eastern Arctic and, in the four islands referred to, there are about 950 natives. Therefore, the Eskimos of these islands make up about forty per cent. of the total Eskimo population in the Eastern Arctic. In all, we examined 389 Eskimos, 267 of whom, or approximately sixty-eight per cent., were in these four islands. In Baffin Island alone, which represents almost

one-half of the total area of the principal islands in the Eastern Arctic and contains about one-third of the total population, we visited five ports—Cape Dorset, Lake Harbour, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet and Clyde River—and examined 203 natives, or approximately twenty-five per cent. of the total population. The natives found at Dundas Harbour and Craig Harbour represented the total population of Devon and Ellesmere Islands which, in area, total approximately 95,000 square miles, or slightly over one-fifth of the entire area of the principal islands in the Eastern Arctic north of Hudson Bay.

The difficulties in obtaining information were not the same in every port. Not all the Eskimos are dependent upon the annual fleeting visits of physicians who accompany the patrol ship. At Chesterfield Inlet, on the northwest shore of Hudson Bay, there is the Catholic Mission hospital, while at Pangnirtung, in Cumberland Sound, on Baffin Island, there is the Anglican Mission hospital. Both of these hospitals were built and equipped by the missionaries and are supported by the Dominion Government which, I was told, contributes not only towards the maintenance of physicians and nursing staffs but also towards the support of indigent patients.

It has been alleged that the Eskimo is not only thriving, but improving, because of contact with the white man. This, unfortunately, is not so. Determination of the health of an individual is not simple; a variety of factors must be considered and the Eskimo is no exception to the rule. These factors include detailed histories of present and past illnesses and, wherever possible, family histories of illnesses. They include careful physical examinations, X-ray examinations and a variety of blood tests and tests of the excretions by the kidneys. In addition to these examinations, the observations on the conditions I shall refer to are supported by vital statistics collected by the Hudson's Bay Company, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, medical officers and missionaries.

The combined data clearly indicate a direct relationship between conditions of living and conditions of health and undoubtedly show that, with few exceptions, contact with civilization has been harmful. Clothes alone are proof of this fact. In general, the natives who had discarded their skin clothes, were found to be not as healthy as those whose habits had not changed. Until these people appreciate the elementary principles of hygiene, fur is undoubtedly healthier than cotton or woollens. Food is another example. Amongst the Eskimos in the more northerly parts of Baffin Island and in Devon Island, whose foods, except for about two months of the year, are confined to those of their environment, disease was found to be very uncommon. These people not only looked and felt well, but some actually had too much health. They were found to have a condition which we call polycythaemia—an excess of blood; whereas, in Hudson Strait and Bay, pallor and anaemia were common. The teeth are another example. In Hudson Strait and Bay they were much cleaner than amongst the more northern natives and the reason was obvious; many had been brushed. At Port Burwell, I saw a tooth brush resting on a boulder about twenty feet from a tent. Cleanliness is, however, not necessarily synonymous with health. The teeth of Eskimos of the Bay and Strait regions, though cleaner than those of the natives living further north, were much poorer—caries and pyorrhoea were common.

Arteriosclerosis—hardening of the arteries—an expression of degeneration, was common amongst the Strait and Bay Eskimos as was also tuberculosis. The incidence of arteriosclerosis decreased as we travelled more and more north and no tuberculosis was found in any of the natives examined at Clyde River and Pond Inlet on Baffin Island; Dundas Harbour on Devon Island, nor at Craig Harbour on Ellesmere Island. Experiences at Craig Harbour, however, clearly indicate that the Eskimos may be civilized and still kept healthy. Here, there are two families and both men are employed by the police. These natives are housed in huts for the greater part of the year; they eat approximately the same food as the police; but they are under very rigid supervision and one cannot speak too highly of the efforts of these officers. The huts, when I saw them, were immaculately clean. Equally important, however, is the fact that, though these natives eat appreciable quantities of white men's food, they are still Eskimos and, therefore, like raw meat. Though they have every good reason not to hunt, they regard hunting as a privilege and I saw a large cache of walrus. All of these Eskimos were very healthy and one child, one month old, appeared to be exceptionally healthy. Contact with civilized man is thus obviously compatible with good health.

No evidence was found of diabetes or cancer and, equally of interest, was the absence of rickets, which affords a good example of man's adaptation to his environment. The vitamin which prevents rickets is found in many foods and is also produced in the body with the aid of certain of the sun's rays. The Eskimo has practically none of these foods and there is another factor to consider, namely, the pigmentation of his skin. Sun's rays may be useful but they may also be harmful and one of the means of combating this harm, is pigmentation of the skin. At the Equator, the negro, in spite of the pigmentation of the skin, can still obtain his supply of vitamin from the sun because here there is an excess of these rays. As we travel away from the Equator, however—as we approach the Pole—the rays which produce this anti-rachitic vitamin decrease. Furthermore, in the Arctic, there is little or no milk which is also a very good source of this vitamin. Less than 500 years ago, the milk producing animals—cow, goat, sheep, etc.—were confined to a region which extended from 0° to 70° North Latitude and from 15° to 90° West Longitude. Milk is now, however, practically a universal article of diet; but the adult Eskimo is still deprived of it, except for the occasional use of the reindeer. The question may, therefore, be asked: Why is the Eskimo free of rickets, since he not only lives near the Pole, but also has a highly pigmented skin and, also, has little or no milk in his diet? There are two reasons. Firstly, infants are breast-fed for two or more years and secondly, the anti-rachitic vitamin content of seal oil is equal to that of the best cod-liver oil.

The Eskimos, as far as I know, are the only people who have no alcohol. This is not due to alcohol being modern, since its history dates back 15,000 years when the Egyptians first prepared it by soaking bread in water and allowed it to ferment. The reason that the Eskimo has no alcohol is that there is very little starch available for fermentation. In *The New York Times* of December 6, 1935, it was stated that an attempt is to be made to re-enact the prohibition statutes making it a crime to give an Eskimo a drink of liquor. This, of course, applies to the native of Alaska. There is no such problem in the Eastern Arctic.

Amongst the more primitive Eskimos (Pangnirtung, Clyde River, Pond Inlet, on Baffin Island, and Dundas

Harbour, on Devon Island) the three most important health problems are the poor resistance to infection, the conditions of the eyes and of the teeth.

The Eskimo, as already stated, has no appreciation whatever of hygiene and in addition to this, many of the foods are affected with parasites. Aside, however, from the effects of these parasites, the Eskimo is remarkably free of infections. This suggests absence of pathogenic —disease producing—organisms, but this is not the explanation. Bacteriological examinations of throats have shown that the Eskimo harbours practically the same organisms as people elsewhere. The absence of disease is due apparently to low virulence of these organisms. Unfortunately, the organisms which visitors carry to the Arctic are more virulent than those to which the Eskimos have become accustomed; and though these people have a remarkable tolerance for pain, extreme cold and fatigue, their resistance to infection is very poor; whole communities have thus been wiped out by epidemics which, in milder form, occur almost invariably after arrival of ships.

In the vast majority of eyes examined, there was intense congestion of the conjunctivae—the lining of the eyelids and eye-balls—and this, with the marked wrinkling of the forehead, is apparently due to constant strain. Another condition, known as pterygium, was seen in a number of the natives. This is also due to strain, but also to exposure to dust and wind. Errors of refraction were very common; but a more peculiar condition was relative insensitivity to foreign bodies in the eyes which, in some cases, after attacks of snow blindness, had led to complete destruction of the eyes. These conditions alone warrant periodic visits of an ophthalmologist. Correction of errors of refraction would alone improve the sight, and thus the hunting capacity, of an appreciable number of these people.

The most tragic condition is the abrasion of the teeth. Some of this is undoubtedly due to contamination of the food with sand. For example, the Indians of the south-western parts of the United States eat corn ground in sandstone apparatus. Their food is, therefore, notoriously sandy and their teeth show some abrasion; but it is not nearly as marked as amongst the Eskimos. The food of the Eskimo in the Eastern Arctic is undoubtedly rich in sand. Seal, when caught, are not carried, but dragged, into the tents. All the seal meat, whale and other foods I saw in the tents were on the floor in direct contact with the earth. There are, however, at least two other factors which contribute to these abrasions. Firstly, the teeth of these people have an edge to edge occlusion, that is the upper and lower jaws do not override as our own. This alone is an aggravating factor; but most important is the practice of softening leather by chewing it and, for this reason, the abrasions are much more marked in the women than in the men. The men apparently confine this practice largely to the chewing of dog lines, whereas the women have the leather of the entire household to contend with. Our dentist, Dr. W. G. Leahy, sectioned some of these teeth and found that, though they were worn down to the gum-line, they were otherwise in very good condition, because of a secondary reaction as the result of which new dentine had formed which not only filled the greater part of the root canals, but also the pulp cavities. I have been told that an attempt was made to supply the natives with a mechanical leather softener, and that the experiment did not prove very successful. The Eskimos certainly do not relish this chewing process, but from experience, have learned that their teeth are better fitted for the purpose intended. Saliva may be a factor. The discovery of a method which would soften the leather, but not impair its water-proof nor durable qualities, would be well worth the effort. Much is known of the chemistry of leather and there is no reason to believe that the chemistry of leather in general does not apply to seal.

The dog is indispensable in the life of the Eskimo. Though we visited the Arctic during the summer season, I had an opportunity of seeing this animal at work. We were at Pond Inlet on a rainy day, and, as the grass was wet, a dog-team was used to transport the cargo from the shore up a hill to the Hudson's Bay store, police and missionaries. Wet grass is not as ideal a surface as snow, but it afforded a very good example of the usefulness of the dog and it is of interest to note that, aside from the matter of hygiene, this animal is no less a problem than the Eskimo himself and there is a remarkable similarity of variables. As the Eskimo, the half-breed dog is not a very good specimen. Experiments, such as breeding the "husky" with the St. Bernard have proved to be failures. As in man, there also is a relationship between the food supply and health. A fifty-pound seal at a meal though it may suffice to keep a team of twelve to fifteen dogs healthy, is not exactly a banquet and there is the problem of the type of food. Walrus, according to Mr. J. A. Thom, is the best food, though it tends towards laziness at times. With it, there is the greatest pulling power and the pups grow large. Fish yields a fine hair, but poor pulling power; seal is fairly good, but leads to loss of weight as it has a purgative action similar to that noted in man. Caribou appears to be the worst of all; the animals lose weight, become irritable and unmanageable. For these reasons, the best dogs are bred on Southampton, Devon and Ellesmere Islands where walrus is abundant. Baffin Island has much seal; whereas, salmon is the chief food supply in the Ungava District. As in man, no ill effects have been observed in the dog because of the eating of putrefied meats. To keep maggots from consuming walrus, seal and whale during the warmer weather, the cached food is covered with seal oil. This, however, does not prevent putrefaction.

The question may be asked—Why worry at all about the Eskimo? What are the benefits to be derived from his survival and, if there are to be any benefits, will they compensate for the efforts necessary to keep the Eskimo alive? The answers to these questions are not far to seek. Firstly, there is the human factor. This requires no comment. Secondly, there are the cultural and scientific interests—ethnology, etc. Thirdly, there is a political factor; with the development of the aeroplane, the importance of the Eastern Arctic to Canada must of necessity increase with time, as it ceases to be an isolated land-mark and becomes an international highway. Finally, there is the economic factor. Industrial development of the Eastern Arctic is still in its infancy; no one, as yet, knows the true wealth of its geological structure. Mining of mica, granite and garnet has been attempted, but it has been largely discontinued. It should be observed, however, that what is known of the geological structure of the Eastern Arctic is confined largely to the shorelines and based on scattered information not of expert origin. It is only within recent years that expert geologists have accompanied major expeditions—and as yet their investigations also have been confined to the shorelines, countless miles of which still remain unexplored. Proof that the Canadian Government realizes

the value of the Eskimo people is to be found in the fact that vast preserves have been set aside for their exclusive use for purposes of food and clothing. In a number of game laws, there is further evidence of the Government's desire to keep the Eskimo alive; but there are other interests also.

The Eskimo is indispensable to the fur industry which is by no means small. This applies particularly to the white fox, the pelt of which is of more economic importance than all other Eastern Arctic furs combined. It has been alleged that white men could, with a little training, become highly efficient trappers. This may or may not be true but from the *practical* point of view, there is the time-worn analogy of the camel and his water requirements. Perhaps, with a little training, white men could become even more efficient than the Eskimo in the art of hunting the fur-bearing animal, but how many white men would care to spend their lives in the Arctic throughout the entire year, year in and year out?

Is the Eskimo disappearing? The high infant mortality and small families (two to three children) are suggestive. Of degeneration in parts of Hudson Bay and Strait there is no doubt; but there is equally no doubt that where the habits of the Eskimos are still largely native the population is not decreasing, but increasing. This statement is based upon data supplied by police, Hudson's Bay Company officials and missionaries.* These statistics are also of interest with respect to consanguineous union which must be common, though, in many cases, because of the sex life of these people, unwittingly so. Since the population of the Eskimo groups which are confining themselves largely to their native life is not decreasing, but increasing, the Eskimo affords further proof that union of near relatives is, in general, not harmful, providing undesirable traits are excluded. Amongst the Eskimos, because of no treatment, many of the hereditary forms of illness must have been largely eliminated centuries ago. The Eskimos, by eliminating the misfit through the ages, have become a very healthy people and it should be noted that though consanguineous marriage may increase the chances of appearance of recessive traits, the latter include desirable as well as undesirable attributes. My impression is that elimination is the explanation of the absence of diabetes mellitus.

*For vital statistics, see the author's article in *The Canadian Medical Association Journal*, volume 34, page 487.

Botanical Gardens

(*Continued from Page 13*)

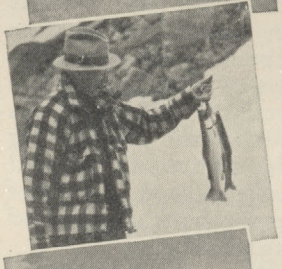
Thus, it may be seen that the support of a small national botanical garden is not impossible or impractical for Canada. The Dominion's garden might import new plants, train gardeners and systematic botanists, publish a national flora, provide information for the public, and prove an attraction for foreign students and tourists.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: My sincere thanks are extended to Dr. H. T. Güssow, Dominion Botanist, for the loan of a personal manuscript on botanical gardens, as well as for pamphlets issued by various gardens; to Professor G. W. Scarth, Chairman of McGill University's Department of Botany, for information on Edinburgh botanical gardens; to Dr. T. W. M. Cameron, Director of the Institute of Parasitology at Macdonald College, for descriptions of West Indian gardens, as well as the illustrations of St. Vincent and Dominica; and to Professor J. G. Coulson, of Macdonald College, for the illustration of the garden at Leipsic. These, along with my pleasant memories of Edinburgh, Kew, Berlin-Dahlem, Dresden and Munich botanical gardens provide the basis of the above article.

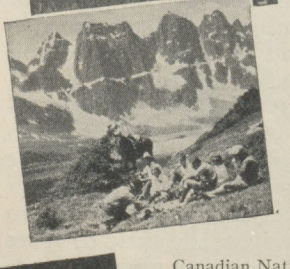
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The Library Table

ANTONY

By the Earl of Lytton. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 350 pp. $3.00.

These are the collected letters of Antony, Viscount Knebworth, eldest son of the Earl of Lytton who was killed three years ago in an aeroplane crash at the age of twenty-nine. There are also included a number written by his father and mother to him. In all they give a complete picture of a short and perfect life, of perfect family relationships.

No record of the growth of a mind and personality could be more complete than this; no book more impressive or more moving. It is impossible to do justice to it in a review, for, as Lord Lytton says in the final paragraph, "It was not given to him to achieve what brings fame. But if he is remembered it will be for what he was, and not for what he did. What he was is best set forth in his letters." It is to "Antony" himself that you must go.

His life, as it is revealed in these intimate and charming letters, was pure joy and happiness in childhood, at West Downs, Eton, Oxford, and for the last few years in London as businessman and member of Parliament. He had an extremely good, inquiring mind, a retentive memory, an intense sympathy and love for people, overflowing vitality, enthusiasm, courage and loyalty as well as an inexhaustible fund of humour. To the end of his short life he would do anything for fun. He was a good skater and football player, an outstanding skier and boxer; his sporadic fits of depression almost always occurred during periods of physical inactivity. His letters, besides recounting each detail of a life which was lived to the full—crowded with scholastic and sporting achievements, with people, and his own difficult mental adjustments as he grew older—reflect also the events of his time so that in a hundred years this book may be read for the picture it gives of thirty troubled years.

As well as "Antony" himself, there are Lord Lytton's letters to his son which Sir James Barrie in his brief foreword to the book describes "as good letters to a son as have ever been penned." There is a peculiarly fine quality in the Lyttons which is not found in quite the same form nor to quite the same extent outside England. Canadians should read this book and ask themselves if we have not still a great deal to learn of tolerance, of living, and if our national Puritanism could possibly produce such full-flowering human beings. There is too much of a purely negative nature in our ethics and our moral standards. The Lyttons' attitude toward Antony's gambling activities at Oxford will serve as an example. Of them his father wrote from India that "it seemed silly to lose so much money at bridge and poker considering how little we all had to spare, and that to win money from friends who had equally little to spare was no more satisfactory." His mother wrote, "Your gambling troubles have my sympathy but not my encouragement, for I know of no more aggravating reason for being down at heels than *vingt-et-un*."

At times Antony was troubled and in doubt as to his future. With each successive year his ideas and ambitions altered; it was only shortly before his death that they began to take final shape. He had made a great success of his position in The Army and Navy Stores; he had been elected to Parliament and was considered by all who knew him to have a brilliant and valuable political future. Only one idea, one ambition, remained fixed throughout his life. . . . he wanted to write a good book. If he had lived to create fifty books, he could not have hoped to better this one, this book of his life. It is a shining thing, which must enrich all who read it, a book of joy and pure bliss, so full of the beauty of life that it is also inexpressibly tragic.

Of himself he wrote, "I may never be a very happy man, probably never a very great one, but I shall die, I think, with all the shades of life, joy, happiness, sorrow, despair, wisdom and ignorance, sympathy and understanding at my command. The young mood will die, and the old thought prevail, and who knows, I may even yet be an engine-driver or a Rear-Admiral, a bus-conductor or a Cabinet Minister. I shall be Antony anyway. . . ."—*G. G.*

POLICING THE ARCTIC

By Harwood Steele, M.C., F.R.G.S. The Ryerson Press, Toronto. 1936. $3.50.

In this volume Major Steele presents the authentic and inspiring story of the work of the Royal North West Mounted Police, now the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in the Yukon and the Arctic. Opening with the tale of the gold rush to the Yukon in 1898 and the years that followed, Major Steele paints a vivid picture of events as the Police swept ever northward until, at the present time, they rule for the Dominion an empire infinitely vaster than most Canadians have realized, whose frontier lies within 800 miles of the North Pole.

When one reads the account of how law and order were brought into these far northern lands by a handful of men, who would not permit hardship, suffering, danger, starvation, or even death, to deter them, the respect that the Mounted Police have always commanded deepens to profound admiration. In all history was there ever, one wonders, such a burden of responsibility borne by so few, with so great credit to themselves and to the Force they served.

When faced with the task of criticizing this book, the reviewer finds dispraise most difficult. He can launch a few feeble shafts—the syntax is sometimes loose, the plethora of quotation marks might have been avoided, the method used to synchronize events is sometimes confusing—but, when all such arrows have ended their wavering flight, there stands unscathed a record of notable accomplishment. As Major Steele has written, the idea that a slim force of Police "could gain full control of areas as large as many Old World Empires and carry the thin red line far beyond civilization's last camp-fires into the outermost Polar night would have been ridiculous—had it not been so sublime." Few who read this stirring account of how the idea was fulfilled will lay down the book without a thrill of pride in the

tale it tells, or without gratitude to the author who devoted untiring effort to its compilation. He is no stranger to the Arctic, nor to the Mounted Police, in which his father, the late Sir Samuel Steele, served with great distinction, and he has brought to his task in *Policing the Arctic* an understanding of the Force and of its labours in the North which greatly enriches its pages.

One word of advice to the reader: Study the map at the end of the book before you begin to read. A sound knowledge of the geography involved will increase your pleasure many fold.—*R. C. Fetherstonhaugh.*

THE TRAGIC CASE OF JOHN RENOLD

By Henry Allan. Dorrance & Company, Philadelphia. 217 pp. $1.75.

Mr. Allan, a barrister who has successfully defended several clients against charges of murder, has forsaken wig and gown and taken up his pen in aid of the growing clamour against capital punishment in Great Britain. *The Tragic Case of John Renold* is designed to jar the complacency of those who believe in the infallibility of judicial procedure. The form of the story follows closely the canon of the "thriller," with the characters of John Renold and Olga Petronoff in bold relief against a background of revolutionary plot and counterplot. Renold is arrested and charged with the death of Olga's ne'er-do-well husband, Nicholas Petronoff. A damning coil of circumstantial evidence weaves itself about the accused man, dragging him relentlessly along the path to the gallows, and the reader becomes gradually aware that there is no kindly and omniscient Dr. Thorndike to unravel the tangled skein, expose the weakness in the case of the prosecution and deliver the hapless victim from his fate. The book is a vivid reminder of the fact that in real life "thrillers" and "detective stories" may have tragic endings. Whether or not we believe that it is better that twenty rogues go free lest one innocent man suffer, Mr. Allan's book will force upon us the conclusion that "death is so permanent."—*H. W. J.*

GENERAL RIGBY, ZANZIBAR AND THE SLAVE TRADE

Edited by his daughter, Mrs. Charles E. B. Russell. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. 1935. 404 pp. $5.00.

In the middle of the last century slavery and the slave trade were flourishing institutions. Britain had relinquished her own trade in 1807, and, in the years following had expended immense sums in efforts for its abolition elsewhere. Spain was paid £400,000 to give up her slave trade but failed to fulfil her bargain with any sincerity. Not until 1831 did France follow Britain's example and forbid the trade to her own subjects. In 1850 Queen Christina of Spain was the largest of the Cuban slave dealers and her huge fortune was largely invested in the business. The United States had laws against slaving but they were evaded. Great New York merchants were openly interested, not only in the building of slavers but in the trade itself; only on the election of Lincoln was any real effort made for suppression. A



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horrible trade it was, accompanied by incredible cruelty. The first stages were in the hands of Arabs. Enormous gangs of captives were marched out of interior Africa, the men with their necks fastened into forked sticks so that the flesh became raw; women carrying starving infants till they dropped from fatigue and were killed. So many were taken that thousands of square miles were completely depopulated. Loaded on dhows, packed like sardines into decks only three feet high, unfed and unwashed, they were taken to ports for transshipment to slave ships or sale to local purchasers. Their treatment in the slave ships was as bad or worse, and here to the everlasting shame of the white races, white men were entirely responsible. Only the consistent and disinterested effort of the British Government and of British officials and British officers, who expended more time and effort than can be calculated, kept the filthy traffic within any limit. By 1853 Britain had concluded twenty-six treaties with civilized powers and sixty-five with native chiefs, nearly 4,000,000 pounds had been paid to Portugal and Spain to satisfy the rapacity of the slave-dealing element and millions more had been spent on maintaining slaver-hunting cruisers.

The main centre of the trade was Zanzibar and one of the principal agents in its repression when almost at its height was Major General T. T. Rigby, the British representative in that city. He was a most unusual man. After a singularly miserable childhood he became an ensign in India at sixteen, proved himself an adept at languages, and was finally appointed Consul in Zanzibar.

The book by Mrs. Charles E. B. Russell, his daughter, is a useful contribution to the story of the slave trade and of the British Empire in Africa. One may doubt whether it is true to say, as the cover does, that without his work there would have been no "all red" route from the Cape to Cairo, but he was without doubt a real if "unconscious Empire builder," as the cover calls him. The arrangement of the book is puzzling in places but it is very well worth reading by the student of a rather unknown section of our history.—*W. B.*

COMMODITY CONTROL IN THE PACIFIC AREA

A Symposium on Recent Experience. Edited by W. L. Holland. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. 1935. 452 pp. $7.50.

We are now in an age of economic planning. There are plans in all countries, democratic, fascist and socialist. They attempt, in particular, to regulate the production of staple commodities. Insofar as it is attempted to combine a system of regulated production with profits, the plans aim at restriction of output. In other words, the aim of most plans is the creation of artificial scarcity. This is to be regretted because prosperity can only come with abundance: scarcity means poverty.

Notwithstanding our criticism of "planned scarcity," the various schemes are in effect and merit serious study. A number are presented in this volume. In the words of the editor, "the extent and variety of the controls described in this book are quite remarkable." The first chapter begins with wheat; the last ends with whales. Between these extremes are descriptions of controls exercised over a score of everyday commodities, the list of which sounds like something the Walrus and the Carpenter might have sung: cotton and cheese, cinchona and corn, honey and halibut, pineapples and pigs, rice and rubber, silk and sugar, tea and tin, butter and seals, frozen meat and tobacco, kauri gum and salmon. Indeed it is perhaps only when the reader has properly intoxicated himself in the sound of these names that he can hope to enter without fear into the economic Wonderland that has produced this collection of mutually contradictory control schemes. For the Mad Hatter who presides over this party is named Price-Profit, and the innocent Alice who asks why consumers must go without when producers have too much will be rudely answered with the word "Disequilibrium." And the same answer must suffice for those who wonder why pigs are encouraged to multiply in England and destroyed by the million in America, or why Japanese tax themselves to produce expensive wheat while Canadian farmers burn it for fuel.

The various schemes outlined in this volume are adequately dealt with by experts. They describe the agricultural adjustment plan and the operations of the Federal Farm Board in the United States; the history and operations of the Canadian wheat pools; the control of rice and of silk in Japan; of sugar in Australia, and of pineapples in Hawaii; and various schemes in Netherlands India. International plans, including the tin restriction and rubber scheme, are also discussed. It is generally left to the reader to draw his own conclusions as to the merits of the plans, both national and international. The book is a valuable contribution to the study of current problems and policies.—*H. C. G.*

ISAAC NEWTON

A Biography by Louis Trenchard More. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

In 1855 Sir David Brewster published *The Memoirs of Sir Isaac Newton*—a portrayal of his hero without blemish intellectually and morally, and while there is absolutely nothing in his life so serious as to be suppressed, yet no attempt is made to present Newton as a living man or to give a critical analysis of his character.

Louis Trenchard More, however, undertakes "to supply a satisfactory critical biography of the man who is still regarded as the greatest of scientific geniuses," and one has only to read this most delightful and fascinating book of nearly 700 pages to be thoroughly convinced that he has succeeded admirably in doing so. With characteristic mathematical precision the most complete and trustworthy principal sources have been used—the Portsmouth Collection together with Conduitt's Manuscripts and Memoranda.

A posthumous child, prematurely born and so frail that his life was despaired of, Newton seemed to have been fortunate in his mother—a woman of extraordinary understanding and of great virtue and goodness. He was fond of repeating that his mother often told him that at his birth he might have been put into a quart mug.

That boyhood interest of Newton's in designing and constructing mechanical toys and models served as an early training of incalculable worth when he later devoted countless hours to the construction of lenses, prisms and telescopes—it developed that independent power of his imagination, so outstandingly characteristic of him. Those fits of deep abstraction and the habit of prolonged and intense meditation began in early life, and may

account in part at least for an apparent coldness and formality and a singular inability to form intimate friendships.

Of Barrow the author writes: "No youthful genius could have had a more excellent teacher and patron than did Newton, who owed to him his early training in science, philosophy and religion, his scholastic honours, and his professorship." The years of the great plague (1665-1667) proved "two golden years" to Newton. There are no other examples of achievement in the history of science comparable to these, for in this brief period he laid the basis for his theory of fluxions, he discovered the composition of light, and stated the law of universal gravitation.

Some attention is devoted to presenting details regarding Newton's personal appearance and habits of life and particularly to his approach to the many interesting problems in science, philosophy and religion. He writes "while Newton excluded hypothesis from the field of science, he, as is the habit of anyone with imagination, indulged in much private speculation as to the causes of phenomena and the nature of the physical universe." Much space is devoted to the many bitter controversies which added so much sorrow and disappointment to his life, which led to his deciding to withdraw more and more into his own shell. This proved most regrettable, and yet it is understandable when one appreciates the state of knowledge at that time and the narrowness of the age. His contemporaries could not understand him, and he, in turn, became intolerant of them.

When the Royal Society lost its illustrious President, Stukeley writes: "I don't wonder that there are divisions in the Society now the great soul and genius of it has left them."

The publishers have printed a beautiful book, and the author is to be congratulated upon his notable achievement.—*N. B. MacLean, Professor of Applied Mathematics, McGill University.*

FOUR PLAYS

By Lope de Vega; translated by John Garrett Underhill. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1936. 385 pp. $2.75.

This volume contains the first attempt to render into English several representative plays by the great Spanish playwright, only isolated dramas having been translated previously, and not many of them. In view of the immense reputation of Lope de Vega and the fact that he was an almost exact contemporary of Shakespeare, it will seem strange to the average reader and theatre-goer that this should be so; there are, however, good reasons. The problems confronting the would-be translator of Lope are formidable enough to make the boldest quail. Apart from the difficulties represented by the strangeness of much of the subject matter and the manners (for instance, the docrine of the "point of honour" which readers of Corneille will recognize as reflected in the "Cid"), there is the bewildering rush and variety of Spanish dramatic verse, with its sonnets, its *ottava* and *terza rima* borrowed from the Italian, the native *romance* measure, impossible of rendering into English, and the showers of brilliant but often disturbing figures of speech, the "conceits" which appear in Donne and our metaphysical poets of the seventeenth century.

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It cannot be said that Mr. Underhill has fully succeeded in his endeavour to give the English public an adequate sample of Lope. Of the four plays, two, "A Certainty for a Doubt" and "The King the Greatest Alcalde," are presented for the most part in verse, and here Mr. Underhill is at his weakest. An excellent Spanish scholar, even over-literal in his rendering at times, he lacks the creative spark and the sensitive ear requisite to the composition of really good verse. A passage of wooden blank verse such as this is no fair garb for the palpitating life created by one of the most "popular" of all dramatists:

". . . With special eye
We look upon a king, and being such
The difference, is't just to ask of love
To view it calmly without jealousy?
We both in blood are one; if then in suit
And courtship both the same, who would not choose
The mightiest and most powerful as the best?"

Nor are the ventures in brisker short lines much more successful. The distinctive tone of the Spanish evaporates, and we get only a disjointed and jerky movement, as in

"Henceforth in me
Your enemies
Shall meet master
And my arm, who flees
To Castile banished.
Whence, if I live,
Mighty in valor,
Shall the fugitive
Recount my prowess,
Constant though I die."

In the other two works, however, where prose is the chief medium, we see displayed the better qualities of Mr. Underhill as translator. "The Gardener's Dog" contains some excellent dialogue; the half-Spanish, half-Italian atmosphere of seventeenth-century Naples is admirably brought out in the characters of the haughty but soft-hearted Diana and the amusing rascal Tristan. "The Sheep Well," a decidedly serious historical play showing the revolt of a community of sturdy peasants against the oppressions of a nobleman, is perhaps the most successful of all the versions, from the reader's point of view. Here we can recognize the skill in rendering turns of phraseology that marked many of Mr. Underhill's translations of "Benavente"; the occasional verse passages are not numerous enough to disturb the general impression.

A word must be said of the excellent taste shown in the selection of materials made by the translator. The four plays illustrate at least part of the vast scope of Lope's dramatic output. The cloak-and-sword "A Certainty for a Doubt," with its abrupt turns of fortune and surprise ending, is followed by the rather grim but powerful "The King the Greatest Alcalde"; "The Gardener's Dog" is excellent entertainment, concentrated in the upper-class life of Shakespeare's Italy, while "Fuente Ovejuna," in a vein of the starkest realism, gives us life in a setting of the Spanish countryside, as it was in the days of the Catholic Monarchs, and as it persisted almost to the present.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Underhill will follow up this volume with a further selection from the treasure-house of Lope's 1,500 dramas. The Germans and the Russians are far in advance of us in providing readable and actable versions; scholars such as he can do much to supplement the deficiency. The barrier set up by the Spanish verse forms is not altogether insuperable, as Shelley and Arthur Symons have shown with "Calderon." Perhaps a collaboration of accurate student and competent English versifier is required; while waiting for their appearance, let us be thankful to Mr. Underhill for leading the way.—*A. S. N.*

HELLEMENTS OF HICKONOMICS

By Stephen Leacock. Dodd, Mead and Company, Toronto. $1.50.

Experience has taught Dr. Stephen Leacock that "we are moved and stimulated to understanding far more by our imagination than by our intellect: more even than by our self-interest." He therefore offers us a study of economic problems, not in the language of the theoretical economist, but in verse. The result is highly entertaining.

Those who have read Dr. Leacock's kindly and amusing satires on modern society and its customs and institutions, will enjoy his verses on current economic policies and practices. In "The Ranchman's Reverie," he satirizes the system of planned production in agriculture which compensates the farmer for not producing. In "Happy Jim, the Consumer," we meet the forgotten man, upon whom the incidence of taxation falls but who has least to say in the affairs of state. Our heart goes out to poor Jim—

"Look at his pitiful Overcoat,
Pinned and fastened about his Throat,
Jimmy has got no shirt.
They taxed it off him, shred by shred,
Taxed it down to the latest Thread
To the very, very end.
Each time that Industry needed a Spurt
They tore off a Section of Jimmy's Shirt
For a textile Dividend."

And in this vein Dr. Leacock writes of bankers and insurance agents and of some classical economists. His concluding essay on educational methods is likewise entertaining—and is an excellent commentary on matters of great importance in the field of education.—*H. C. G.*

Books Received

To be reviewed in the next number of THE McGILL NEWS.

Artist, Thinker and Saint. By Roy M. Pounder. Ryerson Press, Toronto.

Arnold Bennett and His Novels. By J. B. Simons.

Obiter Scripta. Lectures, Essays and Reviews by George Santayana. Edited by Justus Buchler and Benjamin Schwartz. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50.

39TH VOLUME OF ANNUAL IS ISSUED

Messages from His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada and Visitor of McGill University, Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill, and Arthur E. Morgan, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, were published in "Old McGill, 1936," 39th volume of the undergraduate year book, issued at the end of the 1935-36 session. Ronald Leathem was editor-in-chief of the 336-page volume which contained the usual photographs and biographies of final year students, and a review of student activities during last session.

Class Notes

ARTS '31

ARONOVITCH, M., has completed his medical course and is now interning at the Jewish General Hospital; BALL, W. L., Ph.D. '34 (Organic Chemistry), is doing research work for Ayerst, McKenna and Harrison, Ltd.; BECKET, R. W., B.C.L. '34, is with the firm of Brown, Montgomery and McMichael; BERCOVITZ, G. D., receives his M.D. this spring and will interne in Hartford, Conn.; BOLTON, A. H., is with Wood, Gundy and Co. Ltd.; BOURNE, F. M., after completing three years at Oxford as Rhodes Scholar from Quebec, entered the Medical Faculty of McGill and will graduate in 1937; BRODERICK, G. N., B.C.L. '34, is a partner in the firm of Barre, Hayes and Broderick; CARLISLE, T. H., Law '35, is with A. E. Ames and Co., Ltd.; CHALLIES, G. S., B.C.L. '35, and COLLARD, E., B.C.L. '34, are with the firm of Brown, Montgomery and McMichael; COSTELLO, H. M., is with Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.; CRIPPS, S., is now practising Dentistry in Montreal; EAKIN, W. R., B.C.L. '34, is with the firm of Meredith, Holden, Heward and Holden; EDSON, E. A. M., B.C.L. '35, has a post with the Royal Trust Co.; FARQUHARSON, H. M., B.C.L. 34, is with the Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada, Ltd. and recently returned with the Canadian Olympic Hockey Team from Europe; FYSHE, T. G., graduated with Medicine '36; GOODMAN, S. J., M.A. '32, graduated from Harvard University in 1934 with the degree of Master in Business Administration. Since that time he has been working in Cleveland, O.; HENDERSON, J. V., is in the laboratory of the Coca Cola Co. of Canada Ltd.; HOWARD, T. P., B.C.L. '34, is with the firm of Merrill, Stalker, and McKay; HUTCHINS, J. A., B.C.L. '35, is a partner in the legal firm of Macpherson and Hutchins; JOTCHAM, W. G. R., graduated in Medicine in 1935 and is at present interning at the Royal Victoria Hospital; LEVITSKY, N. A., is studying law at the University of Montreal; LEWIS, D., Rhodes Scholar, is reported to be with a legal firm in Ottawa; MACALISTER, J. N. G., is with Canadian Copper Refiners, Ltd.; McINTYRE, G. D., M.A. '32, B.C.L. '35, is practising law in Montreal; McKAY, J. W. G., graduated with the class of Law '34; McNAMEE, K. F., B.C.L. '35, is with the firm of Cahan, Lighthall, Lighthall and Henry; McNAUGHTON, J. G., (M.A., B.Litt., Columbia) is assistant correspondent of the United Press in Geneva, Switzerland; MERSEREAU, H. C., is with Canadian Industries, Ltd., in Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.; NORMINGTON, J. B., Ph.D. '34, is now in Rochester with the Eastman Kodak Company; PARK, F. W., graduated with the Class of Law '34; PICARD, R. I. C., M.A. '32, is on the inspection staff at head office of the Royal Bank of Canada, and recently qualified as a Fellow of the Canadian Bankers Association; POLAND, G. H., is with Beatty Brothers, Ltd.; REID, E. P., M.A. '32, ROLLIT, J. B., M.A. '32, Ph.D. '34, and ROUNTREE, G. M., M.A. '33, are in the accounting department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; RUBIN, J., is in the Class of Medicine '36; SEELY, E. T. H., is manager of the Montreal area of the Fuller Brush Co., Ltd.; SEYMOUR, S. L., graduated with the class of Medicine '35 and recently left to take up an appointment in Australia; SPRENGER, W. P., B.C.L. '34, is with the firm of Mathewson, Wilson and Smith; STONE, F. V., is private secretary to the Prime Minister of the Province of Alberta; TOUGH, D. L., M.A. '32, is teaching in Walkerton High School, Walkerton, Ont.; WEBSTER, R. H., is with the Imperial Trust Company, Montreal.

R. I. C. Picard, Class Secretary, requests classmates to inform him of their activities so that the records of Arts '31 may be kept up to date.

R.V.C. '28-'29 REUNION

Over fifty members of the classes of R.V.C. '28 and '29 met at a reunion tea held in the Royal Victoria College on Saturday afternoon, April 25. A collection for the McGill Alumnae Scholarship Fund netted $23.15, members of R.V.C. '28 donating $13.10 while R.V.C. '29 contributed $10.05.

McGILL ALUMNAE OF VANCOUVER

Mrs. J. W. Southin was re-elected president of the McGill Alumnae of Vancouver at a meeting held last month. The annual report reviewed the activities of the year, and noted donations to Dean Bollert's bursary fund and assistance to a needy family. Plans were laid for the holding of a dance in October, probably during the week of the Quinquennial Reunion in Montreal. In addition to the president, the following officers were elected: Mrs. E. A. B. Kirkpatrick, vice-president; Miss O. E. Cousins, treasurer; Mrs. Basil Porritt, secretary; and Mrs. J. A. Wickson, Mrs. Alex. Ree and Miss Margaret McNiven as members of the executive committee.

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March - June, 1936

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ACADEMIC STAFF CHANGES

Several important appointments, and other University staff changes, have been announced by the McGill authorities during recent weeks.

Effective September 1 next, for terms of three years, Dr. A. Grant Fleming has been named Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Professor C. S. LeMesurier has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Law. Dr. Fleming, who will continue as Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine and Director of the Department, succeeds Dr. Charles F. Martin. Professor LeMesurier, who succeeds Dean Percy E. Corbett, will deliver lectures, as in the past, in his capacity of Professor of Civil Law. While he has resigned the deanship, Professor Corbett will continue his teaching duties as Gale Professor of Roman Law.

The newly-created post of Associate Dean of the Faculty of Medicine will be filled by Dr. J. C. Simpson, who has served as Secretary of the Faculty for a number of years. Dr. Simpson's appointment also dates from September 1 and he will continue his present duties as Secretary of the Faculty and Professor of Histology and Embryology.

Dr. W. H. Hatcher, formerly Associate Professor of Chemistry, has been promoted to a full professorship succeeding Prof. Nevil Norton Evans, who is retiring this year after being a member of the Department of Chemistry for half a century.

Other staff changes include: the appointment of J. T. P. Humphrey as a full-time lecturer in the Faculty of Law, effective September, 1937; the resignation of Dr. J. S. Baxter, Assistant Professor of Anatomy, who leaves McGill to join the staff of Cambridge University; the appointment of Dr. J. W. Gerrie as lecturer in the Faculty of Dentistry; and the appointment of A. B. Brown as demonstrator in Botany.

Professor LeMesurier, Dr. J. C. Simpson, Dr. W. H. Hatcher, Mr. Humphrey, Dr. Gerrie and Mr. Brown are graduates of McGill University.

WOMEN ASSOCIATES ELECT OFFICERS

Mrs. Walter Molson was elected president of the Women Associates of McGill University at a recent meeting, succeeding Mrs. Godfrey Burr. Other officers named for the year 1936-37 were: Mrs. W. D. Woodhead, vice-president; Mrs. N. Giblin, recording-secretary; Mrs. R. E. Jamieson, treasurer; Mrs. H. E. Reilley, press convener; Mrs. P. F. McCullagh, settlement convener; Mrs. Wynne-Edwards, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. V. Christie, entertainment; and Mrs. A. N. Shaw, membership.

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE MEETS

Technical matters were discussed at the biennial meeting of the Advisory Committee on Agriculture for Macdonald College held at Ste. Anne de Bellevue early in May.

R.V.C. NOT IGNORED, MORGAN SAYS

The Governors of McGill University are immensely concerned about the problems of the Royal Victoria College, according to a statement made by Arthur E. Morgan, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, when he addressed the Women Associates of McGill University at a recent meeting in Montreal.

"Its affairs come before them for consideration," he said. "The interests of women in this University are very much the concern of the Governors of the University and these interests are not, and will not be, overlooked." Referring to a printed statement which had suggested that the Governors were "behind-hand in regard to women's education at the University," the Principal declared: "No shred or tittle of truth in it."

PROFESSORS ATTEND MANY MEETINGS

Members of the staff of McGill University were in attendance at several recent international medical and scientific gatherings. Dr. J. B. Collip and Dr. Hector Mortimer, of the Department of Biochemistry, delivered papers at the 20th annual scientific session of the Association for the Study of Internal Secretions which met in Kansas City in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Medical Association early in May. Dr. David L. Thomson, Associate Professor of Biochemistry, represented the University at a round table discussion on the pituitary gland held in connection with the meeting of the American Society of Anatomists at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, in April. At the meeting of the American Physiological Society in Washington, D.C. in March, Dr. Hans Selye, Assistant Professor of Biochemistry, advanced the theory that the absence of a "third" hormone may indirectly cause the death of young children. Dr. Collip also attended this meeting. At the annual meeting of the American Museums Association, held in New York during the early part of May, E. Lionel Judah, secretary of the University Museums Committee, delivered a paper entitled "Reflection and Colour."

McGILL DEBATES AUSTRALIANS

Two graduates of McGill University, Edmund Collard and J. Alex. Edmison, met a touring team of University of Melbourne debaters in the first debate ever held between McGill and Australian university representatives in the McGill Union in April.

SPECIAL MUSEUM SERIES CONCLUDED

"Fifty Years of British Rule, 1817-1867," the last of a series of six historical exhibits covering the various periods of Canadian history forming the curriculum in Montreal's public and high schools, was displayed in the McCord National Museum during May. The retirement of Mrs. F. C. Warren, who has been largely responsible for these exhibits, effective May 31, was announced last month.

DR. COLLIP TO SPEAK AT HARVARD

Dr. James Bertram Collip, chairman of McGill's Department of Biochemistry, will deliver a paper on hormones at a symposium in connection with the Harvard Tercentenary Conference of Arts and Sciences in Cambridge, Mass., on September 7, according to the preliminary programme of the Conference which has just been issued by Harvard University authorities. Dr. Collip is the only Canadian university professor whose name appears in the tentative list of speakers. Leading scientists and men of letters from all parts of the world will be in Cambridge between August 31 and September 12 to participate in the Conference organized by Harvard to celebrate the 300th anniversary of its founding. Dr. Collip's address is one of several to be delivered on the general topic, "Factors Determining Human Behaviour."

TO STUDY ATHLETIC BOARD FINANCES

Undergraduates of McGill University voted to increase the "universal" fee for extra-curricular activities from $17 to $20 for men—and from $12 to $15 for women—and to investigate the financial set-up of the athletic board at a meeting of the Students' Society held in the McGill Union in March.

The resolution with respect to the athletic board finances authorized the appointment by the Students' Council of a committee composed of the president of the Students' Society, one of the student members of the athletic board, and an undergraduate student, "for the purpose of completing the study already commenced of all student activities by inquiring into the necessity for continuing the present $10 fee for athletics; and that for the purpose of conducting this inquiry the said committee is hereby empowered to confer, and, if permitted to do so, to work in conjunction with the University sub-committee now studying these matters." The committee will report its findings to a meeting of the society to be held next October.

McGILL DAILY MARKS JUBILEE

Publication of a Silver Jubilee Issue, and a banquet attended by a number of former editors and members of the managing board, marked the 25th anniversary of the *McGill Daily* which was celebrated at the end of March after the appearance of the last regular issue of the paper's 25th volume. The *McGill Daily* was founded in October, 1911, by W. E. Gladstone Murray, its first editor-in-chief, who is now chairman of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

"The *Daily* has played its part in creating the real McGill of the 20th century," Mr. Murray stated in a special message published in the anniversary number. "Triumphing over all difficulties it emerges in its 25th year as a permanent and indispensable part of the life of the University."

John H. McDonald has been appointed editor-in-chief of the *Daily* for the 1936-37 session and his colleagues on the managing board will be Allan Anderson, as news editor, and Philip Vineberg, as managing editor.

NOTED PHYSICIST VISITS McGILL

Through arrangements made by the Physics Department of McGill University, with the assistance of the Sigma Xi Society and the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, Dr. Arthur Haas, Professor of Physics in the University of Vienna and a noted lecturer and author of text books on higher physics, delivered a series of four lectures at McGill early in April.

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Contributors To This Issue

Dr. Stephen Leacock, world-famed Canadian humorist and McGill professor, is retiring this year as chairman of the University's Department of Political Economy.

Mrs. Dorothy Newton Swales, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, graduated from McGill with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1921 and obtained her Master's degree a year later.

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, author of several military histories, is probably better known to readers of THE McGILL NEWS as a former editor of the magazine.

Leonard L. Knott, graduate in Arts of the University of Manitoba, worked on newspapers in Toronto and Montreal before specializing in industrial writing.

Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch, director of the department of metabolism, Montreal General Hospital, and assistant professor of medicine and lecturer in biochemistry at McGill University, graduated from McGill's Medical Faculty in 1917. In 1932, the University granted him the degree of D.Sc. for outstanding work in metabolism and notable contributions to knowledge in this and other scientific fields of medical practice.

Grace Hart, who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from McGill in 1927, is librarian in the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.

G. Harold Fisk, publicity director of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury building fund campaign, graduated from McGill with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1922.

Dr. J. C. Simpson, who has been secretary of McGill's Faculty of Medicine for a number of years, was recently appointed associate dean of the Faculty.

J. Arthur Mathewson, K.C., Montreal lawyer, received the degree of B.C.L. from McGill in 1915. He was president of the Students' Society during 1914-15.

Prof. W. G. McBride is chairman of McGill's Department of Mining Engineering.

Miss Bertha Meyer, who graduated from McGill with the degree of B.A. in 1920 and received her Master's degree a year later, is a lecturer in the Department of German.

Dr. H. E. MacDermot, member of the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS, is lecturer in anatomy and demonstrator in medicine at McGill.

Philip J. Turner, Montreal architect, is professor of building construction at McGill.

R. R. Thompson is professor of accountancy in McGill's School of Commerce.

S. R. N. Hodgins is assistant professor of English and journalism at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

H. D. Brunt is associate professor of English at Macdonald College.

OTTAWA VALLEY BRANCH

Members of the Ottawa Valley Branch of the Graduates' Society were entertained at a conversazione by the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, in March. The speakers included Hon. J. G. Gardiner, federal Minister of Agriculture; Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Deputy Minister, formerly of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue; W. N. Keenan, chief of the division of foreign pests suppression; and J. J. de Gryse, acting chief of the division on foreign insects. Dr. T. H. Leggett, president of the branch, moved the vote of thanks. Dr. Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist, was in the chair.

Retiring Professors Feted

(*Continued from Page 40*)

"Intelligence, esprit, clarté,
Ce devrait être sa devise,
Mais la source de sa bonté
Jamais il ne l'économise.
En temps de calme, en temps de crise,
Il est solide comme un roc.
He is the man we all appease,
C'est notre ami Stephen Leacock.

"D'aucuns furent, ils ont été.
L'automne passe et vient la bise
Mais notre Stephen est resté.
Sa gloire est là, debout, assise
Pour toujours, je vous en avise,
Oui, Stephen Leacock, c'est le coq
Au clocher de la vieille église,
C'est notre ami, Stephen Leacock.

Envoi.

"Prince, parlons avec franchise.
He is a chip of the old block.
Levons notre verre, if you please,
To our friend Stephen Leacock."

Prof. du Roure is also the author of these verses which he addressed to "Monsieur et Madame Walter," at the dinner in honor of Dr. Walter:

"RONDEAU—

"Ich weiss nicht warum, why he should go.
Ah! Si j'étais Goethe, Victor Hugo,
Je chanterais sa verdeur, sa jeunesse
Qui paraît bien se rajeunir sans cesse—
Je suis sûr qu'il peut danser un tango—
Car il n'a pas même du lombago.
Pourquoi quitter notre cher vieux cargo?
Ich weiss nicht.

"Je mettrais bien sur vous un embargo
De Montréal et jusqu'au Congo.
Warum, warum? Il faut qu'on nous le laisse
Why should you go? Restez, car rien ne presse
Pourquoi quitter vos amis, Amigo?
Ich weiss nicht."

DR. WILLIAM McCLURE 80 YEARS OLD

Dr. William McClure, Professor Emeritus of Medicine at Cheeloo University, Tsinan, China, who graduated from McGill with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1879 and received the degree of M.D. in 1884, celebrated his 80th birthday on April 9. Born in Lachute, Que., in 1856, Dr. McClure has lived in China since 1888. He was one of the first group of missionaries sent to North Honan by the Presbyterian Church in Canada. After many years of work there, he was invited to the Medical School of Cheeloo University in 1916. Few foreigners in China have been able to win the respect and affection of students and colleagues enjoyed by Dr. McClure, according to an article by E. B. Copland, of Hwaiking, Honan, a graduate of Arts '22, which was published recently by the *North China Daily News*, Shanghai, and the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, Tientsin.

Jack Waud, star of every McGill Red and White Revue since 1930 who made his final appearance with the student musical comedy company last spring, will spend the summer as a member of the orchestra at Hotel Tadoussac, Tadoussac, Que.

Correspondence

The opinions expressed in this column are those of our correspondents. We present them, as being of interest to our readers, without endorsing the points they bring to attention. Contributors to the department, when submitting letters for consideration, are asked to write as briefly as is reasonably possible.—Editor, THE McGILL NEWS.

To the Editor of THE McGILL NEWS:

Sir,—I did not like the articles on the Italo-Ethiopian Conflict. Please let us try to keep the graduates' journal out of the political arena.

F. MANCUSO.

Montreal. (Ferdinand Mancuso, M.D., C.M., L.M.C.C.)

To the Editor of THE McGILL NEWS:

Sir,—The three articles on the question of war and peace, published in your Winter, 1935, issue, were most timely and interesting.

Your editorial makes it more evident that the university graduate is convinced that war is a wasteful folly, since none could be found willing to uphold the cause of war. . . .

It is most unfortunate for all of us that in the minds of most persons the term "pacifist" is not yet divorced from the unpleasant association of ideas that were instilled into our minds during the excited propaganda period of 1914 to 1918. Many good men and women in all nations are so alarmed at the label that they do not stop to learn that a true pacifist is only another ordinary citizen with peace and good will in his heart. . . .

Our real enemies are usually found within our own boundaries. They are the people who tamper with the emotions of their neighbours and create the international and inter-racial hatreds which make it possible to carry on wars. . . .

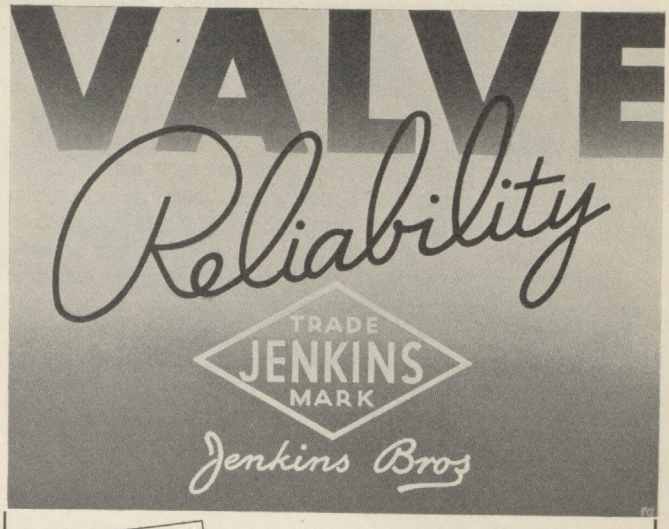
Green River, N.B. W. A. TAYLOR.

To the Editor of THE McGILL NEWS:

Sir,—May I draw the attention of the readers of this magazine to the balance sheet of the Graduates' Society as appearing in the Winter 1935 edition of this publication.

They will there see that the sum derived from the annual dues of all members of the Society, which is the main source of revenue, amounted to $6,022.48 for the past year. The surplus from the "News" brought the total to $6,740.26. I would like them also to note that salaries alone, in the Graduates' Society office, amounted to $6,208.35. The staff includes the executive secretary and four office girls. The expenses of the office plus salaries, not including the Employment Bureau, amounted to $7,413.79. In the opinion of many of us, Mr. Editor, this is not good management.

And such is not the state of affairs for only one year. From 1921-28 the Society showed an excess of revenue over expenditure of $3,078.24. From 1929-35 the Society showed an excess of expenditure over revenue of $2,922.00. By simple subtraction you will see that the remainder has practically vanished. Over the period 1921 to 1935, your splendid periodical showed an excess of revenue over expenditure of $4,330.63. As this was put into the general fund it has disappeared too. We



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branch members were always told that $1 per member went to the "News" and $1 per member to the office. It would appear that the office has not only gobbled up the $2 per member but a large contribution from the "News" as well. As graduates we would have been pleased to have seen some of this surplus going to the University, but it does not please us to see it going to an administrative office. Furthermore, the membership of the Society shows no increase under this expensive administration, rather a decrease considering the annual exodus of young graduates. Mr. Editor, I have attended two Council meetings where these criticisms have been made and they have left the Executive Committee absolutely unmoved. Let us hope the membership at large may have an opportunity to express their feelings at the Annual Meeting this fall.

Thanking you,

Yours truly,

ENID TURNER BONE, M.A.
Westmount, Que. (Arts '17).

To the Editor of THE McGILL NEWS:

Sir,—I wish to acknowledge your kind letter and note with pleasure that the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS considers favorably the suggestion that an article on the history of ice hockey should be published in a future issue of the "News."

The clipping from the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, stating that ice hockey was originated at McGill University fifty-seven years ago, indicated the interest that the public now takes in hockey and while your investigation shows that the Victoria Hockey Club is the oldest, the fact remains that two McGill men, R. F. Smith and W. R. Robertson, drew up the first rules of the game.

The Patrick Brothers, of Vancouver, B.C., have been largely responsible for the interest in professional hockey, for as you probably know, they operated several clubs in the Northwest over twenty years ago and many of these players formed the nucleus for the New York and Boston clubs.

All in all, I think it is up to some McGill man to write the history of the great game of ice hockey.

Seattle, Wash. JOHN H. FEATHERSTON.

TORONTO TRAVEL CLUB TOURS

Two series of European tours are being offered this summer by the University Travel Club of Toronto, now in its 12th season, and under the management of J. F. and G. H. Lucas. One series travels tourist class by Cunard White Star and the other third class in the Canadian Pacific *Empress of Britain*. In addition to the usual motor tours of Great Britain, and continental itineraries, this year's plans of the University Travel Club of Toronto provide for optional motor tours in the Pyrenees, Spain, Chateaux Country and Scandinavia. Members of several tours will visit the Olympic Games in Berlin and view the new Canadian War Memorial at Vimy. Music lovers will have the rare opportunity of hearing, in Salzburg, Lotte Lehman in "Fidelio," conducted by Toscannini.

Personals

THE McGILL NEWS welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society, McGill University, Montreal. Items for the Autumn issue should be forwarded prior to August 15.

ALGUIRE, A. ROSS, M.D. '05, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

ARCHIBALD, EDWARD W., B.A. '92, M.D. '96, Professor of Surgery and Director of the Department of Surgery at the University, has been awarded the Trudeau medal of the National Tuberculosis Association of the United States for having made, in the judgment of the association "the most meritorious contribution on the cause, prevention or treatment of tuberculosis."

ATKINSON, WALTER S., M.D. '14, of Watertown, N.Y., has been elected chairman of the eye, ear, nose and throat section of the New York State Medical Society.

AYLEN, H. ALDOUS, B.A. '19, of Ottawa, has been elected one of the Benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada for a term of five years.

BEAUCHAMP, J. NOEL, B.C.L. '16, K.C., has been re-elected batonnier of the Bar Association of Hull, Quebec.

BERRILL, N. J., Associate Professor of Zoology at McGill, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

BIGGAR, WINCHESTER H., B.A. '20, B.C.L. '21, alderman of the City of Montreal, is one of the joint heads of the recently formed Dominion Automobile Safety Council.

BIRKETT, BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. S., C.B., M.D. '86, LL.D. '21, was honoured at a dinner given by his colleagues at the University Club, Montreal, in April. He was presented with a gold cigarette case in recognition of his golden jubilee in the profession.

BLAGRAVE, THE VENERABLE R. C., B.A. '02, who has served for 15 years as Rector of St. John's Church, Peterborough, Ont., has accepted an invitation to take charge of the Church of St. Thomas, Hamilton, Ont.

BLAYLOCK, SELWYN G., B.Sc. '99, LL.D. '29, Vice-President of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., of Canada, has been elected a director of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

BRITTAIN, DR. W. H., B.S.A. '11, Vice-Principal of Macdonald College and Dean of McGill's Faculty of Agriculture, has been elected President of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists.

BRODIE, ROBERT I., B.A.Sc. '73, celebrated his 85th birthday on May 26 at his home at Smiths Falls, Ont. He was one of the original surveyors on the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway and has lived in Smiths Falls for over sixty years.

CARROLL, LOVELL C., B.A. '29, M.A. '30, is the author of a recently-published book entitled, *Marriage in Quebec: The Conditions of Validity.*

CHAMBERS, A. R., B.Sc. '04, president of the Malagash Salt Company, has been elected President of the New Glasgow, N.S., Board of Trade.

CLARK, E. HARRISON, B.A. '34, M.A. '35, has been granted an $1,800 fellowship by the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

CLARKE, PROFESSOR FRED, former Chairman of the Department of Education at McGill, has been appointed Director of the University of London Institute of Education in succession to Sir Percy Nunn.

COLE, LT.-COL. GEORGE E., B.A. '02, B.Sc. '06, of Winnipeg, has been elected president of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

CORBETT, E. A., B.A. '09, M.A. '16, who has been Director of Extension for the University of Alberta, has been appointed the first Director of Adult Education in Canada under the direction of the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

CORBETT, LT.-COL. G. G., M.D. '98, of Saint John, has been elected president of the New Brunswick branch of the Medical Services of Canada.

De LALANNE, J. A., B.A. '19, has been elected chairman of the Intercollegiate Rugby Football Union Rules Committee.

DIXON, SHIRLEY G., B.A. '11, B.C.L. '14, has been elected to the Council of the Montreal Bar.

DOUGLAS, G. VIBERT, B.Sc. '20, M.Sc. '21, has been elected president of the Halifax, N.S., branch of the League of Nations Society in Canada.

DURNFORD, A. T. GALT, B.Arch. '22, of Montreal, has been elected president of the Quebec branch of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild.

EBERTS, E. M., M.D. '97, has been elected president of the Canadian Club of Montreal.

EDEL, DR. LEON, B.A. '27, M.A. '28, has been awarded one of the twelve annual series of Fellowship awards of the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, to enable him to prepare a volume of unpublished plays. Dr. Edel, formerly of Montreal, is now in Paris with the Havas News Agency.

ELBERT, S. G., Jr., M.D. '29, who has been practising medicine in Wilmington, Del., since 1932, has been appointed to the local Board of Health of that city for a period of two years.

EVANS, E. N., B.Sc. '31, has been appointed the representative of the Champion Spark Plug Company of Canada, Limited, in Eastern Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.

FETHERSTONHAUGH, H. L., B.Arch. '09, has been elected a member of the Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, of which he is also Honorary-Treasurer.

FORAN, T. P., B.C.L. '70, LL.D., K.C., the oldest member of the Bar of Hull, Que., was honoured on his 87th birthday by a luncheon held in that city under the chairmanship of J. Noel Beauchamp, B.C.L. '16, K.C., Batonnier of the Hull Bar. Dr. Foran is still actively engaged in the practice of law in Hull.

FOSS, ROY H., B.Sc. '22, has been elected one of the vice-presidents of the Montreal Builders' Exchange, Inc., and chairman of its general contractors' section.

GILES, ELMER S., B.A. '15, who has been serving an as Inspector of High Schools in the Province of Quebec, has now been appointed Inspector General in the Department of Education at Quebec.

GORDON, HARRY C., B.Sc. '23, a mining engineer with the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation at Stellarton, N.S., had a leading part in the rescue operations at the Moose River Mine in Nova Scotia, having charge of the underground rescue work in the treacherous Reynolds shaft.

GREAVES, E. M., B.A. '20, who has served for seven years as Principal of the High School at Knowlton, Que., has been appointed Inspector of Schools in the County of Pontiac.

GREIG, MISS MARGARET E., B.A. '28, M.A., Ph.D. '32, has joined the staff of the Cancer Research Institute at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Greig has had a distinguished record in the field of chemistry, having obtained her M.A. in Organic Chemistry, and her Ph.D. for her research work in Cellulose Chemistry under Dr. Hibbert.

GRISDALE, J. HUME, B.S.A. '23, of Iroquois, Ont., has been elected president of the St. Lawrence Valley Fruit Growers' Association.

TUCKETTS



PREFERRED

McGILL GRADUATES
and Other Readers of
THE McGILL NEWS

are invited to submit articles or letters for publication in this magazine. Suggestions as to make-up and subject matter will also be welcomed.

Note: THE McGILL NEWS reserves the right to reject or edit any contribution which may be received.

No remuneration will be paid for such articles but, in the event of publication, reprints will be supplied on request.

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HAMILTON, ROBERT M., B.A. '34, B.L.S. '35, has been awarded a fellowship by the American Library Association which will enable him to pursue special post-graduate studies next session in the Columbia University School of Library Service.

HERSCHORN, H. E., B.A. '11, B.C.L. '14, has been re-elected president of the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association for the fifteenth consecutive year.

HERSEY, ERIC M., Past Student, has been appointed district manager in Montreal for the Glidden Company Limited, paint manufacturers.

HEWARD, F.S.B., B.Sc. '12, has been elected president of the Province of Quebec Lawn Tennis Association.

HIBBERT, DR. HAROLD, F.R.S.C., E. B. Eddy Professor of Industrial and Cellulose Chemistry in the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of McGill University, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the Convocation of the University of British Columbia.

HOLLING, STANLEY A., B.A. '17, M.D. '21, formerly of New Rochelle, N.Y., has now entered into practice in Watertown, N.Y.

HOWARD, MISS ALMA, B.Sc. '34, has been awarded a studentship of $600 by the National Research Council.

HUGHES, H. GORDON, B.Arch. '29, of Ottawa, gained honorable mention in the recent Dominion Housing Act design competition.

HUNT, WALTER G., B.Sc. '17, president and general manager of Walter G. Hunt Company, Limited, has been elected president of the Builders' Exchange, Inc., of Montreal.

JACKSON, MISS NAOMI, B.A. '33, M.A. '35, has been awarded the 1936 scholarship award of the Canadian Federation of University Women, which will enable her to spend a year abroad working in the Goethe Archives at Weimar and the Kellar Archives at Zurich.

JOHNSON, H. D., M.D. '85, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., has been appointed an honorary councillor of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

JOHNSON, WALTER H., B.Sc. '32, of Westmount, has been awarded a fellowship by the Rockefeller Foundation under which he will devote attention to the relation between the herring and its food in the Bay of Fundy.

JOHNSTON, H. WYATT, B.Sc. '21, Ph.D. '29, chairman of the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS, who has been acting head of the Pulp and Paper Division, Forest Products Laboratories of Canada since 1934, has been appointed officer in charge of the division.

JOLIAT, EUGENE A., B.A. '31, who has been connected with the French Department of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., has been appointed instructor of Romance Languages at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

KEDDY, O. B., M.D. '06, was recently the guest of honour at a banquet given for him in recognition of his services as Mayor of Windsor, N.S., over a combined period of 13 years. He was presented with a sterling silver cigar box bearing a suitable inscription.

KER, F. I., B.Sc. '09, of the Hamilton *Spectator*, has been elected a director of the Canadian Press.

KERR, REV. D. M., Past Student, has been inducted into the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Shakespeare, Ont.

KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, HON. A. K., B.A. '12, B.C.L. '14, has been re-elected chairman of the Montreal branch of the League of Nations Society in Canada.

KYDD, MISS WINNIFRED, B.A. '23, M.A. '24, now Dean of Women at Queen's University, Kingston, spoke during May to the students of Rockford College, Ill., to the American Federation of University Women in Milwaukee, Wis., and to the Jackson, Mich., branch of the same organization.

LABELLE, HENRI S., B.Arch. '17, of Montreal, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

LAING, A. K., B.Sc. '30, has been promoted to the position of engineering assistant in the Lighthouse Service, Department of Marine, Ottawa.

LATULIPE, EMILE, B.C.L. '31, is now associated with the firm of Lafleur, Fortier & Latulipe, Montreal.

LEONARD, COLONEL E. I., B.Sc. '05, of London, Ont., has been appointed a member of the Board of Visitors of the Royal Military College of Canada.

LEVITT, JACOB, B.Sc. '32, M.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '35, has been awarded a research fellowship in botany to the value of $1,500 by the Royal Society of Canada.

LIEFF, MRS. A. H. (Sadie Lazarovitch, B.C.L. '28), is the first woman to become an accredited agent before a House of Commons committee. Her opponent was Peter Bercovitch, B.C.L. '00, K.C., of Montreal, considered one of the foremost members of the Quebec Bar.

LUNN, MISS ALICE J., B.A. '32, M.A. '34, has been awarded a $1,500 Royal Society of Canada fellowship. She will go to Paris next session where she will do research in the Archives towards clearing up some obscure points in Canadian history.

McCONNELL, REV. W. F., B.A. '14, of Paris, Ont., has been awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by the Montreal Presbyterian College.

McEVENUE, ST. CLAIR, B.Sc. '13, who has been connected with the staff of the Canada Life Assurance Co., since 1927, has been appointed general superintendent of that company.

MacGREGOR, NORMAN F., B.Arch. '33, is now on the editorial staff of *Architecture*, a publication of Charles Scribner's Sons.

McKENZIE, R. TAIT, B.A. '89, M.D. '92, LL.D. '21, recently had an exhibition of his newer works in sculpture at the galleries of Doll & Richards in Boston, Mass.

MANN, J. A., B.C.L. '01, K.C., has been elected by acclamation as Batonnier of the Bar of Montreal.

MERRILL, WALTER A., B.C.L. '11, K.C., has been elected to the Council of the Montreal Bar.

MORRISH, WALTER, M.D. '18, has been chosen as Liberal candidate in the provincial by-election to be held in Edmonton, Alta., on June 22. He is a member of the Public School Board in that city.

NORRIS, KENNETH E., B.A. '29, M.A. '31, who has been vice-principal of the Sir George Williams College, Montreal, has been promoted to its principalship.

OLDHAM, MISS FRANCES K., B.Sc. '34, M.Sc. '35, is working at the University of Chicago where she was awarded a research assistantship in pharmacology under Dr. E. M. K. Geiling. Miss Oldham also received a pharmacology fellowship at the University of Chicago with a money value of $600.

PATTERSON, A. LINDO, B.Sc. (Arts) '23, M.Sc. '24, Ph.D. '28, has been appointed assistant professor of physics at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

PENDER, GORDON M., B.C.L. '20, of Montreal, has been appointed a member of the board of revisors of the City of Montreal, succeeding G. Gordon Hyde, B.A. '05, B.C.L. '08, who resigned recently.

PITTS, G. McL., B.Sc. '08, M.Sc. '09, B.Arch. '16, has been elected a member of the Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

PULLMAN, JOSEPH C., M.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '35, who has been associated with the Department of Chemistry at the University, has accepted appointment to industrial chemical research work in New York.

REID, G. ERIC, B.A. '15, has been elected a director of the London and Western Trust Company, Limited, of London, Ont.

ROBINSON, BENJAMIN, B.C.L. '18, K.C., was the guest of honour at a testimonial dinner given by the board of directors of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada, at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, on the occasion of his promotion to the rank of King's Counsel.

ROCHESTER, GORDON H., B.Sc. '22, has been elected president of the Ottawa Branch of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.

ROSS, CAPT. J. G., B.Sc. '03, retiring president of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, has been elected a member of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, London, England, and also appointed a vice-chairman of the industrial section of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

ROWAN-LEGGE, CHARLES K., M.D. '32, has been awarded a diploma of child health of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Dr. Rowan-Legge is a house surgeon and pathologist at the Children's Hospital at Birmingham, England.

SHUTE, WILLIAM T. W., B.A. '34, has been awarded the Christopher N. Weld scholarship at Harvard.

SISE, PAUL F., B.Sc. '01, has been elected president of the Amalgamated Electric Corporation, Limited, Montreal.

SWABEY, ALAN, B.Com. '30, has recently formed the firm of Alan Swabey & Company, to engage in practice as patent and trade mark solicitor with offices in Montreal, and associates in Ottawa, Washington and other principal centres.

TAYLOR, GORDON R., M.A. '33, has been ordained to the ministry and inducted into the charge of Knox Church, Kincardine, Ontario.

THOMSON, D. L., Assistant Professor of Biochemistry, McGill University, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

TOKER, M. H., D.D.S. '24, has been elected president of the Mount Royal Dental Society, Montreal.

TOMBS, LAWRENCE C., B.A. '24, M.A. '26, has received the degree of Doctor of Political Science from the University of Geneva, for research in connection with the international organization of air transport in Europe. He is secretary of the League of Nations' Air Transport Co-operation Committee and of the committee of experts for the question of the pollution of the sea by oil.

TURNBULL, JOHN A., M.D. '00, of Boston, Mass, became one of the pioneers in the field of allergical medicine and is today considered an authority on diseases caused by hyper-sensitiveness.

TUTTLE, REV. HARRY G., B.A. '30, M.A. '31, who has been minister of the Central United Church, Montreal, has assumed charge of the North End United Church in the same city.

WALLER, REV. DR. C. C., B.A. '93, M.A. '96, represented the University of Western Ontario, London, at the Congress of the Universities of the British Empire held at Cambridge.

WARNER, JOHN E. A., B.Sc. '12, has resigned as chief engineer of the St. Regis Paper Company, with headquarters at Watertown, N.Y., to become chief engineer of the Robert Gair Company's mill at Haverhill, Mass.

WHITCOMB, HAROLD A., M.D. '21, of Smiths Falls, Ont., has been appointed a coroner for the county of Lanark.

WILKES, A. BURTON, B.A. '13, M.D. '15, has resigned from the post of assistant medical director at the Canadian head office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in Ottawa.

WILSON, REGINALD A., M.D. '34, has received the diploma of child health of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Eng., Dr. Wilson is attached to the Westminster Hospital, London.

WOLSTEIN, EDWARD, B.Sc. (Arts) '28, M.D. '32, has begun medical practice as an eye specialist with offices in the Medical Arts Building, Ottawa.

YORSTON, F. H., B.Sc. '23, M.Sc. '24, Ph.D. '28, who has been assistant chemist on the staff of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada in Montreal, has been promoted to the rank of chemist.

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P. P. Hutchison, K.C. — G. Davidson
E. H. Cliff — D. R. McMaster
W. R. Eakin, Jr.

Deaths

AYLMER, MRS. A. L., wife of Arthur L. Aylmer, M.D. '99, in Victoria, B.C., on April 7, 1936.

BRODIE, ALEXANDER, B.A.Sc. '94, M.Sc. '98, in Honolulu, Hawaii, on December 7, 1935.

CARVER, MRS. J. KENNETH, wife of J. Kenneth Carver, D.D.S. '23, in Montreal, on May 3, 1936.

CLEVELAND, HARRY ROLAND, D.V.S. '94, in Danville, Que., on March 17, 1936.

DENTON, JAMES ERNEST KELSEY, infant son of Bertram K. Denton, B.Sc. '34, and Mrs. Denton, B.A. '35, in Toronto, on February 25, 1936.

DUNLOP, FREDERICK THOMAS, M.D. '09, in Saint John, N.B., on March 16, 1936.

GERIN-LAJOIE, HENRI, B.C.L. '12, K.C., in Montreal on May 7, 1936.

GOLD, MRS. ISAAC, mother of Maxwell Gold, M.D. '13, and Benjamin Gold, D.D.S. '18, both of Montreal, in Montreal, on March 18, 1936.

HOLMES, ARTHUR DAVID, M.D. '89, in Detroit, Mich., on February 20, 1936.

HYNDMAN, W. EARDLEY, Past Student, in Charlottetown, P.E.I., on February 29, 1936.

KELSALL, MRS. JAMES PROCTOR, mother of Arthur Kelsall, B.S.A. '18, Mayor of Annapolis Royal, N.S., in Wilmot, N.S., in April, 1936.

LAFLEUR, GILBERT THOMAS, B.A. '24, in Montreal, on May 8, 1936.

LAVERS, P. L., M.D. '10, in Vancouver, B.C., in March, 1936.

McCRANK, JOHN A., D.V.S. '91, in Plattsburg, N.Y., in March, 1936.

McDONALD, PAUL ALEXANDER, B.A. '99, M.D. '03, in Strathcona, Alberta, in April, 1936.

MACFARLANE, REV. JAMES ANDERSON, B.A. '85, M.A. '88, in Bristol, Que., on February 22, 1936.

McLAGGAN, CHARLES E., father of Miss Marjorie F. McLaggan, M.A. '31, in Montreal, on April 18, 1936.

MacLEAN, JOHN WILLIAM, M.D. '83, in North Sydney, N.S., on March 28, 1936.

MORRIS, GEOFFREY MARSHALL, Past Student, in Gila, Arizona, February 24, 1936.

ROBB, FREDERICK G., B.Arch. '07, in Montreal, on April 22, 1936.

SECORD, WESLEY HERBERT, M.D. '03, in Winnipeg, Man., on May 13, 1936.

SILK, MRS. C. W., wife of Rev. Claude W. Silk, M.D. '26, in Orleans, Cal., recently.

SANDS, HENRY H., Past Student, in Asbury Park, N.J., on March 22, 1936.

SINCLAIR, GEORGE WILLIAM, M.D. '07, in Vancouver, B.C., on March 10, 1936.

SWEENY, Mrs. JAMES F., wife of Rev. James F. Sweeny, B.A. '78, M.A. '81, LL.D. '21, in Toronto, in February, 1936.

TAYLOR, JAMES NORMAN, M.D. '92, in Victoria, B.C., on March 28, 1936.

THEBERGE, J. ANTOINE, father of Albert Theberge, B.C.L. '03, and Rene Theberge, B.C.L. '17, both of Montreal, in St. Jerome, Que., on March 19, 1936.

WALDBAUER, JOCELYN (JOCK) BRADFORD, five-year-old son of Louis J. Waldbauer, M.Sc. '22, Ph.D. '23, and Mrs. Waldbauer (I. Jocelyn Patton, B.A. '17, M.Sc. '24), in Iowa City, Iowa, on April 30, 1936.

WATSON, NEIL MALCOLM, M.D. '91, at Red Lake Falls, Minn., on April 6, 1936.

WAUGH, W. E., M.D. '72, in London, Ont., on May 25, 1936.

WILLIAMS, MARION FLORENCE, B.A. '11, of Cowansville, Que., in Chicago, Ill., on April 18, 1936.

WRIGHT, GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, B.A. '84, B.C.L. '86, K.C., in Ottawa, on May 13, 1936.

WYERS, MISS GERALDINE R., B.A. '28, in Los Angeles, Cal., on March 21, 1936.

Births

ADAMS—In Montreal, on April 2, to G. Taylor Adams, B.A. '27, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Adams, a son.

BAUMAN—In Arvida, Que., on April 21, to Bert Bauman, B.Sc. '27, and Mrs. Bauman, a daughter.

BRIERLEY—In Montreal, on March 5, to J. G. Brierley, B.A. '26, M.A. '29, B.C.L. '29, and Mrs. Brierley (Mary MacLean, B.A. '26, M.A. '28), a son.

BROW—In Montreal, on March 31, to G. R. Brow, M.D. '20, and Mrs. Brow, a daughter.

COOK—In Montreal, on May 1, to Maynard S. Cook, M.D. '23, and Mrs. Cook, a daughter.

CRANDALL—In Montreal, on February 26, to J. N. Crandall, Past Student, and Mrs. Crandall, a son.

CUTHBERTSON—In Halifax, N.S., on February 22, to A. C. Cuthbertson, B.Sc. (Arts) '26, M.Sc. '27, Ph.D. '29, and Mrs. Cuthbertson, of Sackville, N.B., a son.

DOBELL—In Montreal, on February 24, to F. Curzon Dobell, B.A. '19, B.C.L. '22, and Mrs. Dobell (Isabel Barclay, B.A. '31), a daughter.

DUNCAN—In Philadelphia, Pa., on April 10, to Garfield G. Duncan, M.D. '23, and Mrs. Duncan, a son.

EGERTON—In Montreal, on March 5, to Rev. Norman Egerton, B.A. '23, and Mrs. Egerton, of Waterloo, Que., a daughter.

FITZMAURICE—In Montreal, on March 8, to L. W. Fitzmaurice, M.D. '25, and Mrs. Fitzmaurice, a daughter.

FRASER—In Port Hope, Ont., on March 2, to Campbell Fraser, Past Student, and Mrs. Fraser, a daughter.

GALLERY—In Montreal, on April 23, to John O'Neill Gallery, B.C.L. '21, and Mrs. Gallery (Katherine Hingston, Past Student), a daughter.

GOLDSTEIN—In Montreal, on March 8, to Ernest Goldstein, B.Sc. (Arts) '27, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Goldstein, a son.

GROSS—In Winchester, Ont., on April 24, to H. S. Gross, D.D.S. '13, M.D. '21, and Mrs. Gross, a son.

GUIOU—In Ottawa, on April 23, to Norman M. Guoiu, M.D. '16, and Mrs. Guiou, a son.

HANNA—In Montreal, on February 22, to G. S. Hanna, and Mrs. Hanna (Phyllis Brooks, B.A. '30), a son.

HYNDMAN—In Three Rivers, Que., on February 16, to E. D. Hyndman, B.Sc. '21, and Mrs. Hyndman, a son.

ISRAEL—In Montreal, on April 18, to H. Israel, D.D.S. '25, and Mrs. Israel, a daughter.

LAING—In Ottawa, on January 20, to A. K. Laing, B.Sc. '30, and Mrs. Laing, a daughter.

LANTZ—In Charlottetown, P.E.I., on February 14, to J. P. Lantz, M.D. '25, and Mrs. Lantz (Dorothy M. Brodie, B.A. '26), a son.

LeDAIN—In Montreal, on February 23, to Victor LeDain and Mrs. LeDain (Marjorie Tait, B.A. '23), a daughter.

LESLIE—In Montreal, on April 10, to A. Ogilvy Leslie, B.A. '22, B.Sc. '24, and Mrs. Leslie, a son.

LIERSCH—In Montreal, on April 14, to Gordon Liersch, and Mrs. Liersch (Celeste Belnap, B.A. '31, B.L.S. '33), a daughter.

MATTHAMS—In Montreal, on March 25, to Rev. Philip Matthams, B.A. '28, and Mrs. Matthams, a daughter.

PARSONS—In Montreal, on March 31, to E. A. Parsons, Past Student, and Mrs. Parsons, a daughter.

SCHMIDT—In New York, on May 4, to Otto Victor Schmidt, M.D. '22, and Mrs. Schmidt, a daughter.

SHAW—At Shawinigan Falls, Que., on April 11, to T. P. Gladstone Shaw, B.Sc. (Arts) '20, M.Sc. '22, and Mrs. Shaw, a daughter.

SHERMAN—In Pontiac, Mich., on November 30, to George A. Sherman, M.D. '24, and Mrs. Sherman, a son.

SHOTWELL—In Ottawa, on April 23, to J. S. G. Shotwell, B.Sc. '25, M.Sc. '26, and Mrs. Shotwell, a daughter.

SILVERMAN—In Montreal, on April 15, to Saul A. Silverman, and Mrs. Silverman (Isabel Sommer, B.A. '25), a daughter.

SUDGEON—In Montreal, on March 5, to George W. Sudgeon, D.D.S. '26, and Mrs. Sudgeon, a daughter.

TOOLE—In Montreal, on March 31, to F. J. Toole, B.Sc. '23, M.Sc. '26, Ph.D. '29, and Mrs. Toole (Norah Barry, B.Sc. (Arts) '29), of Fredericton, N.B., a son.

VOISSARD—In Montreal, on May 10, to A. C. Voissard, D.D.S. '27, and Mrs. Voissard, a daughter.

WATSON—In Kingston, Ont., on April 1, to Dr. Edmond E. Watson, B.Sc. (Arts) '25, M.Sc. '26, and Mrs. Watson (Mdaeleine de Blois, B.Sc. (Arts) '27), a son.

WEBSTER—In Quebec, on March 8, to Richard C. Webster, B.Com. '32, and Mrs. Webster, a son.

Marriages

ARCHIBALD-QUIGLEY—In Montreal, on April 24, Miss Marguerite Gertrude Quigley, B.A. '29, to Thurston David Archibald, Past Student, both of Montreal.

BARKER-EAVES—In Montreal, on April 11, Miss Florence Enid Eaves, B.A. '31, to Charles Scott Barker, B.A. '28, M.D. '32.

BATES-TENNANT—In Montreal, on May 30, Miss Marjorie Ellen Tennant, B.A. '30, to Clarence Lisle Bates, M.D. '34, of Dundas, Ont.

BEATTIE—In Montreal, on April 16, Miss Jean Jessie Isabella Beattie, Past Student, to William Raymond Boyd Bertram, both of Montreal.

BERCOVITZ—In Montreal, on April 21, Miss Ruth Bercovitz, B.Com. '34, to Mark Weintraub, of Boston.

BERCOVITZ—In Montreal, on March 22, Miss Sylvia Bercovitz, B.A. '33, to Daniel Freedman.

CALDER—In St. Stephen, N.B., on February 22, Miss Winifred Mills, to Douglas S. Calder, Ph.D. '35, of Memphis, Tenn.

CARSLEY-SIMS—In Montreal, on June 4, Miss Margaret Kingman Sims, Past Student, to Cecil Frank Carsley, B.A. '35.

CREERY—In Montreal, on June 5, Miss Emma Strachan MacInnes, to Kenneth Andrew Creery, Past Student, both of Montreal.

DANGERFIELD—In Portneuf, Que., on April 18, Miss Evelyn Florence Kingsborough, to Rev. Gordon Franklin Dangerfield, B.A. '33.

FEE—In Lachute, Que., on May 9, Miss Beatrice P. Fee, B.A. '35, to Cuthbert G. Foreman, of Calumet, Que.

GILMAN—In Boston, Mass., on April 2, Miss Helen Gilman, B.Com. '28, to Leslie C. Burton.

GREEN—In Montreal, in May, Miss Theo Gratia Dods, to William Otis Green, M.D. '35.

HART—In Montreal, on May 31, Miss Ada Mayers, to Isidor Raymond Hart, B.A. '32, B.C.L. '35, both of Montreal.

HARVEY-JELLIE—In Montreal, on May 22, Miss Doreen Joyce Harvey-Jellie, B.A. '32, to James Boone Wilson, of Burlington, Vt.

HATFIELD—In Carleton, N.S., on April 21, Miss Ruth Archibald Hilton, to Gordon Wallace Hatfield, B.Sc. '31, of Toronto.

JACKSON—In Lincolndale, N.Y., on May 4, Miss Katheryn Phillips, of East Orange, N.J., to Gordon Frederick Jackson, M.D. '01, of Toronto.

JERROM—In Montreal, on March 7, Miss Flora Eleanor Montgomery, to Cyril Lewis Jerrom, B.Sc. '23, of Montreal.

JOHNSON—In Montreal, on April 28, Miss Nancy Alice Johnson, B.A. '32, daughter of Walter S. Johnson, B.A. '03, B.C.L. '06, and Mrs. Johnson (Marion Edith Belyea, B.A. '03), to John Murray Savage.

KLINEBERG—In Montreal, on March 19, Miss Florence Klineberg, B.A. '28, to I. M. Pascal.

MARSHALL-HALPENNY—In Cornwall, Ont., on May 2, Miss Gwendolyn May Halpenny, B.A. '33, B.L.S. '34, daughter of Rev. Dr. T. Anson Halpenny, B.A. '05, M.A. '10, and Mrs. Halpenny, to H. Borden Marshall, Ph.D. '34, of Midland, Mich.

MELKMAN—In Montreal, on April 13, Miss Thelma Marian Melkman, Past Student, to Reginald Guy Haley, of Regina, Sask.

MURRAY—In Montreal, on May 9, Miss Ruth Melba Nickle to T. Ross Murray, D.D.S. '31.

SAVAGE-WHITE—In Montreal West, on May 16, Miss Florence Jean White, B.A. '32, B.L.S. '32, to Palmer Ernest Savage, B.Sc. '31, M.Eng. '34.

SEYMOUR-ELLIOT—In Montreal, on May 7, Miss Elizabeth Hyman Elliot, B.A. '35, to Stanley Liddelow Seymour, B.Sc. (Arts) '31, M.D. '35, of Adelaide, Australia.

SCHULMAN—In Montreal, on April 5, Miss Regina L. Schulman, B.A. '29, to Charles E. Slatkin.

TEAKLE—In Toronto, on April 25, Miss Dorothy Taylor Teakle, B.A. '29, to Lewis George Spencer, of Westmount.

YORK—In Detroit, Mich., on April 29, Miss Jean Frances Mackay, to Geoffrey Wilson Brown York, M.D. '26.

Hon. Albert J. Brown, K.C.
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Frank B. Common, K.C.
Thomas R. Ker, K.C.
Linton H. Ballantyne, K.C.
Colville Sinclair, K.C.
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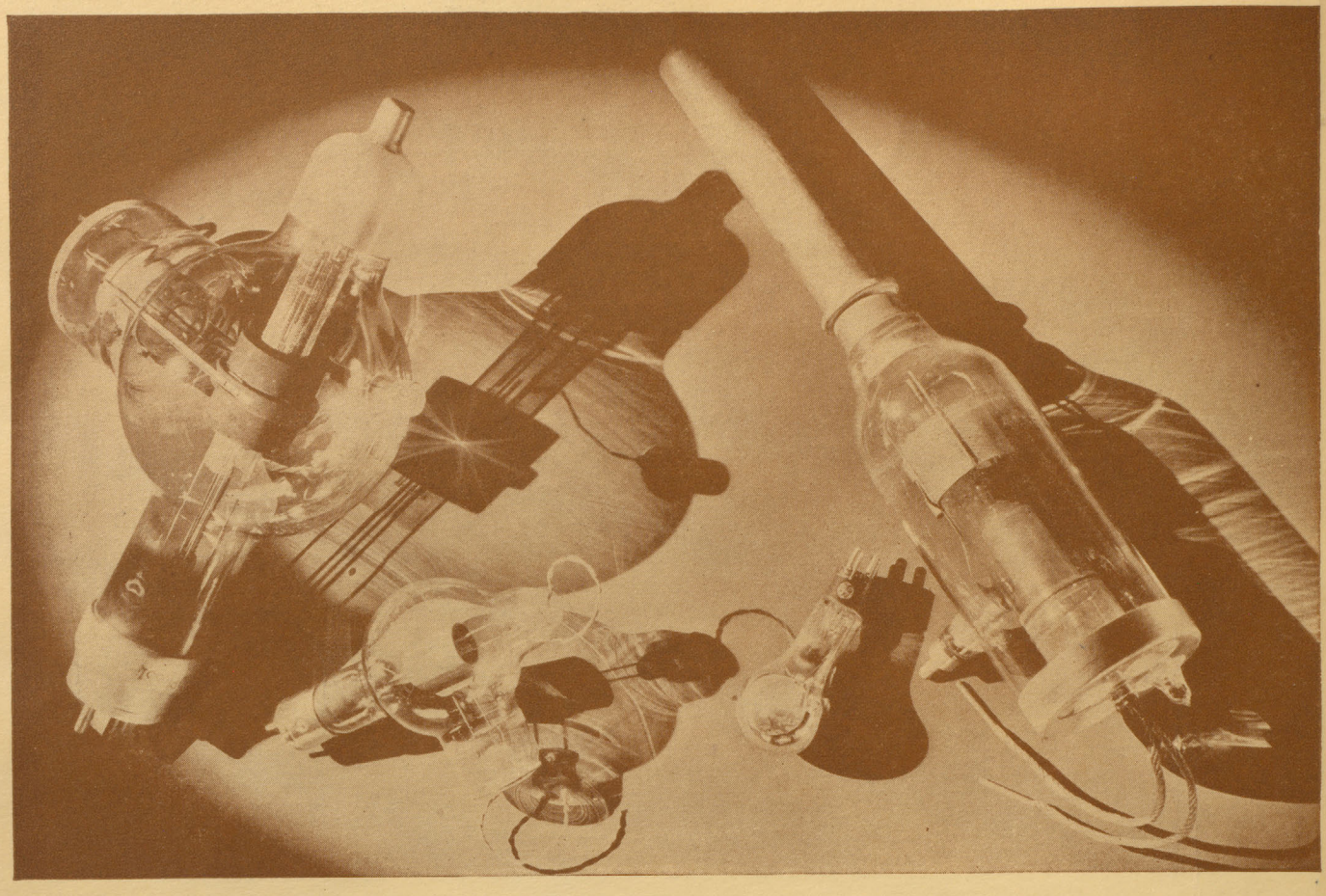
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October 21-24, 1936
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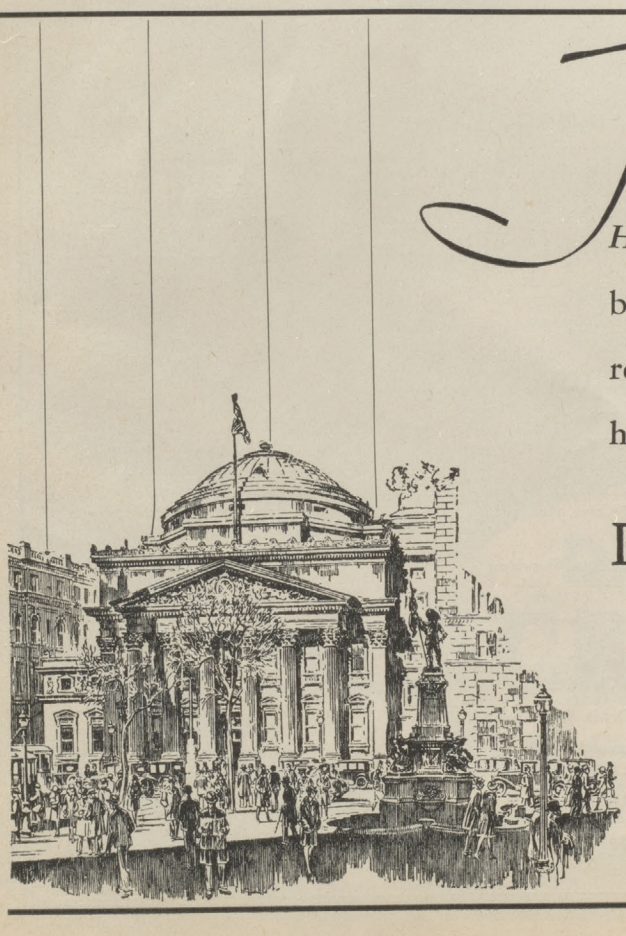
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Courtesy Canadian Geographical Journal

The Vimy Unveiling

By W. W. MURRAY

THE unveiling of the Vimy Ridge Memorial by His Majesty King Edward VIII on July 26 was something more than a formal royal function, more than a Canadian ceremony. It was an Imperial and international service whose effect and influence in world affairs became sharply manifest from the moment the King set foot within the 258-acre park that is Canada's corner of a foreign field, and welcomed there President Albert Lebrun of France.

His Majesty's Minister in attendance was Hon. Ernest Lapointe. Members of the British Cabinet were present, but only as guests of Canada. Into the structure of arrangements were built other related circumstances, and the whole occasion definitely marked one more development in Imperial affairs, a clear realization of the truth of the formula that His Majesty is King of Canada, for throughout the proceedings such was his character. Canadian history, then, will not fail to emphasize the portentous place to which Vimy and all its associations are entitled.

Nineteen years ago the Canadian Corps stormed the heights of Vimy, the only occasion in which all four divisions were engaged at the same time, in the same place and on the same day. The Battle of Vimy Ridge saw for the first time the united troops of a united Dominion operating towards a common objective. The visible purpose was the capture of a parcel of ground: the invisible and, indeed, unconscious purpose was the assertion of Canadian nationhood. With what success this has been achieved was pointedly indicated at the unveiling of the Memorial.

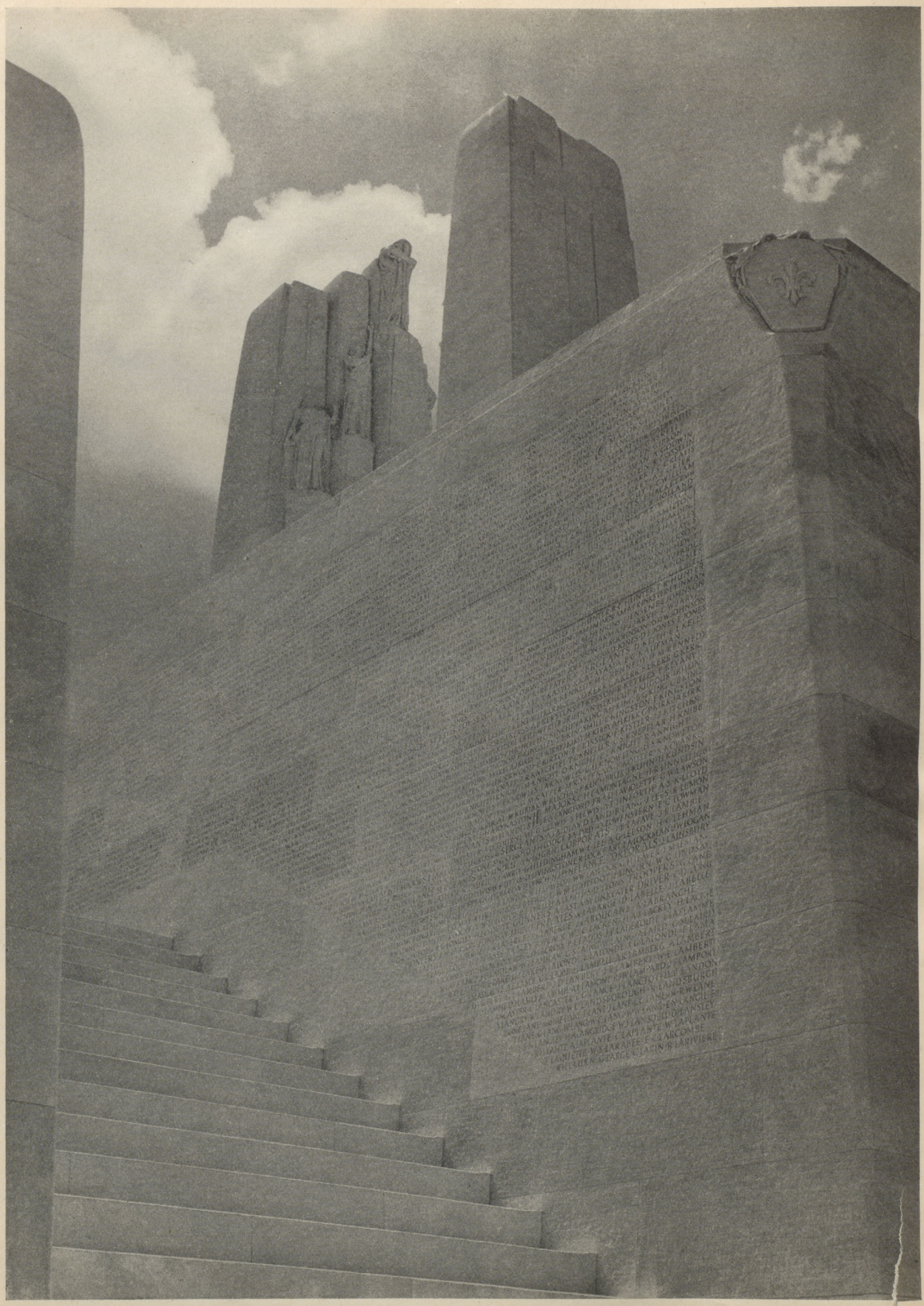
In France, Belgium and the United Kingdom the importance of what King Edward did on July 26 had long been understood. Removed from the international scene Canada did not thoroughly appreciate it. It is only plain truth to say that for the most part Canadians were bewildered by the tremendous significance with which Europe vested the occasion. It had assumed a magnitude not quite understood, an importance to which, it must be confessed, Canada did not do full justice. Canada's official preparations were hasty and inadequate, and only native genius and initiative on the part of tireless Government officials in England and France compensated for that inadequacy. The shortcomings, however, were not obvious. The ceremony of the unveiling was in every respect a triumph for Canada and the culmination of years of effort and longing for Canadian war veterans.

The occasion was a pageant, something extracted from the past and re-enacted in a modern setting. Picture Allward's magnificent conception towering above the loftiest contour of Vimy Ridge, its front facing the Plain of Douai. On a broad, green lawn sloping gently towards the eastern base of the ridge were more than 6,000 Canadian veterans, drawn up in companies and battalions. Around them, on the sides of a natural amphitheatre sat their women-folk. Beyond was a pavillion reserved for distinguished guests who could not be accommodated with seats on the monument. The whole of this enclosure was hemmed in by khaki-clad French poilus from the 3rd Regiment d'Infanterie, whose quarters are at Arras.

At the rear of the memorial the spectacle was even more brilliant. Both Canada and France had furnished guards of honour. Morroccan spahis, enveloped in white burnouse that covered their scarlet tunics and blue pantaloons, bestrode Arab chargers. Opposite them was the Canadian guard of bluejackets from H.M.C.S. *Saguenay*, and these were flanked by a civilian group drawn from the pilgrims who had made the trip to Vimy. It was particularly appropriate that the spahis should be there, for no troops suffered more severely on Vimy Ridge than the Morroccan division, as the memorial near the entrance to the Canadian park attests. All around were milling throngs from the Pas de Calais and the Department du Nord. Many estimates have been made: some place the attendance as high as 145,000.

Those who fought at Vimy Ridge were puzzled by the change on the face of the country. Even with the memorial as a centre the radii do not seem to lead to familiar places. There are no ruins: the villages have been completely restored. In point of fact, the war has receded so far into history that even the buildings erected in the post-war years already show signs of ageing.

Thelus, away to the south of the monument, is a pleasant hamlet of red-brick houses and cobbled streets. Givenchy en Gohelle stands on the flank of the ridge north-east of the monument and about a mile off, a sunny spot which commands a view of the broad plain whereon stand Acheville,



Courtesy Canadian Geographical Journal

Mericourt, Willerval, Fresnoy and Arleux. But new villages have arisen to confuse the visitor furnished with maps issued during the war. In the neighbourhood of Lens the discovery and development of new coal mines have been responsible for the founding of communities that did not exist 20 years ago.

Souchez winds aimlessly athwart the Arras-Bethune road, an agricultural community surrounded by gardens and wheatfields. Beyond it, up the steep flank of Notre Dame de Lorette, is France's national memorial—the church and light-tower. The cemetery here contains the graves of 35,000 French soldiers and on their crosses is inscribed the simple phrase "Mort pour la France." The light from Lorette Tower flashes its message across the Pas de Calais every night, an eternal reminder of the sacrifice to which the forest of crosses below bears witness.

What the eye fails to find, however, is restored by memory. One recalls the battalion headquarters at King's Cross, up from the Zouave Valley. A shallow depression in the ground indicates where the deep dugout once was. The Chalk-pit in front of Souchez which at one time sheltered the reserve platoon on the shoulder of the ridge is still there; but it is small and shallow.

"We came back too late," sighed one Canadian war veteran who throughout the years had cherished memories of Vimy as he saw it two decades ago, and had hoped there would be no change. That is probably true. Only the old people remember the war and the Canadians: the youngsters differ in few respects from those in our own country. There is, however, one difference and it is that those people who live within sight of Vimy Ridge grow up with cemeteries and memorials all about them, ever-present reminders of what war is. Even yet decomposed bodies continue to be found.

It is this fact which gives so much force to the address of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain, when he welcomed the Canadian pilgrims in Westminster Hall some days after the unveiling. "If the world can find no way of settling their disputes other than the way of war—even now when we are still finding and burying the bodies of those who fell twenty years ago—then the world deserves to perish."

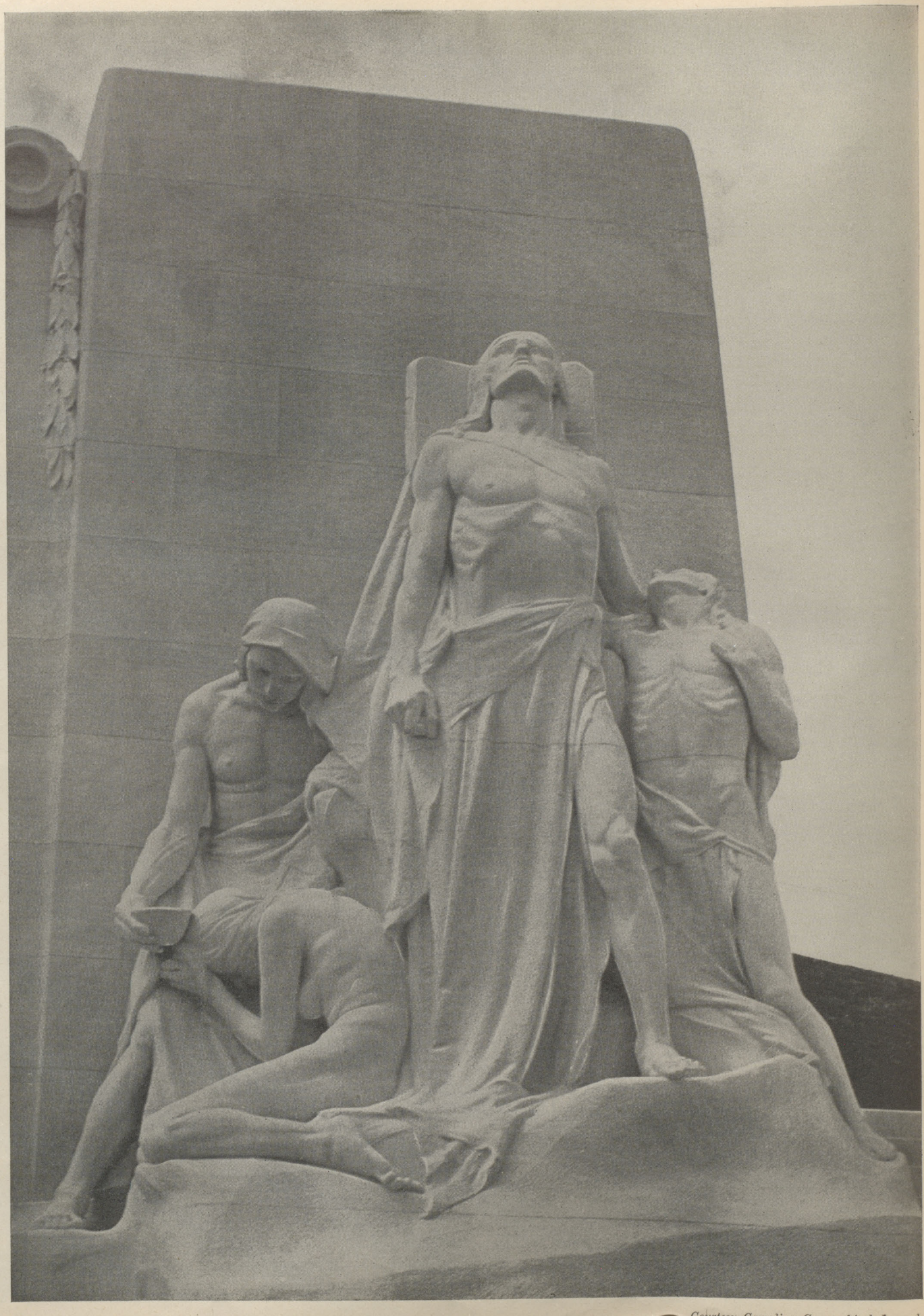
The Vimy Memorial has often been described. Its white pylons are a landmark for many miles around, and when the sun bathes them they take on a sheen of peculiar beauty. They were sunbathed on the day King Edward unveiled them, a spectacle of rare brilliancy. Accompanied by Mr. Lapointe, His Majesty motored to the Canadian park. His reception marked the elevation of "O Canada" to the status of a national anthem, for, following "God Save The King," this patriotic air was played, the while His Majesty stood fixedly at attention, and head bared.

The official reception was dignified and proper: the unofficial reception when the King visited the 6,000 Canadian war veterans was equally proper; it was dignified, and noisily enthusiastic. But His Majesty was perfectly at home and at ease among those greying warriors. They pressed around him, patted him on the back, shouted loyal and affectionate greetings; and the King smiled and chatted and shook hands. The French police, remembering the incident of some days previously in London, were particularly concerned for his safety, unmindful of the fact that His Majesty had on Vimy Ridge perhaps the largest bodyguard he had ever had—6,000 war veterans who acclaimed him as "comrade."

He welcomed President Lebrun to Canadian soil near the Morroccan Monument, and together they walked slowly to the Memorial. The ensuing service was simple and impressive in spite of there having been eight addresses delivered. These were brief and moving, patently sincere. When they were ended the Canadians clambered all over the monument searching among the 11,000 names chiselled thereon for that of some long dead comrade whose sun was extinguished at Vimy or in the battles on the plain of Douai, around Lens or Hill 70.

The visitors were naturally curious. They pressed into the Grange Tunnell, that underground defence system on whose walls years ago Canadians carved their names or drew fantastic figures on the white chalk in pencil. They wandered all over the ridge. To some the Pimple, with its small and somewhat time-worn concrete memorial to the 44th Battalion, was a Mecca. The Pimple is "unspoiled," the craters are too deep to be filled in, and they remain weed-blown holes now in process of becoming receptacles for rubbish.

North of Roclincourt only one of the Nine Elms remains; but that is enough to mark the spot where the Canadian flank ended and the line was picked up by the 51st Scottish Highland Division. The Engineer Memorial at Les Tilleuls stands, a dignified structure punctuating the journey from Neuville St. Vaast to Thelus.



Courtesy Canadian Geographical Journal

McGill Honour Roll

Great War, 1914-1918

Number Enlisted

Faculty	Graduates	Undergraduates	Past Students	Total
Arts	218	272	144	634
Medicine	630	158	61	849
Applied Science	525	443	220	1188
Agriculture	54	124	28	206
Law	76	42	4	122
Pharmacy	0	8	0	8
Veterinary Science	14	0	0	14
Music	0	2	0	2
Household Science	4	0	0	4
Dentistry	19	12	1	32
TOTALS	1540	1061	458	3059

NOTE—To Arts should be added 88 who graduated in Medicine, 50 who graduated in Law and 15 who graduated in Applied Science—total 153.

Number Killed or Died on Service

Faculty	Graduates	Undergraduates	Past Students	Total
Arts	35	42	23	100
Medicine	18	9	4	31
Applied Science	94	63	31	188
Agriculture	7	8	5	20
Law	14	5	0	19
Dentistry	3	1	0	4
Veterinary Science	1	0	0	1
TOTALS	172	128	63	363

NOTE—To Arts should be added 6 who also graduated in Medicine, 9 who also graduated in Law and 3 who also graduated in Applied Science.

Decorations

	Arts	Med.	Ap. Sci.	Law	Agri.	Dent.	Vet.	Total
V.C.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
C.B.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
C.M.G.	7	9	5	2	0	0	1	24
C.B.E.	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	9
O.B.E.	5	7	3	4	0	0	1	20
M.B.E.	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	6
D.S.O.	17	27	32	5	1	1	1	84
D.S.O. and Bar	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	6
D.S.O. and 2 Bars	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
M.C.	40	51	129	8	8	0	0	236
M.C. and Bar	3	8	14	1	0	0	0	26
M.C. and 2 Bars	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
D.S.C.	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
D.F.C.	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	8
A.F.C.	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
D.C.M.	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	6
D.C.M. and Bar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M.M.	14	3	7	0	10	0	0	34
M.M. and Bar	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
M.S.M.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Mentioned in Despatches	57	68	115	12	2	1	3	258
Foreign Decorations	12	11	24	4	1	0	2	54
Auxiliary Services Decoration	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	172	198	352	37	22	2	8	791

Quebec Today

By WILFRID BOVEY

THE political situation in the Province of Quebec has puzzled a great many people, including a large number of those who have been most closely involved in its developments. Perhaps the only person who has really understood it is the man who, by the time these words are printed, will be the new premier, M. Maurice Duplessis. The rest of us have found a great deal of difficulty in reconciling the various views of the various combatants, and guessing at the mind of the electors. It is quite evident that among the wrong guessers were those who foresaw the success of the temporary Liberal Government. The name was scarcely descriptive. Four years ago the writer ventured to say that "though the party in power calls itself Liberal it is more conservative than any Conservative party ever was." It is not unfair to state that Mr. Taschereau saw those words before they were printed. At the same time it was pointed out that "it has been as difficult to defeat Mr. Taschereau in Quebec as it would be to name a new board of directors at a shareholders meeting of the Canadian Pacific or the Royal Bank of Canada." It has been as difficult, and it has taken four years to do. The reasons for the change, now that it has happened, must be sought deep in the springs of French-Canadian mentality. And there is one thing which must not be forgotten—we must not let ourselves be led astray by too many generalizations. More than three hundred years ago Sir Francis Bacon remarked that "it is in the nature of the mind of man, to the extreme prejudice of knowledge, to delight in the spacious liberty of generalities." The words have a good deal of point at the present moment.



HON. MAURICE DUPLESSIS
Premier of the Province of Quebec

The ideas of many English-speaking Canadians concerning the last election are crystallized in the accounts given by the British Press.

"Mr. Duplessis," says the London *Times*, "relied chiefly upon the effect of recent exposures. . . . The driving forces of the campaign, however, seems to have been the appeal made by many of his followers to the racial and religious feeling of French-Canadians," and so forth. The *Daily Herald* produces a three-column heading "The Empire's First Fascist Government," hints at the "formation of a French-Canadian state," and declares that some of the Union Nationale statements might have come "from a Nazi manifesto." It is quite safe to say that neither the *Times* nor the *Daily Herald* was right.

A great deal has been made of the "anti-imperialist" tendency of some Union Nationale adherents, and many comparatively well informed people have seen in this the principal solidifying force of the Union. They quote paragraphs of a non-official manifesto which attacked "imperialism" and contained several statements with which they do not agree.

"What attitude should Canada take with respect to England?" "Canada should hold to the terms of the 'alliance' established by the Statute of Westminster, while devoting her utmost efforts towards obtaining complete independence." The reader shows this to a friend whose first observation is: "After all, in spite of the Statute of Westminster we do not yet possess the legal status of equality which the Statute attributes to us; we cannot yet make treaties without the help of London."

The next question went farther: "Is it unreasonable to believe that we can be independent?" "No, since in 1783, with a population of only 2,000,000 the United States were independent."

That was too much for the leaders of the new group themselves. Mr. Duplessis made haste to declare his own loyalty to the British connection, the manifesto disappeared and a later "Catechism for Electors," also unofficial, made no mention of the point at all.

Here is another statement: "The people of Canada are not prepared to repeat the adventure of 1914-1918. They refuse even to follow England in her quarrels with ambitious powers. Since England has an empire to protect and defend let her take the responsibilities on the understanding that she shares with no one, not even with Canada, the benefits received." These were not the remarks of an Union Nationale supporter but the editorial view of a paper which strongly favoured Mr. Godbout.

On the other hand, Mr. Jean St. Germain, a former Rhodes scholar and one of Mr. Duplessis' ardent supporters, found it necessary for conscience sake to deny publicly the statement of a young Winnipeg gentleman that most Rhodes scholars were in favour of annexation to the United States. Mr. St. Germain observed "some of our young Rhodes scholars are attracted more by the highly impressive civilization of our neighbour friends than by the matured and solid culture of our Mother country. The probabilities are that Mr. Reid and his Oxford classmates, when they have added a little knowledge to their learning, will come to our way of thinking." It is quite clear, then, that relations with Britain were no issue between the Union and the Liberals.

As a matter of fact the attitude of Mr. Duplessis' followers towards the British connection seems a great deal more important to some of us than it did to them. There was no plank of Canadian independence in their platform and we must go back to our rule about generalizing.

Quot homines, tot sententiae, is true about the French-Canadians just as it is true about English-Canadians or Englishmen. Lord Elibank tells us—perhaps he is right—that we ought to be preparing for the next war and the Minister of National Defence suggests that he mind his own business. The Vice-Consul of an ambitious European power announces to his friends that the British Empire is falling to pieces and that more than one country has its eye on Canada as a possible Abyssinia. Forthwith the most anti-imperialist of us wants to tell him that the Empire is not falling to pieces.

Chesterton hit that nail on the head when he wrote:

> "Deep grows the hate of kindred
> Its roots lay hold on hell
> Nor peace nor praise can heal it
> But a stranger heals it well."

The nearest we can really come to any general statement about "imperialism" is perhaps this: The key to the French-Canadian attitude to the Empire and foreign affairs in general is to be found in our own English-Canadian hearts. We are loyal to the common ideals of the British Commonwealth, we shall do our duty by our ideals when the time comes, though this is no place for discussing that. We resent domination, real or imaginary. It may be good policy for Canada to share in the job of policing the world but the very principles of democracy bind us to decide for ourselves.

In Mr. Duplessis' group there are no doubt some people who do not like England and regard all English-Canadians as interlopers. But they are an academic rather than a practical element, and the enormous majority which Mr. Duplessis will possess in the Assembly means that very different views will predominate.

What about the other British comment—that we are to have in Quebec the Empire's first Fascist government?

One group of Mr. Duplessis' supporters has somewhat tentatively announced itself to be in favour of the corporate state. "The workers, the farmers, are becoming more conscious of their importance and of their responsibilities. They are seeking, in a new institution, the remedy for economic dictatorship and state socialism. Corporatism holds the middle way between these two systems and seems for the moment to be the political doctrine best suited to the needs of society." (*La Terre de Chez Nous*). But the "catechism" to which reference has already been made defines the proper method of constitutional democratic government. It is based on British principles, just as those British principles themselves grew in large part from Norman practice—and the Normans were the ancestors of the French-Canadians.

The same majority which will safeguard Mr. Duplessis from "anti-English" ideas will safeguard him here, too. It is quite safe to say, whether you voted for him or not, that he will be bound to follow the tried methods of British democracy.

Since neither imperialism nor fascism was an issue in the last Quebec election, what was the issue? Certainly there was an issue and it aroused

more bitter speech than we have heard for many years.

There is one generalization, a broad one, which can safely be pronounced as the reason for the victory of the Union Nationale. It was the result of a turn against the government of Mr. Taschereau. The supporters of the Union Nationale were not all Conservatives, although perhaps two-thirds of them were. The 1931 election went on the strictest of party lines. The Assembly had a huge Liberal majority, but the Conservatives polled 47 per cent. of the votes. Obviously, it did not need the adhesion of many dissatisfied Liberals to turn the tables.

In the 1935 election a certain number of people, normally Conservative, voted Liberal. The reason was that they wanted good roads or something else and thought that a Liberal member might be more use. This time the balance swung the other way.

To understand what happened we must go back to 997 A.D. when the farmers of Normandy demanded the right to join in making the laws of their country, the protection of property, the right to work and to rest, the assurance of security. "What is the duty of the citizen?" says the "Catechism" of the Union Nationale 939 years later, and replies: "To respect and maintain liberty, security, and property." The effort of 997 A.D. was repressed, sternly and cruelly, but the struggle went on; in the twelfth century the cities of Normandy freed themselves from the mediaeval shackles of feudalism and became communes.

We hardly need to follow the tale through history down to the days of those Canadian Normans who, a hundred years ago, demanded an honest executive and responsible government. Nor is it necessary now to discuss the rights and wrongs of an issue which the election has decided. The election may not have decided fairly; elections do not always decide issues fairly, even in Quebec. "A strange emotional illogical people," no—those are not the French-Canadians but, according to Beverley Baxter, the English.

Neither is this the time or the place for an appreciation or a criticism of the work of Mr. Taschereau and his colleagues. Mr. Taschereau was one of French Canada's most remarkable leaders. The Liberal régime, since the year 1905, did without doubt two things: it developed industry and commerce, including the tourist business, and it maintained the financial credit of the Province at a high point. But nothing is perfect. Even among Liberals some were dissatisfied. The Liberals in the Union Nationale went a long way in allying themselves with the Conservatives. In the end the Union put up 46 candidates who had been Liberal and only 44 who had been Conservative.

Many Liberals in Ontario did the same thing just about the time that Sir Lomer Gouin was coming into power in Quebec. A Liberal administration had lasted for many years—when J. A. Macdonald of the *Globe* produced the famous "barnacle" editorial in which he referred to the evils produced by too long a tenure of power. "If there were any way of remedying abuses," he said, in effect, "except by allying myself with those who have been my political opponents, I would take it. But there is no other way."

The "revolt in Quebec" was not mainly brought about by abuses, nor mainly by the undue profits of "trusts," nor mainly by separatist French-Canadian sentiment, nor mainly by clerical influence. All these played their part, but the principal driving force was a conscious or subconscious resentment against what was felt, rightly or wrongly, to be arbitrary power. Coupled with this was a deep feeling, fostered by lectures and articles produced not only by members of the new group but by official Liberals, that the French-Canadian population of Quebec had not had a fair share in the results of the economic development of the Province. No one has any right to complain of the desire of a people for self-development. Nor need anyone doubt for a moment the strength of the sentiment which has been built up. The French-Canadians are not wealthy in money but they are the vast majority in a province of untold riches. They propose by concerted action to improve their economic position and English Canada may as well recognize the fact.

In a more or less officially approved book published a year ago Mr. Taschereau's biographer penned these words: "Not a single chief, from one ocean to the other, has known how to dominate men and things as he has, to remain master of events, to maintain an orderly and authoritarian régime in the midst of so many tottering democracies."

The end might have been foreseen by a student of history, Norman, English or Canadian. And there were those who told members of the Taschereau government a year ago that they would get through one election by the skin of their teeth—but no more.

It will be noted by the reader who has reached this point that the battle just terminated has been treated as though it were one in which Mr. Taschereau had been engaged. We all know that he resigned a little while before. Nevertheless

the fight went on as though he were there, for, in the minds of his opponents, he and the Liberal organization, including his colleagues and their successors, were inextricably linked. Had Mr. Taschereau resigned in January—as many of the Federal Liberal members expected that he would do—the result might have been different. As it was, the group which succeeded him faced an impossible task; the temporary government could not convince the people either that it was "new" or that it had any new principles.

So much for retrospect, and if too much space has been spent on looking backward it is about the only way that we can learn to think forward.

Now we have the Union Nationale, which is not a party in the traditional sense of the word. It compares its new government with that of Baldwin and Lafontaine and that of Macdonald and Cartier. It claims that a change in our party system is desirable and points out that such changes are going on elsewhere. "L'Union Nationale se compose de citoyens qui, mettant de côté toute partisanerie mesquine, ont reconnu le besoin pressant d'une action politique vivante et constructive pour venir en aide à tous les habitants de la province."

What of Mr. Duplessis' programme?

Up to a comparatively short time before the elections the Union Nationale did not exist: the movement which developed into the Union was initiated by the Action Libérale Nationale before its participation in the previous election. The programme of the A.L.N. was a very radical one; indeed it involved the creation of a variety of state socialism, although its authors would certainly have denied the title of socialist. Had the A.L.N. come into power the remarks of the *Daily Herald* might have been more to the point. It did not come into power because it went too far for most French-Canadians who are more individualistic than most people in the world. It did contribute to the success of the Union Nationale because its right wing followed Mr. Duplessis in his more moderate programme.

First of all comes agricultural reform. The Union undertakes to bring about the "renaissance campagnarde" of which we have heard for a long time and towards which M. Georges Bouchard, M.P. for Kamouraska, and others with him have been working. We are badly in want, to mention one item alone, of far more government help for our agricultural colleges. They should be the universities of rural Quebec. They are far from it. Ste. Anne de la Pocatière is the second oldest agricultural school in the Empire, Oka is the home of much conscientious effort, Macdonald is capable of equalling any work in scientific agriculture done anywhere. It is a good thing to hear that Mr. Duplessis and his group see their needs. The farmers are, it appears, to be organized as are those of Denmark controlling their own cooperatives and their own agricultural experts. Of such a move there can be no complaint.

Then comes a programme of labour and industrial reform of which no one except a communist or a state socialist can complain. There is not much room for either of these in a Union which is mostly composed of Catholics who hold by the encyclicals. Capitalism, as long as it is just, labour, as long as it is fair, are theoretically safe in a Catholic community. Obviously there are exceptions to this—perhaps in the world at large the exception is the rule—but, if we take the Union Nationale at its word, there will be no exception here. The next articles in the programme as we find them in the unofficial "catechism"—Mr. Duplessis has never stated them officially—are those to which there will be most opposition.

"4—Réformes Economiques"

1. Briser par tous les moyens possibles l'emprise qu'ont sur la province et les municipalités les grandes institutions financières, le trust de l'électricité et celui de l'industrie du papier.
2. (summarized). Contrôle des pouvoirs hydrauliques avec but d'abaisser les prix.
3. Combattre les "trusts" du charbon, de la gazoline, du pain, en leur faisant une concurrence d'Etat si nécessaire.
4. Combattre le trust du lait en réunissant dans une association fermée tous les producteurs de lait de la province de Québec."

5, 6 et 7. (summarized). Contrôle rigoureux des compagnies d'utilité publique et l'électrisation rurale.

The difficulties which face any government in trying to carry out such projects, the questions which will be raised as to their wisdom, are evident. Whether and how far M. Duplessis will adopt them and act will depend on future developments. How well he can keep his immense group of followers in line with his Cabinet plans, when problems such as these are in the air, is yet to be discovered. We must not forget that the essence of British political practice is expediency. Mr. Baldwin has demonstrated that in the last few months. So far as these

(*Continued on Page 56*)

THE McGILL NEWS

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Contributions for the Winter Number cannot be accepted after November 1, with the exception of items for the correspondence, personals, deaths, births and marriages columns which may be mailed in order to arrive not later than November 15. Publication of material received after these dates cannot be guaranteed and contributors are reminded that the Editorial Board reserves the right to edit or reject any manuscript, letter or item.

CANADA'S WAR MEMORIAL

IN proud and loving memory of the thousands of Canadian soldiers who were killed during the Great War and in tribute to the valour of their surviving comrades, King Edward VIII unveiled the Dominion's magnificent Memorial on Vimy Ridge at a solemn ceremony on Sunday, July 26. It was fitting that more than 3,000 veterans who fought to victory in France and Flanders, accompanied by their families, as well as sons, daughters and widows of the fallen, were present on the historic battlefield when His Majesty dedicated the Monument to Canada's dead.

The ceremony was of more than ordinary interest to McGill University and her graduates. The late Sir Arthur Currie, McGill's great post-war principal, was in command of the First Canadian Division when Vimy Ridge was stormed and captured. Two months afterwards, in June, 1917, he succeeded the late Sir Julian (Lord) Byng as Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Corps. On the sides of the Memorial are chiselled the names of nearly four hundred McGill men who paid the supreme sacrifice. Canada will never forget the great triumph achieved at Vimy. McGill will ever remember that her graduates, past students, undergraduates and staff shared to no small degree in that victory.

McGILL'S BUDGET BALANCED

THROUGH the generosity of members of McGill's board of governors and the loyal co-operation of the staff, the budget of the University was balanced for the fiscal year ended May 31 last. This is news which will be welcomed by all friends of McGill. The University, like many other institutions of higher education, has been faced with financial problems of considerable magnitude during recent years and, while the difficulties have not been completely overcome, a step has been taken in the right direction. The annual deficit was reduced during the past year from $303,165 to $181,000 and the latter amount was met by the governors out of their private funds. The governors have given assurance that for the next three years they are willing to make as great personal sacrifices in the interests of the University's welfare.

W. G. CHENEY'S BEQUEST

ANNOUNCEMENT that McGill University has been bequeathed $400,000 under the will of the late William Gilman Cheney for the establishment of a chair or chairs in the Faculty of Medicine in the name of the late Mr. Cheney's father, Gilman Cheney, has been received with gratification by the University authorities.

Mr. Cheney was not a graduate of McGill—he was educated in private schools in Montreal and at the Hopkins Rock Point Military Academy in Burlington, Vermont. Thirty years ago he retired from his business activities due to indifferent health, and from that time, until his death in California last July, he had lived abroad. But his absence from his native land did not lessen his interest in his country and, particularly, in the citizens of Montreal. His death has provided further proof of his sterling qualities and, through his generous impulses and sense of public-spiritedness, McGill and other Montreal institutions will benefit to the extent of two million dollars.

"QUEBEC TODAY"

LAST month electors of the Province of Quebec overthrew the Liberal Party, which had been in office for nearly forty years, by an overwhelming majority. Much has been written, and a great deal has been said, about the tides of sentiment which upset Canada's oldest government. Some of it is undoubtedly true, some not. In an attempt to present a clear, unbiased and "non-political" picture of the political situation in Quebec at the present time, THE McGILL NEWS asked Dr. Wilfrid Bovey to write the article which appears in this issue under the title "Quebec Today." Dr. Bovey has made a close study of Quebec politics, and of the French-Canadian people, for a number of years. His views should be of interest to all readers, whether or not they are residents of the Province of Quebec.

Obiter Scripta

Then and Now — Medical Faculty, 1886-1936

"All men are delighted to look back."

By C. F. MARTIN

THE phenomenal advances in medical science and medical education at McGill University during half a century are taken entirely for granted—like the sunshine and the flowers. We have acquired the habit of living *in* the present and *for* the future; we take all too little heed of the past, of those leaders at McGill who, even during the academic lifetime of men *still* connected with the University, did so much to make the present possible. We do well to recall the struggles and difficulties, the sacrifices and vexations attendant on pioneer efforts, achievements which gave to our Medical School its enviable prestige among institutions of learning. It is hard to realize, for example, that while some of the present emeriti were students at McGill, there were only seventeen instructors in the whole Medical Faculty—sixteen professors and one demonstrator! Today there are two hundred and five! In those early days, it was expected of the professor to carry out, single-handed, the duties of lecturer and demonstrator, though occasionally the odd student was invited to participate in teaching the practical classes.

Nor did this small coterie of professors confine their teaching always to one Department. On the contrary, the skilful manner in which they seemed to have been able to transfer, as the occasion arose, from leadership in one Department to that of another, illustrates not only the versatility of their training, but still more the vital interest in, and genuine enthusiasm for the Medical School. Craik, for example, was at one time Professor of Medicine, and at another, responsible for the teaching of Hygiene. MacDonnell was simultaneously a teacher in Anatomy and lecturer in Hygiene, and still later, one of our most illustrious teachers in Clinical Medicine. Osler, two years after graduation in 1872, returned from European studies to assume a lectureship in the Institutes of Medicine (Physiology, Histology and Pathology), and succeeded to the Chair in 1874—a professor and the head of a Department at the age of twenty-five! To eke out a living wage, he added to his varied occupations the duties of Registrar. Blackader combined the duties of lecturer in Pharmacology and Clinical Therapeutics with those of the Professor of Paediatrics. Nor was he content with this, but in later life through his almost singlehanded effort, the Canadian Medical Association *Journal* became one of the leading medical periodicals in the Empire.

Certainly, the members of the Faculty in those early years must have been Titans in the educational field. Howard's systematic lectures on Medicine served as a reference and a text-book for more than a decade. Ross' methods of clinical teaching established a reputation in Edinburgh which gave to McGill graduates the hall-mark of excellence. Their clinical technique was designated as that of "Ross of McGill." Fenwick's work on the knee joint was a recognized classic. Buller, as an ophthalmologist, enjoyed an international reputation; he had been a resident in London's famous eye hospital (Moorfields), and, on one occasion, was summoned from Montreal to England in consultation. Shepherd, one of the great anatomists of his day in America, was a pioneer in surgical procedure and an outstanding teacher, while his contributions to the literature added conspicuously to the prestige of McGill. Roddick, besides his achievements as Professor of Surgery, possessed the vision and imagination which gave to the Canadian Profession its Federal Council—thereby meriting a debt of gratitude for all time.

With a Faculty of sixteen, the finances of the School were delightfully simple and sound. The budget was balanced annually. Expenses were met, for the most part, by matriculation and graduation fees. Each professor collected from his own students the fees for instruction, and out of these he paid, as well as he could, the extra expenses of the Department.

It was the day of small things and of high spiritual enthusiasms.

In 1884, there were four buildings connected with McGill University: the Arts Building, the Medical Building, the Observatory and the Redpath Museum. The Medical Building had been erected in 1872 at a cost of $27,000! It was equipped from funds supplied by the members of the Medical Faculty out of their own pockets.

Ten years later, the Faculty found itself suddenly affluent by an endowment of $100,000; but not till 1895 was it possible to add to the Medical Building any laboratories that were worthy of the name. The description of this extension to the Medical Building illustrates how modest were the aspirations and how naive the conception of the University authorities. Most of these new laboratories were limited to one room. You will find in the record such statements as these: "The new chemical laboratory is a large, lofty, well-lighted room, etc." (This laboratory, by the way, was also used at this time by students from the Faculty of Applied Science.) "The new physiological laboratory consists of one large room, 45′ by 35′, and two smaller rooms for advanced work." The Pathological Laboratory alone had an independent wing, thanks to the generosity of Mr. John Henry Molson—a building which served the needs of the new Professor of Pathology, Adami, till its destruction by fire a few years later.

In the late eighties, the Medical Library of ten thousand volumes was described in the Annual Report as "the largest medical library connected with any school on this continent."

One can gather, from all these descriptions, the limited resources and the many difficulties attendant upon the work carried out during these years of early progress. But throughout the School, the work was not only *done*, but *well* done. The professors taught the students what they *needed* to know to become successful, sound practitioners. They knew what to teach *and how*. In these more modern days, when there is so much futile discussion with respect to the methods of medical education, the pre-medical requirements, the length of courses, etc., there seems to be all too little appreciation of the fact that it is the teacher himself who makes the subject what it is. It is really a matter of minor importance what the relative duration of the curriculum may be, its number of years or its factual content. It was men like Osler and Shepherd, Roddick and Ross, and others, who made Medicine a live topic and gave to the Medical School at McGill its distinctive character. But more than this, they successfully stimulated the succeeding generation to follow in their footsteps towards even greater accomplishment.

And so it came that the generation which followed these pioneers were men of whom the University could well be proud, men whose academic life was a contribution to University progress and whose interest in and for the University was not expressed by lip service alone. Such men were Wyatt Johnston, R. F. Ruttan, James Bell, H. A. Lafleur, F. G. Finley, H. S. Birkett and their like.

In the present decade, progress has gone on apace. We have two hundred and five instructors in our Medical School. We have at least a dozen laboratories, any one of which has ten-fold the space of the best of those in 1895. Instead of one hospital for clinical material, we have direct affiliation with eight or more. The two general hospitals compare favorably with the best on the continent in facilities and equipment to carry on practical work and scientific research. We have, too, among our many assets, as progressive and enthusiastic a group of young teachers as exists in other institutions, and it is surely equally true that we still preserve that same indefinable asset which, for need of a better term, we call "University spirit." It was this which Osler described as—". . . a something which a rich institution may not have and with which a poor one may be saturated—a something which is associated with men and not with money, which cannot be purchased in the market or grown to order, but which comes insensibly with loyal devotion to duty and to high ideals. . . ."

Great teachers are a priceless possession in any medical school. The pomp of architectural display and richness of equipment are accessories of minor importance. It is to such leaders of half a century ago in our own Medical School that I desire to pay this homage, to men who trod the thorny road in the service of this University and, through their labour and self-sacrifice, brought glory to our School. Noblesse Oblige!

$400,000 Bequest For Medicine

A sum estimated at $400,000 has been bequeathed to McGill University by William Gilman Cheney formerly of Montreal, who died in Pasadena, California, on July 17 in his 78th year. The University was one of the largest beneficiaries under his will. Among the other beneficiaries were: Montreal General Hospital, $600,000; Royal Victoria Hospital, $200,000; Verdun Protestant Hospital, Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, Salvation Army in the City of Montreal, Montreal Sailors' Institute, Young Men's Christian Association of Montreal, and Montreal Young Women's Christian Association, $100,000 each.

The McGill bequest is for the establishment of a chair or chairs in the name of the late Mr. Cheney's father, Gilman Cheney, the annual revenue to be applied in the interests of the Faculty of Medicine.

The Debt of Culture to Commerce

By R. R. THOMPSON

IT is conceivable, when our ancestry was very near to the original Simian stock, that there was a time in which there was no exchange of goods at all among mankind, and each man and his family lived entirely on the results of their own efforts: it is certain that, whenever and wherever that condition of affairs has existed, the standard of living has been very, very low, and there has been an almost complete absence of culture. This has been because of two of the unchanging facts of life, that no man is an expert at everything, and that the "Admirable Crichtons" of life are few and far between.

On the other hand, most of us can be expert at something, and accordingly, as man moved further from the original Simian stock, he learned that, if he were an expert in the fashioning of stone arrows and spear heads, and devoted most of his working time to their manufacture, he could exchange them for skins and meat, and for pottery made by others, and have a more comfortable life, than if he tried to do everything for himself and his family. The result was that the exchange of goods commenced on an ever-increasing scale and complexity, and commerce became of one our earliest institutions. This primitive commerce allowed men more leisure for the appreciation and development of the amenities of life.

It is certain that, if by some unheard-of means the exchange of goods was stopped completely everywhere throughout the entire world, or in a section of it, so that every one of us in that area was thrown entirely on his own resources for the production of food, clothing, and other necessities of life, only a very small percentage would be alive after the lapse of a year. The peoples with the best chance of surviving would be the most primitive, such as the Esquimaux, or the stone-age savages of Africa. All places such as hospitals, institutions for the poor and sick, places of learning, schools of art, manufactories, and so on, would close within a few weeks, and our cities and towns would become resting places of the dead. Very few of us understand practical agriculture: those of us who can hunt would soon destroy and consume the animals available: most of us would die of starvation very soon, and of those remaining few could get the clothing necessary to survive climatic changes: as a result only a very small fraction of us would survive. It is certain that one of the first efforts of the survivors would be to seek to revive and make prosperous one of our most ancient institutions—the exchange of goods. This seems to be a fanciful and extravagant picture, but it shows truly what would happen if the exchange of goods ceased entirely, and it indicates how dependent we are on commerce for our very existence.

The fact is that it is commerce which makes it possible for men to specialize in something, in which they are expert, or in which they obtain special knowledge. It is commerce which opens up routes and means for transportation between nations, sometimes over great natural barriers such as mountains or deserts, and sometimes over the sea. Men carry their ideas with them, and so these transportation routes form channels along which flow streams of different cultures, ideas, and learning. Invariably, these streams flow both ways, and accordingly a constant interchange results and the culture of all increases. It is commerce which allows of extra leisure from productive toil. It is that leisure which makes possible the development of the higher arts and learning. The development of painting, literature, sculpture, and design; the advancement of science and the pursuit of knowledge; such important institutions as universities, schools of art and learning, homes for the needy, and so on, are all, in the last analysis, dependent for their very existence on the exchange of goods. Within the last few years a reduction of international commerce alone has brought misery to millions of individuals, and has seriously impaired, if only for a time, the development and dissemination of the arts and knowledge.* As the exchange of goods is reduced so does our standard of life sink, and we descend a little lower in the scale of civilization: one has but to think of the plight of the unemployed of the poorer cultured class in many great cities of this continent. On the other hand, great increases of commerce have given impetus and strength to great waves of general culture, and usually, when the commerce

*The writer believes it a fallacy to assume that the best art and literature are produced by artists and authors fighting for the very means of their existence. It is granted that they must pass through severe trials in order that they may appreciate the deep things of life, but whilst many, such as Rembrandt and Burns, have produced great works when lacking some of the ordinary necessities of life, the probability is that they would have produced more of them, if, in their prime, their minds had been freed from financial worries. Hobbema painted his masterpiece, "The Avenue at Middelharnais" after he had found it impossible to earn his living by his art, and had taken a small post in the Dutch Civil Service: Scott produced his greatest works before the financial crash, which ruined him.

and its consequent wealth have died away, the waves of culture have lost their force.

History is full of great examples, which demonstrate this clearly.

Greece is a mountainous and rather barren country, and its coast-line is so indented that the bulk of its population has always lived near the sea. In ancient times its roads were few and poor and there was much internecine warfare. To the ancient Greeks the sea was a great open road, which led almost everywhere in the known world. As a result of the condition of the country, many Greeks were forced to look outside of it for a living, and accordingly they became great sailors and merchants, their ships carrying goods as far east as Trebizonde on the Black Sea, and as far west as the Mediterranean coast of Spain. They established trading colonies throughout the Mediterranean, and the cities of Greece commenced to grow because of their manufactures and overseas trade. By the seventh century B.C. Greek merchants and sailors had become acquainted with all of the races and civilizations of the Mediterranean, particularly those of the eastern portion, and from them had brought to the cities of Greece new ideas and theories as to life, government and so on. Because of this, Grecian cities, and especially Athens, became centres for the exchange, not only of goods, but of ideas.

These Greeks were men of acute and enquiring minds, and their cities produced not only merchandise but also theories and philosophies regarding ways of life and governing men. As a result, ancient Greece built up a civilization, which some would say has not yet been surpassed; and with the wealth brought by her commerce developed her arts, so that in some branches they are regarded as perfect in their styles—in architecture, sculpture, the drama and others. For its general culture, Greece of the fifth century B.C., has never been surpassed, and such names as Herodotus, Thucydides, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle command the respect and admiration of the whole of the civilized world to this day. And all of these men lived at some time in Athens, which, with its seaport the Piraeus, was at that time the greatest mercantile and sea-power of Greece. Greece fell, because Greeks could not unite her cities into one compact state with a common loyalty. Greek culture and commerce lived on and developed even after Greece as a political power was subject to Rome, and after she had become part of Byzantium; but, later, when pestilence and warfare had ruined her wealth and commerce, she sank with them, and the culture of the Greece of 1000 A.D. was at a very low ebb indeed. Meanwhile, Greek scholarship and art had found a home in Byzantium, and it lived there until that empire was finally destroyed by the Turks.

Again: in the eleventh century men realized that Venice was a most convenient port for trading between Central Europe and the Orient, and, so, commerce brought prosperity and wealth to Venice, and through that city to northern Italy. It is significant that in Bologna, not ninety miles from Venice, there was founded, a few years afterwards, the earliest university in Europe. It grew around a school which had come into existence to meet a need of the time, a school for the study of the canon and civil law. As time went on, other cities became prosperous and great: Genoa, Florence, Pisa and others. Travel and the exchange of goods brought with them the exchange of ideas and the broadening of minds, until, with St. Francis of Assisi as its fore-runner, and Dante as its herald, there developed in northern Italy in the fourteenth century that great and wonderful intellectual movement, the Great Renaissance, which marks the transition from the Middle Ages to the modern world. That movement brought a new attitude of mind and commenced and quickened new developments in philosophy, literature and every branch of Art, which spread through Europe and are continuing today. Early in the thirteenth century the teachings of St. Francis of Assisi had given men a new and kindlier outlook on Humanity and the World: as one result, artists, such as Cimabue and Giotto, broke away from the stiff formalism of Byzantium, and returned to the study of Nature. Inspiration came from the Latin Classics, and there arose Dante and other poets: later, after the fall of Constantinople, in 1453, had scattered many Greek scholars throughout Italy and other parts of Europe, the movement received inspiration from the Greek: and men realized something of the wealth which lay in the literatures of ancient Greece and Rome, and accordingly, the imaginations of artists and writers were further kindled and set afire; but it was commerce that brought about the continual interchange of thoughts and ideas, and provided the strength, which empowered this renaissance to achieve its full fruition.

There is no space even to mention the names of the principal giants in art, literature and learning of this immense development, which was one of the great turning points in the history of the world. Such names as Petrarch, Ariosto, Galileo, Michael Angelo, and Raphael are household words, and they are but a few of the principal

names. The movement spread to Spain, where it culminated in Cervantes and Velasquez. It is significant that the two cities, which took the greatest parts in the commencement of this renaissance were Venice, the great trading port, and Florence, which, in its day, was the principal manufacturing city of Europe for woollen and silk goods. The fact is that it was the commercial wealth of northern Italy which made possible the splendour of the Renaissance, and the founding of such schools of learning as those of Bologna, Salerno, Naples, Padua, Rome and Perugia.

After the discovery of the Cape route to India, the commerce of the eastern Mediterranean declined, and so did the commercial wealth of Italy, and with them the force of the Great Renaissance in Italy faded away.

As a sequence to this development of trade in Italy, and prior to its decline, there came to the cities of northern Europe great commercial and industrial prosperity, and, as this grew, so did the northern peoples develop their own renaissance of learning and the fine arts in Flanders and elsewhere. When speaking of this we think at once of the Van Ecyks, Durer, Rabelais, More, Erasmus, and many others who followed, such as Montaigne and Shakespeare. It is amusing to remember why the great German artist Holbein moved to England. He concluded that European monarchs were not patrons with the greatest security of tenure in office, and painted a show-portrait with the deliberate intention of securing the patronage of a steadier stratum of society, the wealthy merchants of London.

To cite one more example: when the Arabian Moslems occupied Egypt, that country stood at the crossways of two of the greatest commercial highways of the world—that between Central Asia across the Sinai, to the Nile Valley and northern Africa, and that between India and the Orient up the Red Sea to southern Europe. As a result, Egypt had a great commerce and was very wealthy. These Moslems brought with them their own rules about decoration and design. Their religion forbade them to represent animals of any kind for fear of idolatry, and accordingly they showed to the world the vast possibilities of geometric design. Also, they were Arabs, men of great imagination and culture, men of the type who will work, suffer, and, if need be, die for a principle, which they believe to be right, and so there commenced that wonderful development of Sarcenic Art and Culture in Egypt which attained its full glory in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. As evidence of this we have in Cairo today the magnificent university—mosque of El Azhar, the great and dignified mosque of Sultan Hassan, and that perfect model of elegance, the mosque of Kait Bey. This renaissance would have gone further, but in the years 1517 and 1518 two events happened. Firstly—an event already noticed—Vasco de Gama discovered the sea-route to India, and diverted round the Cape of Good Hope much commerce, which hitherto had passed through Egypt. Secondly, the Moslem Turks seized the power in Egypt, development was discouraged and most of the remaining trade was killed. Commerce almost ceased, Egypt became poor, and as a direct result the development of Egyptian culture practically ceased for 380 years. As we all know, in the latter part of the nineteenth century the British reorganized the country, and brought back its prosperity, and with it has come a revival of Egyptian culture.

Commerce has been a steady patron of learning and the arts, and has been the consistent forerunner of culture and civilization. McGill University came into being because of the foresight, wisdom and generosity of a merchant.

It is interesting to note that the study of commercial transactions is not new to universities; but the development of this study has been slow until recent years.

The university, as we understand it today, is largely the product of mediaeval Europe. The first university to have a definite existence was that of Bologna in Italy, which was founded in A.D. 1088, and obtained its greatest privileges and definite existence in A.D. 1158. Its first and greatest faculty was that of law. To that faculty came men who wanted to study the religious and the civil law; most of them with a view to practising in one or other of the city states of Italy, those great cities which depended for their existence very largely on their commerce. In their study of the civil law those students had to study commercial transactions and their effects on the relations of men and states. The University of Palencia and Salamanca in Spain was founded in 1208 and was famous for the study of the canon and the civil law. The University of Paris was founded in 1213 and had faculties of theology, law, medicine and philosophy. Many other universities were founded later and had faculties of law.

In all of these the legal aspect of commercial transactions was studied. And it must be remembered that these societies of scholars had existed many years before they formally took shape as universities. Following on that, it is

(Continued on Page 46)



Drawn especially for The McGill News by A. G. Racey

THERE SHOULD BE BUT ONE ANSWER

McGill University graduates the world over are now given an opportunity to make a really important contribution to the educational facilities of the University, and to render a tribute to a former Principal who laboured earnestly and faithfully for McGill and his Country, and who was loved and honoured by all who knew him. Are McGill's dreams of an ideal gymnasium about to be realized? McGill needs the gymnasium. Alma Mater deserves the gift.

We await the answer.

The Gymnasium Campaign

$125,000 of Necessary $350,000 Already Collected

By H. M. JAQUAYS

ALTHOUGH the summer months have imposed somewhat of a lull in Gymnasium Campaign activities insofar as the central organization in Montreal is concerned, work has nevertheless begun in other centres. In the Maritime Provinces and many Ontario points, initial steps towards organization have been taken, and at the present time, inaugural meetings are being conducted throughout the West.

With collections made already amounting to $125,000, every member of every team is anxious to get started once more, now that vacation-time is over. Teams are being reorganized, Campaign Headquarters in the Windsor Hotel is becoming intensely active, as the whole organization settles down to see that the Campaign is carried through successfully.

Like every other similar venture, despite the most careful advance planning, unforeseen obstacles have been encountered. Our greatest difficulty has been locating all McGill graduates and past students. It was expected some would be out of touch, but nothing like the actual situation was anticipated. That in itself is a challenge; not only to those who are members of the Campaign organization, but to every McGill man. It means that every graduate should consider himself part of the Gymnasium Committee, giving Headquarters information about any other McGill graduate or past student who has not been reached by the Committee's representative or its literature.

McGill *needs* this Gymnasium we are all working so hard to give her. McGill *deserves* the gift in return for everything she has done for her graduates, all she has given them. When we stop to realize the tremendous effect those years we spent at the University have upon the rest of our lives, we cannot fail to see how great is the debt we owe our Alma Mater.

So we begin again, with redoubled strength, to make the $125,000 become $350,000. It may be difficult, but we must not fail.

Keen Interest In Western Canada

Graduates of McGill University resident in Western Canada are manifesting keen interest not only in the affairs of the University at large but particularly in the progress of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury Building Fund Campaign, according to Dr. C. F. Martin, who spent several weeks in the West on vacation prior to his retirement as dean of the Faculty of Medicine on August 31.

In Victoria, where he was tendered a dinner by medical graduates, Dr. Martin found the alumni ready to sponsor to the best of their ability the campaign for a gymnasium. At a luncheon of graduates in Vancouver he observed the same spirit of devotion to the University and enthusiasm on behalf of the campaign. Speakers expressed the opinion that every McGill man should have a stake in the gymnasium and that whole-hearted support should be given to the project which has been undertaken by the Graduates' Society. Committees have been formed in both these cities for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions.

At a dinner in Winnipeg, attended by a representative group of graduates, an enthusiastic committee was selected for the purpose of aiding the gymnasium campaign in every possible way, Dr. Martin reported. In fact, everywhere throughout the West he noted an awakened interest on the part of graduates in the affairs of Old McGill. Nowhere was any criticism levelled against the idea that a gymnasium should be erected, he said on his return to Montreal, although it is not expected that very many large subscriptions will be forthcoming due to the financial stress of the past few years which has been particularly severe in Western Canada. Nevertheless, there is no reason to believe that the graduate body as a whole will not do its best to contribute its share of the campaign objective.

The Value of Bilingualism

By HON. W. S. STEWART

THE 1931 census shows that of Canada's total population of nearly ten and one-half millions, almost seven millions, or 67.47 per cent., speak only English; nearly two millions, or 17.15 per cent., speak only French; nearly one and a half millions, or 12.74 per cent., speak both English and French while a little over a quarter of a million, or 2.65 per cent., speak neither English nor French.

The fact that there are well over three million Canadians who speak French, supplies a strong background for the position I take—the value of a bilingualism that will represent or be expressive of Canada's two dominant languages: English and French. Let it be remembered that the French language is recognized as being on an equal basis with English in the Parliament of Canada, in the Province of Quebec, and in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada.

The large number of Canadians who, on the one hand, are able to speak French and, on the other hand, are able to speak both French and English adds to the attractions Canada has to offer to visitors from other lands. It is, however, to the credit of the French-Canadians that they supply a much larger proportion of the latter number than do those of English, Scotch and Irish descent.

The population of the British Isles is over forty-five millions. To reach the same percentage of bilinguists as in Canada would require nearly six millions of their people.

It is regrettable that the English-speaking people of Canada have not as yet begun to fully appreciate the benefits which a knowledge of both languages is calculated to bring them. The advantages to be derived in a country like Canada are many and great. That all available means should be taken for increasing the number of Canadians able to converse in the two languages would seem to be prudent and wise. Conditions in Canada are more favourable for a realization of such a desideratum than those in any other country.

A large bilingual population means gains for the business man, the professional man, and the man who aspires to serve his country in a public capacity. To realize their profits, however, they must make bilingualism a reality to themselves. The man who speaks but one language will always be at a disadvantage when pitted against his bilingual opponent. French-Canadians seem to understand and appreciate this much better than do their English-speaking associates. The fact that the former have a much larger percentage of bilinguists in their ranks than have the latter shows this.

An example of their shrewd and practical methods in order to qualify to speak English is shown by the attendance of students from as far away as Quebec at St. Dunstan's College. Located in the neighbourhood of Charlottetown, this institution, which is affiliated with Laval University, provides a liberal education in a course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In proximity to the main college building, there is a dormitory called Dalton Hall, donated by the late Sir Charles Dalton, sometime Governor of the Province, which supplies suitable accommodation and table board for all the pupils attending the College. Every year a number of French-Canadian students from the Province of Quebec attend the classes of St. Dunstan's to become, in due course, her graduates. Why do they come? Undoubtedly to take advantage of, and to profit by, a situation that enables them to mingle every day with their English-speaking fellow-students and to thereby acquire more easily and effectually the knowledge to understand and to speak the English tongue. On graduation day they depart endowed with the ability to speak two of the world's most important languages—for them most valuable working tools wherever they may locate. It is surprising that the desirability of acquiring a like proficiency in French has not as yet appealed in the same way to Canada's English-speaking students.

French-Canadians are to be found in respectable numbers in every Canadian province as well as in the Northwest Territories. Although many of them learn to speak English they never forget their love and pride for their mother tongue.

Canada has many opportunities for service to offer to her children providing they take the necessary steps to worthily meet them by timely cultivation of the ability to speak both languages. There is, for instance, that great centre of business activity—the rapidly-growing City of Montreal with a present population of a million, three-quarters of whom speak French as their mother tongue. Its many business establishments require a full army of employees. Everything else being nearly equal it is scarcely

conceivable that the applicant for a position who can speak but one language will have an equal chance against the one who can converse in both.

It may be assumed that the ability to speak French and English is a necessary requirement in many of the offices of our two great railway systems, and for train hands in certain sections of the country. It is hardly necessary to point out that it is always easier to transact any kind of business with a people in their own tongue. Then there is the ambitious youth who aspires to be a leader of his party in Parliament, or perchance to a seat in the Supreme Court of Canada. To be able to speak only one language will likely hamper his progress and impede his advance no matter how worthy he may be, or with what diligence and persistency he may perform his duties.

It would add greatly to the proud position Canada occupies among the nations should it come to pass that thirty or even twenty-five per cent. of her population should become qualified to speak both English and French. A larger bilingual population in Canada will do much towards eradicating the suspicions, the prejudices and the narrowness of view which still afflict certain portions of Canada's population. It will tend to promote harmony, confidence, and good will; and to bring together in unison the different races from which will emerge, in time, a virile, distinctive Canadian race embodying all the best qualities of the several races at present composing her population.

I need scarcely mention the social benefits, which are by no means unimportant, nor the fact that a knowledge of French helps to a better and fuller understanding of English, and that French has been for hundreds of years, and still is, the language of diplomacy the world over. Undoubtedly, too, French scholarship clears the way for enjoying in the original the splendid contributions which French writers and scientists have made to the world's store of knowledge.

There is also another matter worthy of some consideration, although perhaps not strictly a propos to the question here dealt with. Canada is no longer in her infancy. An enterprising, industrious, and intelligent population, vast and various natural resources including many rivers and streams capable of supplying facilities for the production on a tremendous scale of electric energy and power, will make of Canada ere long a great manufacturing and a great trading nation. The Dominion is bound to occupy an important place in world affairs. She will require ministers to represent her in the capitals of the nations of the world, as well as many consuls and trade commissioners to represent her interests in the most important centres of the world's business. Such ministers, consuls, and commissioners cannot satisfactorily represent their country unless they can speak the language of the countries to which they have been severally accredited. Among the nations of the world, Great Britain, her Dominions, and France possess and govern by far the largest colonial populations and possessions, including mandates. Here is another important reason why young Canadians should not neglect the acquisition of the two languages.

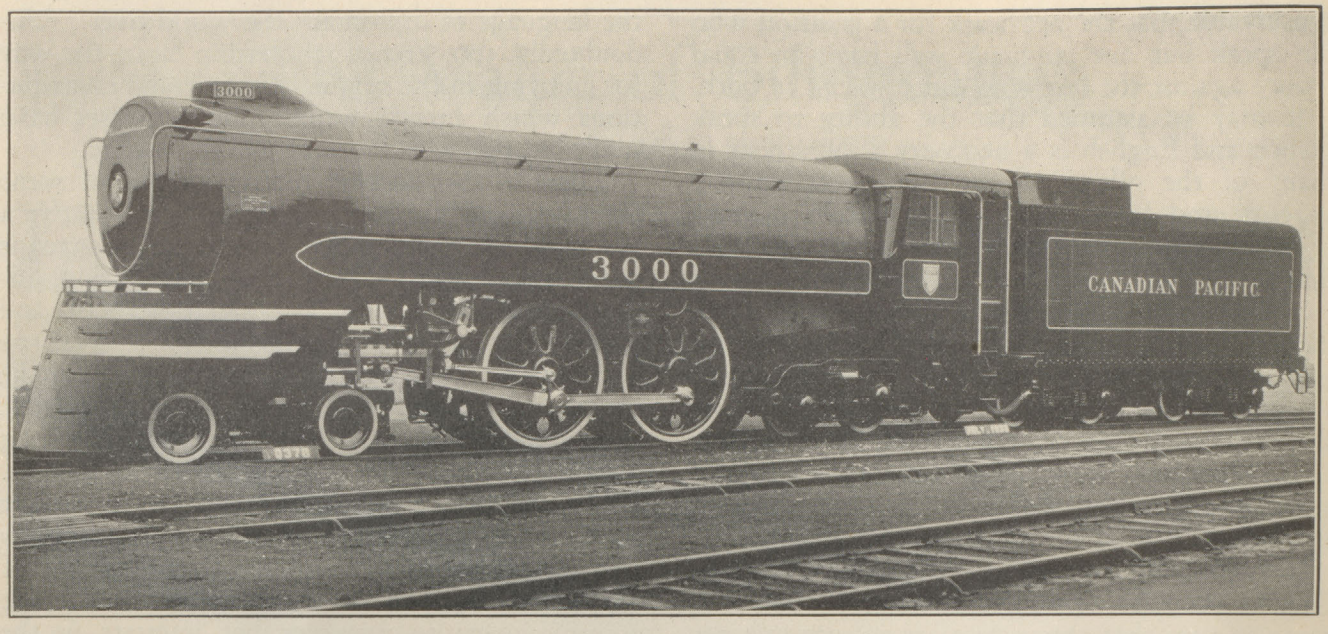
It would be a reasonable supposition that Canada's representation in countries whose speech is neither English nor French would interest the limited number of Canadians who possess an especial talent and aptitude for the acquisition of foreign languages.

A Notable Canadian Anniversary

By J. EDGAR MARCH

NOT for many years has the imagination of Canadians been so captured and illumined as it was during the recent epoch-making run of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Fiftieth Anniversary Transcontinental passenger train, illustrating as it did the national development of the past half century. The first transcontinental train from Montreal to the Pacific Coast in 1886 was regarded by Canadians of the day as a happy augury and in their hundreds they cheered it on its way as the actual fulfilment of the Pact of Confederation. Citizens of today cheered the anniversary train because in it they saw the fulfilment of the promises of the first train, and a sound prophecy for the future.

The anniversary train left Montreal on June 28 to the tune of the cheers of thousands, whose imaginations had been set on fire by a brilliant ceremony, the highlight of which was the following message from His Majesty King Edward VIII: "I sincerely thank all those associated with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for their loyal assurances on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of this great railway which ever since its inception has played so notable a part in the development of the Dominion of Canada."



The new semi-streamlined Canadian Pacific Railway "Jubilee" locomotive of the "3000" class, shown above, is capable of 110 miles an hour.

The celebration continued all the way across Canada to Vancouver where 40,000 people saw the train arrive on July 2, 10,000 of them at the station and the rest in the long line that formed along the waterfront and in the streets adjoining the tracks.

Half a million Canadians are estimated to have actually seen and cheered the train, either at the stations or from points of vantage along the right-of-way. In addition, millions of other Canadians made it a national function by listening in to the Dominion-wide radio hook-ups from Montreal on June 28 and from Vancouver on July 2. It was also turned into a national celebration because of the representative Canadians taking part, including the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, Lieutenant-Governors and Premiers of Provinces, Dominion and Provincial Cabinet Ministers, mayors of cities, and other leading citizens of Canada. The showing of news reels and the newspaper reports also brought the event home to additional millions around the world.

It was felt to be a high privilege to ride on the train and approximately one thousand passengers travelled by her at one time or another during the trip.

It has been found impossible to do more than estimate the number of people who saw the Jubilee Train. In addition to the thousands who attended the receptions at various points along the line, and the other thousands who came down to the smaller stations just to look at the train, there was practically an unbroken line of spectators from Montreal to Vancouver, consisting of people who made it a point to be near the right-of-way when the train was due, some of whom are actually known to have driven many miles just to catch a fleeting glimpse as it roared past.

It is estimated that 5,000 persons attended the departure celebration at Windsor Station, Montreal, but several times that number saw the train before it left the city limits. Two thousand gathered at Westmount station and an equal number at Montreal West, while other onlookers stood shoulder to shoulder along the right-of-way or waved from windows of houses alongside the tracks. All stations to Ottawa were full and many automobiles tooted a welcome at the crossings. At Vaudreuil a bouquet of roses was presented to Engineer George Smythe.

More than 2,500 saw the train at Ottawa, 1,500 at Hull, and, although it was nearly midnight, hundreds assembled at smaller stations which the train passed with a flash and a roar. North Bay turned out a fair crowd at four a.m., and Sudbury, at six a.m., was fully alive to the event. At the Lakehead cities, civic welcomes brought out virtually the entire populations of Port Arthur and Fort William.

Ten thousand people at Winnipeg shouted a hearty western greeting, which was continued by 2,000 at Brandon, hundreds at Portage La Prairie, all the residents of Broadview, 6,000 at Regina, hundreds more at Moose Jaw and Swift Current, and even a few at Medicine Hat at 2.40 a.m.

Calgary at eight a.m. turned out 4,000 while stations in the Rockies had crowds of residents, tourists, and Indian chiefs in full regalia. There

were 1,800 at Revelstoke, and other points gave touching demonstrations as well as turning out large crowds. A total of 40,000 saw the train arrive in Vancouver in the warmest welcome of all.

The colorful and impressive programme marking the departure of the train from Montreal, in addition to the message from His Majesty, included a message from Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., K.C., LL.D., chairman and president; addresses by D. C. Coleman, vice-president of the company, His Worship Mayor Camillien Houde of Montreal, Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy, P. M. B. Roberts, of the Edinburgh *Scotsman;* D. D. Braham, of the London *Times*, and others.

The Victoria Rifles of Canada, which provided the Guard of Honour when the first train for the Pacific left fifty years ago, again supplied the Guard of Honour. The band of the regiment, in addition to its concert music, played "God Save the King" as the Guard presented arms when the anniversary train departed. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and members of the C.P.R. force, also participated in the celebration. A detachment of the Mounties took part in the ceremonies, adding a touch reminiscent of prairie and mountain construction days. The "Mounties" also officiated at Ottawa, Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, and Vancouver.

The importance of the event was explained by Sir Edward Beatty in the following cable from England: "This occasion is one of more than ordinary significance in the history of our Dominion, marking as it does the Fiftieth Anniversary of the date of the starting of the first transcontinental train in Canada, thus evidencing the completion of the plans of the Fathers of Confederation and the incorporators of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Through its long history the Company has met and overcome physical, financial and economic difficulties of great magnitude and the anniversary we now celebrate is primarily a tribute to the courage, tenacity and vision of those who were responsible for the enterprise and its successful completion. I cannot conceive of the Canada we know being a possibility without this enterprise, nor that the solidarity of the Empire could have been as conspicuous as it is without this vital link. It is equally impossible to contemplate a prosperous Canadian Pacific company except through the progress and development of this great Dominion. For fifty years the fortunes of both have been in all essentials interdependent.

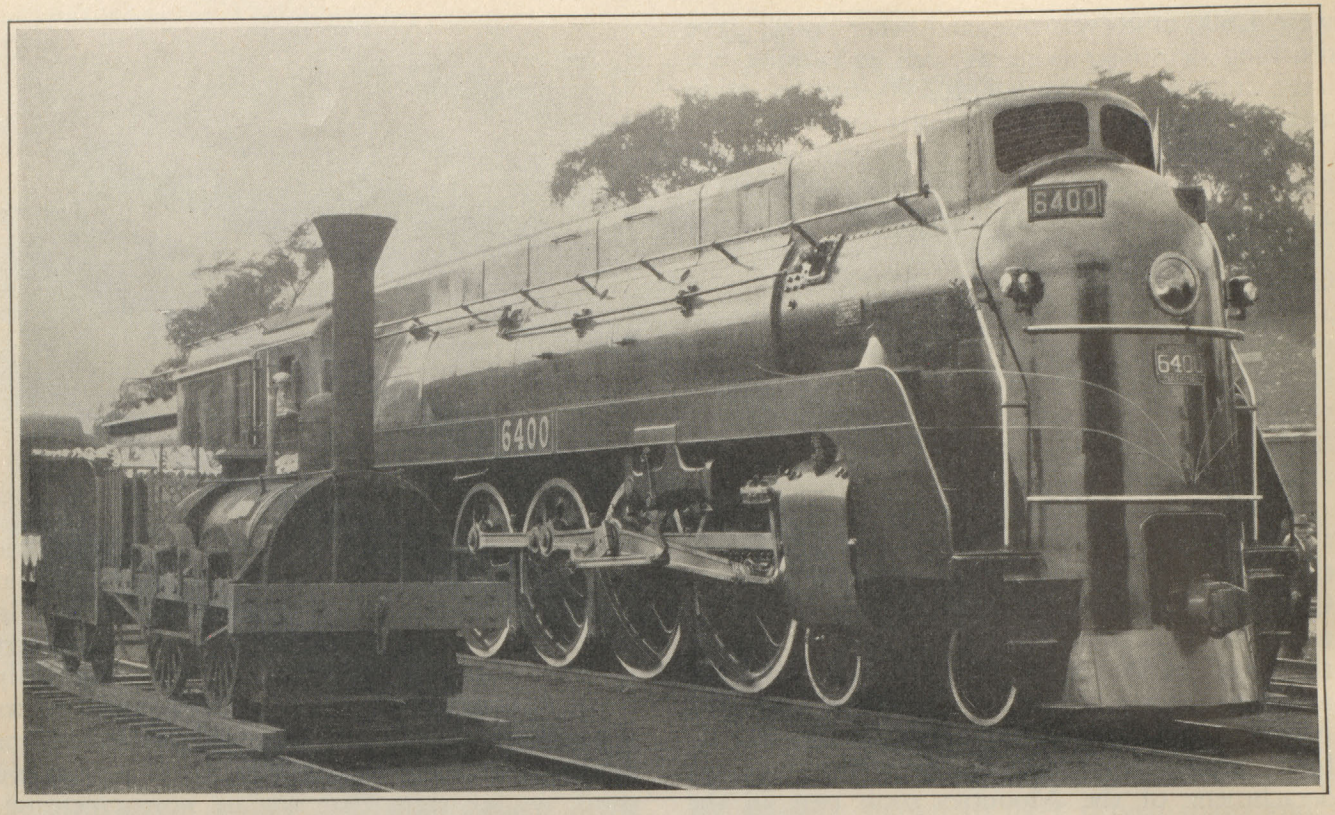
"Succeeding generations of officers and employees share directly and indirectly in the credit



Arrival of the first through train at the seaboard of British Columbia on July 4, 1886.

which goes to the maintenance not only of the property itself, but of the spirit of those who conceived it. In its long history the times in which the hopes and ambitions of the organizers in respect of the undertaking were not fully realized, have covered only a short period of its life. From the last and worst of the depressions which Canada has met in the past fifty years we think we see signs that we are now emerging. Severe though the tests on the courage and resourcefulness of the Company's originators were, they have been little more severe than the test of the last five years. It is a matter of some satisfaction to all of us that we have been so well able to maintain our morale and our confidence in the future of the Dominion and of the Company itself. In paying my unstinted tribute to those who conceived and carried out this great enterprise, I wish to join with them, the officers and employees who followed them, and who have so loyally maintained the traditions of the Company."

Leaving Montreal, the train ran into a long series of celebrations that culminated at Port Moody, on July 3, when the arrival of the first train was re-enacted. The original old engine was driven into the town by the original engineer, W. H. Evans, and the original conductor, P. A. Barnhart, was again in charge. The celebration at Port Moody turned back a page to the '80's, because the residents recaptured that historic scene by attiring themselves in old-fashioned clothes to greet the ancient train. The Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., former Prime Minister; Premier T. D. Pattullo, of British Columbia; Mayor G. G. McGeer, of Vancouver; Mayor David Leeming, of Victoria; C. A. Cotterell, assistant general manager of the C.P.R., and other prominent people took part in the celebration which was preserved for posterity by moving pictures.



CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION — TODAY AND 100 YEARS AGO

Canadian National Railways' newest and largest locomotive (6400) and a model of the "Dorchester," which pulled Canada's first railway train.

Canada's First Railway

By LEONARD A. SETON

THIS year marks the centenary of the inauguration of Canada's first railway and the commencement of an enormous railway development. Within the last few years there has been an orgy of centenary and other anniversary commemorations, but they must, both one and all, give way, in respect to importance, to the centenary of railroading in Canada. The railways have contributed more than the average citizen appreciates to the welfare of every Canadian, and this momentous occasion is one, not of local, but of nation-wide importance.

On July 21, 1836, Canada's first train, hauled by her first locomotive ran from Laprairie to St. Johns, Que., over the rails of the Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad, a company which had been incorporated on the 25th of February, 1832. This 14½-mile railway was designed to connect the American steam-boats on the Richelieu River with the ferry boats on the St. Lawrence River, and thus remedy what heretofore had been the weak link in the chain of communication between New York and Montreal. Many subsequent Canadian railways all possessed this common objective, namely, the improvement of travelling facilities to and from the United States.

Canada's first locomotive, the "Dorchester" deserves special mention, for authentic proof has come to light that it indeed hauled the first train. The statement printed by many history books that locomotive power was not employed until one year later is absolutely false. It may also be added that no authentic photograph, drawing or plan of the "Dorchester" itself exists, but plans of contemporary engines by the same builders, Robert Stephenson & Co., then of Newcastle-on-Tyne, are available, and it is from these plans that the virtually authentic replica has been built.

In 1849 the "Dorchester" was sold to the St. Lawrence & Industrie Village Railway, which when completed ran between Lanoraie, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, and Joliette. It is thus of curious interest to note that the "Dorchester," having served on the forerunner of the Canadian National Railways, then became the first locomotive on the oldest line now com-

prising the Canadian Pacific Railway. The "Dorchester" was wrecked in 1864, and it was so badly damaged that it never again saw service duty. One of the name-plates was lost at the time, but was disinterred twenty years later by a farmer plowing in an adjacent field. This name-plate is the sole remaining relic of the "Dorchester."

In 1851, the Champlain & St. Lawrence was extended to Rouses Point, N.Y., and in the following year the line was diverted into St. Lambert, and 5.5 miles of the original line, from the Cote de la Bataille to Laprairie, abandoned.

In order to obtain a complete conception of the subsequent history of the Champlain & St. Lawrence, it might be well to relate the story of the growth of a rival railway—the Montreal & New York. In 1847 a railway was completed from Bonaventure Station, Montreal, to Lachine Wharf, a distance of 7.5 miles. It is interesting to note that this line, extended to Dorval in later years by the Grand Trunk to meet their old line, now serves as a portion of the Canadian National Railways' main double-track line from Montreal to Chicago. In 1852 the Lake St. Louis & Province Line Railroad was completed from Caughnawaga to the international boundary near Mooers, N.Y., where it connected with the Plattsburg & Montreal Railroad, and in the same year amalgamation took place with the Montreal & Lachine Railroad, under the name of "The Montreal & New York Railroad Company" with a connecting ferry between Lachine Wharf and Caughnawaga.

Disastrous competition with the Champlain & St. Lawrence forced a union of the two in 1857, under the name of The Montreal & Champlain Railroad. In 1863, further difficulties necessitated the leasing of the line to the Grand Trunk Railway, which, however, foreclosed in 1873, and took possession of the property.

In 1923 the G.T.R. met its own fate, and was taken over by the Canadian National Railways system, into which is thus now embodied the Champlain & St. Lawrence. In conclusion, it is fitting to note that nine miles of the first railroad line built in Canada is now a double-tracked portion of the National system.

Rudyard Kipling

By A BOY

"EVERYTHING in England," the thirteen-year-old boy said on the occasion of his first visit, late in July, 1935, "is different from what I expected; but the most different of all is Mr. Kipling. I thought to see an old man, perhaps forty-five years of age; instead of that he is only a boy like myself." Here follows in his own naive words the more extended sum of his observation:

As we stepped on the platform, I wondered exactly what Mr. Kipling would be like. I did not expect any particular features or shape, but certainly I was not ready for what I found. The first shock I got was when a chauffeur and a Rolls-Royce car appeared to drive us to the great author's home. This changed all my expectations. We entered the car, and the chauffeur shut the door. He walked round the back of the car, presumably to tighten the gasoline tank-cap, and then climbed into the driver's seat. The engine started, and we glided out of the station. Behind us, we heard the shunting of the engine as it left. We settled down for a four-mile journey through country that reminded me strongly of Prince Edward Island. It was a warm day, bright, the sort of day one likes in the country, and everything had an atmosphere of quietness and peace. We passed many farmhouses, all rather similar; all the farmhouses with barns surrounding them, the water-pumps in the middle of the yards; and the general mixture of hay-piles, hens, and carts. Upon the hillsides, cows and horses grazed. One incident I remember, a dog ran after us for about half a mile, keeping up with the speed of the car the whole way.

When at last we arrived at our destination, after turning down a long private road, I could not see anything at first, other than the road taking a turn in the distance, and a long avenue of trees, for on the right was a box hedge, about seven feet in height. This screened the house of our host and the lawns. We entered through an arch in the hedge, and walked up a long gravel path to the front door, which was sideways to the gate. Surrounding the gray stone house were lawns, which, in their turn, were surrounded by

the box hedge. Facing the front door, were a number of steps leading down to a terrace, in the middle of which was a fairly large pool. Moored at one corner was a little red paddle boat, the paddles of which were worked by hand. It was moored to a proper little landing stage, built of concrete and stones. On either side of the rectangular pool was an avenue of trees, and on the inner sides of the box hedges were flower beds. At the corners, shrubbery and bushes had been planted. At the far end, there was a place where the hedge had been allowed to grow wild, and through it was a path leading along beside a little stream. Then the path crossed the stream, and led off through an old iron gate and passed an even older mill into the open country.

When we got half-way up the path, the door opened and a little Scotch terrier bounded out. He was followed by a man who I expected was our host, Mr. Kipling. Indeed he was, and I was introduced to him. He was an exceptionally fine man, not in body but in character. He treated me as if he had been my friend all my life, and certainly he did not look like a writer at all. I found myself attracted by him. There was something in his personality that I did not understand; something penetrating about him; he seemed to know all about you even before he knew your name. There are, other than my family, only two men I have found to like as well; one is the late Sir Arthur Currie, and the other is Dean Carlisle.*

As we walked up the path, he asked me all about myself. When we entered into his house, I wondered what we would see next. We went into a large low mahogany hall, with rooms branching off on all sides. On the right hand side, a set of stairs led up to the second floor, where again a corridor led across the house, with more rooms branching off on all sides. We went into his study, which was a spacious place, and sat down. Mr. Kipling had all kinds of curious articles on his tables, and the mantelpiece had curious shells on it. His wife came in, a nice woman, and I was introduced to her. We talked for a few minutes, and then Mrs. Kipling took me out to show me round. We were followed by the Scotch terrier, who was running after a rubber ball he was continually losing in the pond. Mrs. Kipling took me through the gap in the hedge, after she had stopped to pick some lavender. She gave me a twig. We passed a lilac tree, and she made some remark that I do not remember, on its blossoms. We followed the path along the stream, and stopped at the old gate. It was very rusty and Mrs. Kipling had a little trouble in opening it. We stopped at the mill and went back into the garden again. The dog had dropped its ball into the pond again, so I got into the paddle boat, and went to get the ball. The dog, it seemed, did not like the water. When I returned to land, Mrs. Kipling was bending over fixing the flower beds. So I got into the boat again, and paddled round the pond. My time was taken up a good deal by fishing the ball out of the pond, because the little dog seemed to like pushing it in all the time. Once the ball caught under a projecting piece of rock, and it took us about fifteen minutes to find it. Then, once I threw the ball high up on the bank, where it bounced into the hedge, and the dog couldn't get it, so I had to get out of the boat and fetch it. In the meantime, Mrs. Kipling had gone inside and I was left to myself.

I played in the paddle boat for half an hour or so, when Mrs. Kipling came around the back of the house. She sat down on a chair beside the door, and I joined her there. The dog did some of its tricks, and when we threw a ball, it would run after it and get it almost before it touched the ground. The little dog was very bow-legged.

Then Mr. Kipling came out of the front door, and joined us. He told me this in the course of conversation. "One day a party of Boy Scouts were trekking somewhere, and they were planted on me. You know, they appeared in the gate, and I naturally had to ask them in. And when they saw the paddle boat, they gave one yell and bolted to it. They had races by timing how long it took to get from one end of the pool to the other, and they couldn't understand how the light boys went faster than the strong heavy boys. The seat was not in the middle, you see, and therefore with the light boys the boat was much better balanced than with the heavy." These were almost his exact words.

After talking a little, we had to go in to tea, so as to be in time to take the train back to London. I do not remember what we had for tea, except that Mrs. Kipling poured the tea, and Mr. Kipling found I liked a certain kind of cake, and kept passing it to me. When tea was over, we had to get on hats and coats, and get back into the car, which was waiting at the gate. Mrs. Kipling said goodbye to us at the door, but Mr. Kipling and the dog went down to the gate with us. After the thanks and goodbyes were over, the car drove away to the station. I little thought that it was to be the last time I should ever see my new friend, Rudyard Kipling.

*Very Rev. Arthur Carlisle, Dean of Montreal.

Field-Marshal Haig: A Great British Soldier

A Book Review*

By R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH

IT is a penalty exacted by the publication of two volumes of a biography months apart that the first volume, when it appears, is incomplete and that the reader, however well written and interesting the book may be, must lay it down with a sense of frustration and disappointment. So it was with the first volume of Mr. Duff Cooper's *Haig*, but in the second volume the portrait of the British Field-Marshal is completed and the work, when viewed as a whole, is most satisfactory. So much is this a fact that it is difficult now to realize that the first volume *was* disappointing, so unfalteringly does the completed work carry the tale through Haig's formative years, through the historic period when he commanded the Armies of the Empire in France, through the post-war years when he laboured tirelessly on behalf of the men who had served under him and were in need, to that day in 1928 when the Empire learned with sorrow that death had suddenly ended his great career.

Of outstanding interest in the second volume is the manner in which Mr. Duff Cooper answers the charges against Haig by Mr. Lloyd George. Those who have been persuaded of Haig's ineptitude by the bitter writings of the former British Prime Minister should read this book with care, particularly the section dealing with the genesis and conduct of the Flanders Offensive which culminated at Passchendaele. The myth that the French Commander-in-Chief and the Commanders of the British Armies concerned were opposed to the plan from the beginning, and that only due to Haig's bull-headed stupidity was it persisted in, vanishes in the light of incontrovertible evidence to the contrary. No one, least of all Mr. Duff Cooper, will argue that British leadership was flawless, but in this matter of the Flanders Offensive the abuse that has been heaped upon Haig and his staff is shown to be cruelly unfair, even if more temperate criticism is justified.

So far as Haig's character is concerned, these two volumes paint a memorable picture. Reserved from his youth, Haig made friends with difficulty, despite the advantages of moderate wealth and an underlying kindliness, in conjunction with a notable degree of that profound loyalty which is, perhaps, the staunchest bulwark of friendship.

Unstirred in his earlier years, Haig's ambitions lay dormant until, unexpectedly, the Army touched some hidden spring and there grew within him, almost imperceptibly, the belief, confirmed in his mind when he was named to command the British Armies in France, that he had been appointed by the Master of All Things to an inescapable destiny. It was this belief, firmly held though never mentioned, which provided him in his army's darkest hours with a confidence in success and the ultimate victory of his troops which no temporary disaster nor any earthly power could weaken.

In dealing with this conviction of Haig's, as with all other matters, Mr. Duff Cooper writes with restraint, in a manner which, one feels, Haig would have approved and found admirable. As a result one lays down his book satisfied that here is no unthinking eulogy, no outpouring of indiscriminate praise, but an excellently conceived and skilfully written work wherein a British Secretary of State for War, with all relevant information at his disposal, describes the life of, and pays tribute to, a British soldier, greater, it would seem, than any who has served the Empire in our time.

Typical of Mr. Duff Cooper's writing is the paragraph (pages 438-439) in which he sums up Haig's achievement in France:

> "Taking the whole war into review and remembering that he (Haig) was engaged in it without intermission from the beginning to the end, it may be affirmed with confidence that there is no soldier and no statesman whose record under examination would prove better, and it is extremely doubtful whether there is any whose record would prove as good. The only faults that have ever been attributed to him by reputable writers are merely the defects of the finest qualities: That he was too reluctant to change his advisers, that he was too hopeful on the eve and in the course of battle, and that being once engaged he was too slow to give up the fight—if each of these accusations has a grain of truth in it, they amount only to the fact that he possessed in too great a degree the essential military virtues of loyalty, courage, and tenacity."

*HAIG: VOLUME II. By Duff Cooper. The MacMillan Company. 1936. $7.50.

Typical also is the paragraph in which the book is concluded:

> "If there be a Valhallah, as some of our ancestors liked to believe, where the great captains of the past sit down and feast together and tell again the story of their fights, this modest quiet Scotsman will have his place there; but very seldom will he be persuaded to tell the story of how for three long years he commanded the greatest armies his Empire ever put into the field, how in the darkest days his faith in their ability to conquer never faltered, and how he led them to victory in the end."

The Library Table

BARON D'HOLBACH

A PRELUDE TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By W. H. Wickwar. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. 1935. 253 pp.

This is a very interesting and pleasantly written book about an "apostle of tolerance and secularism" who was the centre of a circle in Paris which made history in the Eighteenth Century. A work on Baron D'Holbach has been needed. The book is well-documented. The scene is reconstructed with fidelity to the spirit of those figures who were united under the banner of the *Encyclopedia* in the cause of Enlightenment. The scholarly motive is not in exclusive possession of the field, however, for the book contains lively stories and some of the sharp, prejudiced characterization of personalities which can spring from a union of an author's wit and dislike. It makes amusing reading. The Eighteenth Century has flowed in the pen of this admirer of some of its dominant characters and with it the sparkle and malice and honesty of those self-same men.

Paul Thiry, born in the Palatinate in 1723, had a rich uncle who had acquired his wealth under Louis XIV, and then a title, to both of which the nephew fell heir. The young man received his university education at Leyden, in very active intellectual circles. His arrival in Paris, and naturalization there in 1749, marked the founding of a club to carry on the activities of discussion which he had enjoyed at the university. His house became the coffee-house or special salon for the younger ambitious writers on science, philosophy, politics, and religion (all but a few "non-clubable" persons whom Mr. Wickwar wittily despatches, such as D'Alembert, Buffon and the impossible Rousseau who was "black-balled"). They were all haters of tyranny and intolerance; they were humanitarians concerned for the human race; they were for progress in science and reform of society; and they rallied under Diderot the indefatigable and eloquent editor of the *Encyclopedia* the aim of which was to promote "freedom of thought and criticism of authority." Mr. Wickwar describes finely the quality of Diderot's leadership: "Seldom in the history of Christendom had any layman hitherto claimed so tremendous a social significance for his work, or attempted to raise himself to a position of spiritual authority by proclaiming, even if only implicitly, the supreme importance to man of his own man-made civilization. . . Diderot's well-documented work was the first-fruits of the new positive religion of an age that was more than an age of negation."

D'Holbach made it possible for such men as Diderot and his colleagues to work, to meet for discussion and to publish their writings. He provided the material opportunities for the group and gave them a social centre. He was the benefactor, and the example of the perfect philanthropist depicted gratefully in their writings. His own ability as a writer and thinker developed in the course of time. At first he was the gleaner from others, translating from the German and publishing works on chemistry, mineralogy, and articles in the *Encyclopedia*. Natural history was coming to the fore and in this field there was room for the work of translators and editors. It was after the death of a colleague, Boulanger, in 1759, that D'Holbach stepped forward as an author in his own right. As literary executor of his friend he put out works of his own composition under other names: *Christianity Debunked* (Dévoilé); *The Sacred Contagion, or Natural History of Superstition; Letters to Eugénie, or Preservative against Prejudices*, and finally the atheistic classic, *The System of Nature* (1770). His first work was thus an attack on religion and defense of atheism. The death of another friend, this time a rival star in the same firmament, Helvétius, then projected him into a series of books dealing with the social, political and ethical thought of the time. He became the moralist, the moralist somewhat opposed to Helvétius and absolutely opposite to Rousseau. D'Holbach became the systematic expounder of a social utilitarianism which has since his time stood in antagonism to the idealistic ethics of Rousseau, and German and English philosophers. He presented this doctrine in his books, *The Social System, Ethocracy*, and the comprehensive *Universal Morality* (1776).

The philosophy of D'Holbach began, therefore, with an attack on religion which he regarded as morally useless, and indeed even "immoral." His thought was based on psychological associationism and materialism. He judged religion and politics, however, in terms of ethics, and particularly in terms of the empirical principle of utility which was superior to any supernatural principles. "Let us lead men back to their experience, and they will soon discover the truth. Let us give them a balance in which to weigh with certainty their institutions, laws, customs, acts, and morals. They will never err when the rule by which they judge is the lasting and permanent utility that results from their ways of thinking and acting. With the aid of that eternal, invariable, and necessary rule, they will judge all things soundly, and their mind will have a sure guide to fix its ideas forever." (p. 144). "Morality is experience applied to the life of man in society; politics is experience applied to the government of states; the sciences are experience applied to objects useful or pleasurable to man; industry is nothing but experience applied to man's needs according as they multiply." (p. 162). The secular character of this philosophy is here fully revealed. With it, also, the

tolerance which was part of the whole intellectual movement and is to be found in Rousseau and Voltaire as well as in D'Holbach. The last-named advocated "an unlimited liberty of writing," and for a practical reason which Mr. Wickwar quotes: "The art of government is still in its infancy. Government is a mechanism that needs continual winding, cleaning, and repairing. Once upon a time, so the story goes, geese saved the Capitol." (p. 188).

The author is particularly interested in the symptoms of revolution, considering the work of D'Holbach as giving us an insight into the prelude to the French Revolution. He sees the atheism, along with the attack on political authority, as something characteristic of a movement which leads to revolution. One of the most interesting sections is that entitled: Resurrection and After-Life, which is a description of the subsequent influence of D'Holbach in the Nineteenth Century in England, United States, Germany and even Russia.

The utilitarian philosophy was the standard by which D'Holbach judged politics and religion. Mr. Wickwar has here made a contribution to our knowledge of utilitarianism in that century. What he discloses in his account shows that there is room for even further study of that doctrine which was very pervasive and ably formulated long before the English philosophers expounded it. Baron D'Holbach can well serve as the centre for these future investigations which should include such odd figures as Abbé de St. Pierre and even Rousseau.

In this book the enthusiasms as well as the criticisms of the men of the Enlightenment are recaptured for us. The personalities move on the stage again and they are living figures. The presentation of the atheistic, materialistic, utilitarian philosophy of D'Holbach is excellently done. The notes and bibliography are likewise excellent.—*C. W. Hendel.*

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

A Plea for Co-Operation in the Social Sciences. By Dr. Adolf Löwe. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. 1935. 156 pp. $1.50.

There is much criticism of economists in these times. It is said that they formulate and expound laws and principles which are but vague generalizations and abstractions. These laws require so many qualifications as to render them almost worthless, in so far as practical requirements are concerned. Dr. Adolf Löwe, an eminent German economist now associated with the University of Manchester, examines this problem and proposes a greater co-operation between economics and the other social sciences, particularly sociology.

Dr. Löwe rightly contends that in the study of social and economic problems, the economist, the social psychologist, the political scientist, and other specialists must work together. "An excessive division of labour, a lack of synthetic co-operation between the various sections of social research more and more restrict the truth of any partial knowledge, the efficiency of any concrete action." Dr. Löwe points to various economic events and to current problems which can only be explained by considering "non-economic" factors. He mentions the inflation in Germany and the subsequent restoration of the mark. "It has been proved by history that the general public reacts in a typical manner to different monetary manipulations. We might easily collect these experiences and systematize them into a sociology and psychology of money, of credit, of inflation and deflation. As economists we may not feel competent to deal with such problems. But are there not other sciences explicitly dealing with mass-psychology, social prejudices, public opinion, etc.; sciences which may long ago have discovered the corresponding rules of human behaviour? After we have once realized that rational monetary policy must be based on two pillars—on the economics as well as on the social psychology of money—why leave it to the amateurs in politics and administration to combine superficial economic ideas with everyday psychology, instead of rendering social science applicable by scientific co-operation?"

Dr. Löwe examines the needs of modern economics and the potential contributions of the sociologist to the satisfaction of those needs. His views deserve the serious consideration and study of all people interested in the grave social and economic problems of the hour. Failing a greater degree of integration in the social sciences, they are in danger of losing caste at a rapid rate.—*H. C. G.*

OBITER SCRIPTA

Lectures, Essays and Reviews by George Santayana. Edited by Justus Buchler and Benjamin Schwartz. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50.

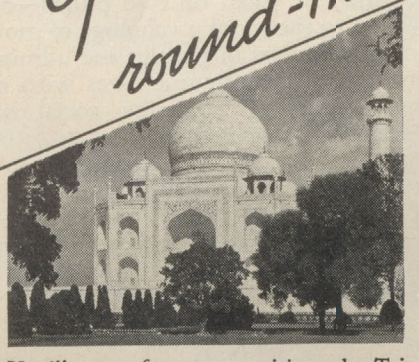
This collection of sixteen papers covers a period of some thirty years of the author's prolific writings. In a brief preface, Mr. Santayana tells us that the selection has been made without previous knowledge on his part, but not without sympathetic insight into the latent tendencies of his mind. If this be so, this latest work should be of peculiar interest not only to those already familiar with his larger philosophical works, but also to the general reader to whom Mr. Santayana's name and personality stand for some sort of mysterious, though unquestionably powerful, influence in American philosophical thought.

The editors have wisely avoided making a classification of topics, but it may be said that the papers embrace three central themes: art, morals and religion, with occasional excursions into critical estimation of contemporary philosophy.

The first paper, "The Two Idealisms," is an imaginative piece of writing, a dialogue between an earth-bound spirit and the shade of Socrates who, it must be confessed, speaks rather like a Sophist. The dialogue develops as a subtle criticism of the philosophies of Schopenhauer and Hegel. Modern Idealism is shown to have drifted far from the spirit of Plato, and with its passion for absolute knowledge has lost imagination and the sweeter light of reason so dear to the Greeks.

The short essay, "What is Aesthetics?", is a protest against the modern tendency to create for art a world of its own. Such a world, Mr. Santayana also argues later in "An Aesthetic Soviet," will inevitably become a little world and consequently a contemptible little world. Beauty is organic to nature; in human experience art comes to render the merely useful congenial and delightful to the whole personality. "Aesthetic satisfaction thus comes to perfect all other values; they would remain

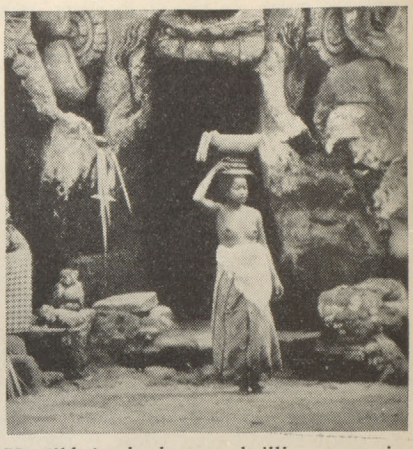
Your Winter palace round-the-world



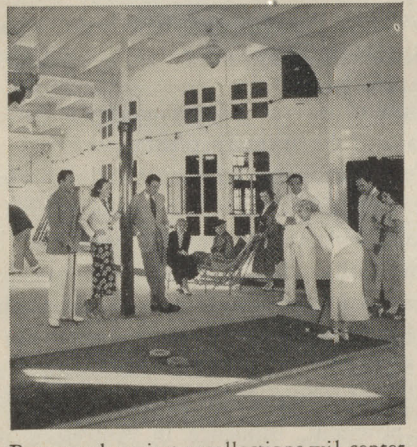
You'll never forget your visit to the Taj Mahal. Agra is 800 miles from port, but *Empress* cruise members go by private trains.



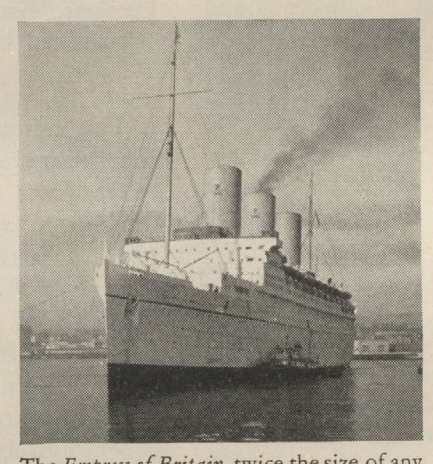
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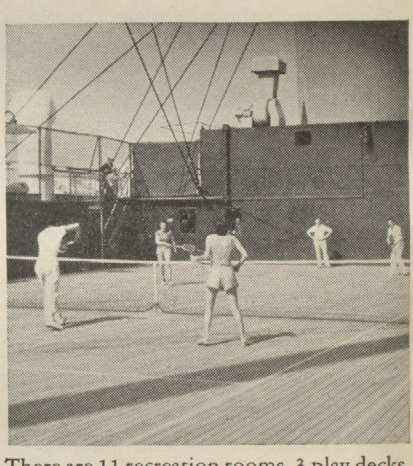
You'll bring back many thrilling memories of the Mediterranean ... India ... Singapore ... Siam ... and Bali, isle of grace and beauty.



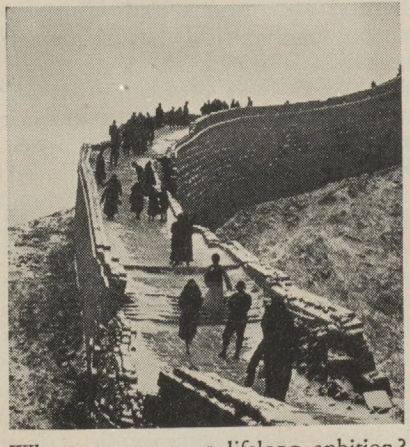
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imperfect if beauty did not supervene upon them, but beauty would be absolutely impossible if they did not underlie it." The same view is reinforced in the author's thoughtful and characteristically interesting study of Hamlet.

In a note to his editors the author remarks that the two articles "The Unknowable" and "Ultimate Religion" are precisely his best work. Perhaps of all the papers included in the book these afford the best clue as to his personal beliefs. The first was the Herbert Spencer Lecture delivered at Oxford in 1923. "When I rub my eyes and look at things candidly, it seems evident to me that this world is the sort of world described by Herbert Spencer, not the sort of world described by Hegel or Bergson." Yet Spencer deserved his oblivion for in a manner he left everything worth knowing on the side of the "unknowable." For Mr. Santayana, Spencer's "unknowable" is the mysterious substance which underlies the diversity and richness of the natural world; yet it is neither wholly mysterious nor wholly unknowable, for a higher function than sensation, namely "animal faith," and a higher function than logical reason, namely, imaginative insight, enable us to apprehend it as the creative source of life. It may indeed be said that positive knowledge of this abiding substance is religion. The last paragraph of this article is interesting as reflecting Mr. Santayana's views. The question for us is not whether God exists but what sort of God. "I have sometimes wondered at the value ladies set upon jewels. . . . And yet there is an unmistakable spell about these pebbles; they are faithful possessions; the sparkle of them, shifting from moment to moment, is constant from age to age. They are substances. . . . In jewels there is the security, the mystery, the inexhaustible fixity proper to substance. After all, perhaps I can understand the fascination they exercise over the ladies; it is the same that the eternal feminine exercises over us; our contact with them is unmistakable, our contemplation of them gladly renewed; yet in one sense they are unknowable; we cannot fathom the secret of their constancy, of their hardness, of that perpetual but uncertain brilliancy by which they dazzle us and hide themselves. These qualities of the jewel and of the eternal feminine are also qualities of substance and of the world."

If these be the qualities which Mr. Santayana looks for and finds in his substance or God, then he is clearly out of sympathy with traditional religion. Whether such a God as "this substance" could be an object of religious faith and worship at all must be left to the judgment of those who seek and find in God mystery certainly, but the qualities of fatherhood and love rather than hardness and brilliancy.—*R. D. Maclennan.*

EXPLORING THE STRATOSPHERE

By Gerald Heard. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. 1936. 98 pp. $1.00.

Mr. Heard has written the story of the exploring of the stratosphere in a charming style, which carries the reader from chapter to chapter with increasing interest. It is the best compilation of facts regarding this newest subject that it has been my lot to encounter. The author has included both the historical facts of the subject as well as those obtained recently by experimental research. The reader's mind is stimulated as he progresses and the possibilities of the great value of further information about the earth's atmospherical ocean loom large in one's mental picture. The author plainly indicates that nothing more than the pioneering in this subject has taken place up to the present.

The investigating of the stratosphere region is apparently in its infancy Few scientists would venture a forecast of what may be the ultimate results of future explorations. The review of the experiments is very intriguing to the scientific imagination. The author's happy faculty of using descriptive language and of selecting in many cases well-known everyday phrases makes the reading of his book a pleasant pastime, which will certainly reward the reader. The subject matter is logically arranged and at frequent intervals the author arrives at a climax, where the reader is left with questions prompting thought.

The book may be read by the layman with no fear of encountering mathematical clouds. The reviewer ventures the assertion that the reader will not be satisfied until he has read the book twice due to the ease and clarity of expression and the fascination of the subject. The subdivisions of the text, viz., the stratosphere, scaling the sky, the uses of the stratosphere and the meaning of the stratosphere, are topics which of themselves seize and hold the reader's interest as developed by the dexterous pen of Gerald Heard.—*H. E. Reilley.*

ARTIST, THINKER AND SAINT

By Roy M. Pounder. The Ryerson Press, Toronto. $2.00.

To those who had read *Some Thoughts About God*, written thirteen years ago by Rev. Roy Pounder, M.A., Th.D., this author's new and substantial contribution on the same subject came as no surprise.

Dr. Pounder clearly indicated in his brochure or essay of 1923 that he had covered a wide range of reading and investigation in the field of philosophy and that the less ambitious undertaking was preliminary to something more profound. There is much evidence in the essay's actual content that the writer was not saying all that he had to offer on the subject of God. His avowed purpose was to prove that God is real, personal and loving.

Inevitably the themes of reality and personality were introduced and briefly discussed. It was at once plain that Dr. Pounder had as background the school of thought represented at Harvard University by such men as Josiah Royce and Ralph Perry. The same background, slightly modified, supports his *Artist, Thinker and Saint.*

In the foreground there are several unmistakable indications of the author's fundamental position. He is Hegelian but not of that order who will wrench or distort the facts of experience to postulate a harmony which does not exist. Neither is he that type of idealist who does not descend to the earth and the things of the earth. While very effectively sustaining his thesis in regard to beauty, truth and goodness, there is little evidence of an attitude that does not belong to a very realistic world. Even a casual reading compels one to the conclusion that although Dr. Pounder continues to use the Hegelian categories he is much more a pragmatist than otherwise.

A very well written preface, much franker than most introductions, puts his position succintly. "Have I kept

to the facts? Does my argument take adequate cognizance of the main aspects of reality? Is my account of these facts logical or consistent? Does it hang together? The first test is empirical; the second is logical; the third is practical. Will my view of reality work?" Surely such a basis for his argument puts this book outside the class of the merely polemical.

Dr. Pounder resolves his own position in good Kantian fashion by declaring that God is both reality and reflection. "In so far as our experience of God is immediate, He is datum. In so far as we make an analysis and synthesis of this experience, He is a hypothesis."

Chapter one introduces us to a concept of God by way of the biological or evolutionary experience. Sensation, Pleasure, Pain and Instinct are all dealt with; first from the angle of pure speculation, and then by way of the psychological approach. Somewhat incidental to the main argument is a very suggestive section on genius.

The conclusions of this chapter provide a perfect illustration of the author's synthetic method and mind. "God is both object and subject in the biological experience. To put it even more baldly, God is the biological experience. More briefly still, God is life." At this point one has the impression that Dr. Pounder struggles overmuch with an implied Pantheism in his statement, and very seriously weakens his 'dogma' by declaring that "the experience of God is ultimately indefinable or unanalyzable." The resultant which comes from the 'both . . . . and' scarcely needs the defense offered or the affirmation of monism to which Dr. Pounder gets by way of mysticism. Two or more elements combining in experience are the opposite of dualism. It is of the very nature of monism that there are entities in the cosmos, which in association provide a unity, a monism, if not a monadism. Dr. Pounder is committed to both, once again being true to his original premise.

The second chapter is, in the opinion of the reviewer, the most comprehensive and helpful of the four rather long chapters into which the book is divided. Here we have a presentation of Idealism so sincerely and warmly expressed that the content given the spiritual experience of God takes on a validity and colour not found in the last chapter where the subjective experience of God is discussed. Truth, Beauty and Goodness, as constituting the framework for the idealistic experience of God are all excellently handled and serve, not just as pegs upon which to hang ideas, but as great mountain peaks about which cling intriguing but not impenetrable clouds of glory.

Quite aptly the author utters the necessary word of caution in connection with such an exalted idealism and gives fair warning that both idolatry and abstractness may be found where we seek God by this path alone. It is here that we have the actual link with pragmatism which all through the argument saves the book from abstruseness and obscurity. "The idealist sometimes fails to see God because of the ideal; the pragmatist fails to see God because of man. If we guard against both errors we shall do full justice to the spiritual ideal without neglecting the claims either of God or of man." The latter part of this chapter is especially commended to all clergymen.

The Redemptive or Christian Experience of God (chapter three) is an exceedingly good course in systematic theology. No purpose can be served by even stating the author's findings. He deals very skillfully but, of course, not exhaustively with Miracles, Sin, The Person of Christ, The Death of Christ, The Resurrection of Christ, The Immortal Life, The Kingdom of God, and the Healing Ministry of the Kingdom of God. It is probably sufficient to say that the ultra-conservatives would find but little comfort in these pages and the impatiently radical would be similarly disappointed if they had no sound knowledge of philosophy, something conspicuously lacking in many who belong to this latter class.

To those whose training fits and prepares them to see beneath the surface there is here the very salt of salvation, philosophically conceived. Here are set forth those final factors in that transforming process to which the Christian Church is now more consciously than ever before, irrevocably committed. The activist implications of the author's view of the Kingdom of God are certainly not anemic. At the same time, he deals most sympathetically with those less virile views which still prevail in some sections of the Christian community.

In his effort to point the way for a Mystical or Subjective Experience of God (chapter four) Dr. Pounder leads us by several paths and through a maze of argument based on analogy. The subjectivity of Freedom, Love and Reason are made to serve as the plan, if not the parallel, by which we are to experience God through the doctrine of the Trinity, Justification, Faith, The Holy Spirit, The Bible and Prayer. These various subjects have been given a treatment admirable in itself but scarcely adequate to the purpose of the author. Probably in no part of the book is that over-condensation more noticeable than in this last chapter. It is somewhat a pity that so much had to be left unsaid, when such great themes are undertaken.

As a compendium or survey, *Artist, Thinker and Saint* will command profound respect. It makes no attempt to be complete, is admittedly dogmatic, and the author is never guilty of over-simplification. The fact is he stirs up much more than he clears up. In that sense the book is truly thought-provoking.

There can be nothing but admiration for any man who undertakes serious, scholarly discussion of the Supreme Being, and when that man is a busy pastor, remote from colleges and libraries, our respect for him requires our attention to his work. Any philosopher, preacher or person of intellectual pursuits will be richly rewarded by a careful reading of this "close-knit argument" on the theme of the Divine Being and man's quest for fellowship with Him.—(*Rev.*) *R. DeWitt Scott.*

THE CANADA YEAR BOOK 1936

Published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. The King's Printer, Ottawa. $1.50.

The publication of the 1936 edition of *The Canada Year Book* is announced by the General Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. *The Canada Year Book* is the official statistical annual of the country and contains a thoroughly up-to-date account of the natural resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, its demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc.—in brief, a comprehensive study within the limits of a single volume of the social and economic condition of the Dominion. This new edition has been thoroughly revised throughout and includes in all its chapters the latest information available.

(*Continued on next page*)

Graduates' Society Elections

John T. Hackett, B.C.L. '09, K.C., and F. S. Patch, B.A. '99, M.D. '03, F.R.S.C. (C), have been elected unanimously as president and first vice-president, respectively, of the Graduates' Society for two-year terms, and Charles F. Martin, B.A. '88, M.D.C.M. '92, LL.D. '36, has also been elected unanimously as representative of the Society on the board of governors of the University for a term of three years.

Voting for the other offices, as set forth below, has been proceeding since July 10, when nominations closed, and members of the Society who have not yet cast their ballots are reminded to do so before September 30.

John T. Hackett, K.C., who has been elected to the presidency for the second successive term, is class secretary for Law '09; senior partner of the firm of Hackett, Mulvena, Foster, Hackett and Hannen, Montreal lawyers. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Students' Society of McGill University, which came into being in 1909, and he was also one of the founders and the first vice-president of the Montreal branch of the Graduates' Society, later holding the position of honorary secretary for two years. Mr. Hackett was a member of the executive committee of the Graduates' Society during 1928-30, vice-president during 1930-32 and he has been president since 1934. He sat in the House of Commons as Conservative member for the constituency of Stanstead, Que., from 1930 to 1935.

Dr. F. S. Patch, noted Montreal surgeon, is urologist of the Montreal General Hospital and clinical professor of urology in McGill University. He became first vice-president of the Graduates' Society in 1934.

Dr. Charles F. Martin, who retired from the deanship of the Faculty of Medicine on August 31, after having occupied that post since 1923, served as vice-president of the Graduates' Society during 1922-24. He was professor of medicine at McGill from 1907 to 1936 and has received honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws from Harvard University and Queen's University, and the degree of D.C.L. from Bishop's University, Lennoxville.

Following are the nominations for the other offices of the Society for which elections are being conducted this year:

For Members of the Executive Committee. Two to be elected. Term 2 years.

D. Sclater Lewis, B.Sc. '06, M.Sc. '07, M.D.C.M. '12, F.R.C.P. (C).
Internist, Montreal.

Brig.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, B.Sc. '06.
Stock broker, Montreal.

Arthur William McMaster, B.Sc. '00.
Retired; Montreal.

Lieut.-Col. William C. Nicholson, B.A. '13, B.C.L. '19, K.C.
Advocate, Montreal.

For Members of the Graduate Council. Five to be elected. Term 2 years.

Linton H. Ballantyne, B.A. '15, LL.B. (Laval), K.C.
Specialty, civil law; Montreal.

Eric A. Cushing, B.Sc. '17.
Chartered accountant, Montreal.

George C. Draper, B.Sc. '14.
Insurance broker, Montreal.

Col. Robert A. Fraser, B.A. '15.
Treasurer, Fraser Bros. Ltd., Montreal.

H. E. Herschorn, B.A. '11, B.C.L. '14.
Notary, Montreal.

Eric A. Leslie, B.A. '16.
Comptroller, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal.

William T. May, B.Sc. '12.
Consulting mining engineer, Montreal.

Lieut.-Col. C. G. Porter, B.Sc. '11, M.Sc. '13, D.S.O.
Professional engineer, Montreal.

Ralph E. Powell, M.D.C.M. '08, B.A. (Mt. Allison).
Urologist, Montreal.

Wm. Beverley Scott, B.Sc. '20.
Manager, Laurentide Division, Consolidated Paper Corp. Ltd., Grand'Mere.

Percy D. Wilson, B.A. '10, K.C.
Barrister-at-law, Ottawa.

The Library Table

(Continued from previous page)

A special article, "Canada on Vimy Ridge," prepared by Colonel A. Fortescue Duguid, D.S.O., B.Sc., R.C.A., appropriate to the pilgrimage to Vimy and the official unveiling of the Vimy Memorial is a feature. New material on fertility rates and multiple births in Canada has been added. Insofar as statistics are available, the immigration tables have been placed on a calendar year basis to facilitate international comparison. Statistics covering the construction industry in Canada have been made available and are published for the first time, amplifying the information on contracts awarded and building permits, statistics of which have appeared regularly in the past. The external trade chapter has been revised by the inclusion of an abstract of the value and quantum of world trade abridged from the League of Nations' "Review of World Trade, 1934." The inclusion of new material on the important subject of municipal taxation receives attention; and the estimate of national wealth gives a picture of domestic prosperity.

The death of His Majesty King George V on January 20, 1936, received with deep sorrow throughout the Empire and with world-wide regret, and the succession of King Edward VIII to the Throne, have been appropriately marked by the reproduction of official photographs; and the volume is illustrated by many maps and diagrams.

Persons requiring the *Year Book* may obtain it from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at the price of $1.50.

Books Received

The Church Through Half a Century. Essays in Honour of William Adams Brown by Former Students. Editors: Henry Pitney Van Dusen and Samuel McCrea Cavert. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1936. 426 pp. $3.00.

A Help to the Reading of German. By B. K. Stewart. Basil Blackwell, Oxford. 1936. 51 pp. 2s. 6d.

Nelson's New Books. Autumn, 1936, catalogue of Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. 69 pp.

Scribner's Fall Publications. Autumn, 1936, catalogue of Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 91 pp.

1821 1936

Reunion of McGill Alumni

ON THE 115th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF McGILL

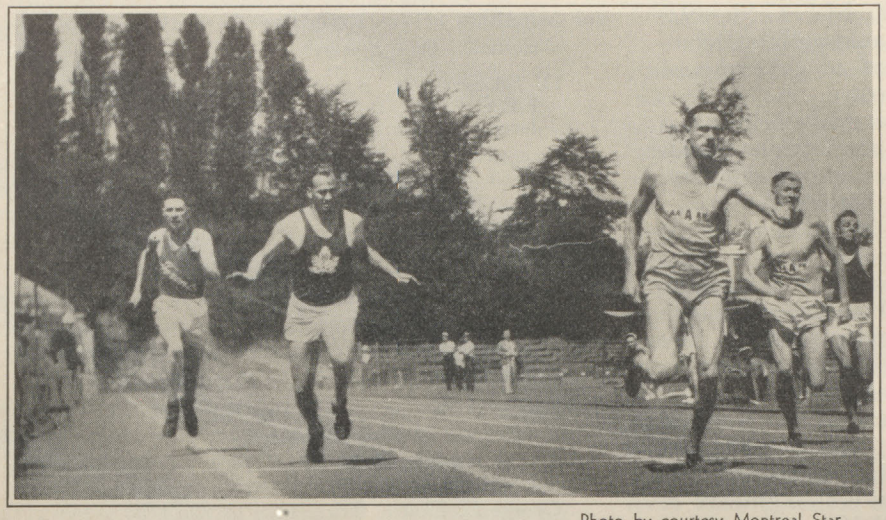


Photo by courtesy Montreal Star

See the
TRACK MEET
on Friday, Oct. 23rd
at Molson Stadium.
McGill, Toronto, Queen's, etc.

RESERVED SEATS for visiting alumni may be had through the **REUNION REGISTRATION BUREAU** (See below)

Annual Football Game

McGILL vs. TORONTO - Sat. Oct. 24th

VISITING ALUMNI will be allotted SPECIAL SEATS. Tickets and Reservations for these Special Seats only through the REUNION REGISTRATION BUREAU.

PROGRAMME OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS

OPENING DAY (Wed. Oct. 21)	**All Day**	—Registation. Clinics, Demonstrations and Exhibitions in conjunction with the Convention of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society are started and continue throughout the Reunion. Similarly, Demonstrations and Exhibitions are started for graduates of other faculties and continue throughout the Reunion. Visits to important industrial plants in the Montreal district will also be arranged for each day of the Reunion.
	Evening	—Reunion Smoker.
SECOND DAY (Thurs. Oct. 22)	**All Day**	—Registation. Clinics, Demonstrations, Industries, etc.
	Afternoon	—Univesity Convocation for conferring honorary degrees. General Meeting of the Graduates' Society.
	Evening	—Graduates' Play in Moyse Hall.
THIRD DAY (Fri. Oct. 23)	**All Day**	—Registation. Clinics, Demonstrations, Industries, etc.
	Afternoon	—Intercollegiate Track Meet, McGill, Toronto, Queen's, etc.
	Evening	—Reunion Dance and Supper.
FOURTH DAY (Sat. Oct. 24)	**Morning**	—Registation. Clinics, Demonstrations, Industries, etc.
	Afternoon	—Intercollegiate Football Game, Toronto vs. McGill.
	Evening	—Reunion Dinner, with reserved tables for Annual Class Dinners. Alumnae Society Dinner for women graduates. Women Associates Dinner for visiting non-graduate women.

MONTREAL MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY — ANNUAL FALL CONVENTION

The society is holding its annual fall convention during the reunion. Refresher courses will be offered on each morning and afternoon except Saturday afternoon. The staff of the Montreal General, The Royal Victoria, The Children's Memorial and The Royal Victoria Montreal Maternity Hospitals and the University Laboratories will participate. Detailed programme will be issued later.

THE REUNION REGISTRATION BUREAU will be at Suite 32 on the Ground Floor of the WINDSOR HOTEL. Until October 15 address for all information:—The Graduates' Society, McGill University, Montreal.

The Graduates' Reunion

October 21 to 24, 1936

IT is characteristic of the present age that many institutions, formerly fostered by wealthy and prominent personages, are now supported and developed through the widespread interest of many people who feel themselves responsible for the advancement of those organizations which inspire their loyalty and devotion. Colleges and universities provide examples of this attachment, notably in Canada and the United States where institutions of higher education have received a measure of public support undreamed of as recently as half a century ago. Graduates and other former students are prominent among the supporters of their own colleges; the extent to which financial support has been given from these sources is indeed remarkable. Prompting this material assistance is an affection for those halls which gave shelter to the body and developed the mind at the springtime of life. The associations of those days when one's personality was developed and when the course of one's life was charted ever remain dear. Personal attachments to respected and loved members of the teaching staff often strengthen the intangible ties.

It is not surprising that such sentiments express themselves in a desire to revisit the campus and to enter again those halls so dear to memory; and this yearning has been so often expressed by the sons and daughters of Old McGill that Graduates' Reunions are now repeated regularly every five years, marking quinquennially the founding of McGill College by James McGill. And so in October this year will be held another reunion of McGill alumni, to mark the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of our Alma Mater's commencement.

A strong and representative committee has been appointed by the Graduates' Society which again has undertaken to conduct the Reunion. The committee has arranged a most interesting four days' programme, including events which in the past have found most favour with the visiting alumni. Every day during the Reunion clinics will be held for the medical and dental graduates, exhibitions and demonstrations will take place in the other faculties and, especially for the engineers, visits will be made to prominent industrial plants and hydro-electric developments in the Montreal area.

Registration and general information will be conveniently arranged at the Windsor Hotel, where the Reunion headquarters will be located on the ground floor. All social events of the Reunion will be held in the Windsor Hotel.

First of these, the Graduates' Smoker, will take place on the evening of the first day—Wednesday, October 21—under the direction of Major W. A. (Art) Grafftey, B.Sc. '14. The feature of this always popular event will be the serving of refreshments at numerous small tables during the entertainment so that the visiting alumni may see and talk to each other informally throughout the evening. Excellent professional entertainment will be given.

On Thursday, after the clinics and demonstrations are finished for the day, a University Convocation will be held late in the afternoon in Moyse Hall for the purpose of conferring honorary degrees on loyal sons and daughters of Old McGill. This will be followed by a general meeting of the Graduates' Society, in the same hall, thus giving the visiting alumni the opportunity of attending and taking part in a meeting of their Society. Moyse Hall will again be the focal point of interest when a play will be given in the evening by recent graduates of the Department of English and former members of the Players' Club. "The Maitlands," written by Ronald Mackenzie, has been chosen: it was an outstanding production in London recently. Performances will be repeated on the following two nights.

On the third day, Friday, the alumni will have an ample programme to choose from, as the special clinics, demonstrations, exhibitions and industrial visits will be continued in the morning and afternoon, while the intercollegiate track meet will also be held in the afternoon at the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium. Several of Canada's representatives at the Olympic Games will be among the competitors. For the past six years McGill has been victorious in this intercollegiate competition. In the evening a social event which gave the visiting alumni great pleasure at the last reunion will be repeated. The Graduates' Supper Dance at the Windsor Hotel, which again promises to be an outstanding event, will be conducted jointly by the Graduates' Society and the Alumnae Society, and will include the provision of numerous tables where refreshments will be served while dancing continues.



Men of affairs naturally stop at the Windsor because of its reputation for dignified comfort and unobtrusive, courteous service and its convenient location—and because the Windsor is recognized as the proper place for business and social meetings.

Let Your Montreal Headquarters Always Be

The Windsor on Dominion Square

J. Aldéric Raymond
VICE-PRESIDENT

Wilfred A. Stead
MANAGER

Saturday, October 24, will see the climax of the Reunion programme. Still more clinics and demonstrations will take place in the morning, and in the afternoon the annual event which all keen McGill men remember as the big sporting event of the year—the rugby football game between McGill and their ancient rivals from the University of Toronto—will claim the presence of all at Molson Stadium. It is expected that His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada will attend in his official rôle as Visitor of the University. The evening's three dinners will bring the Reunion of 1936 to a close. The large banquet for men will be held in the Windsor Hotel, and, under the direction of Willis P. Malone, B.Sc. '25, excellent plans have been made for the seating and entertainment of the guests, including arrangements so that classes may hold their annual class dinners at tables reserved for them, thus enabling each class to combine its own annual dinner with that of the general Reunion. At the same time the Alumnae Society will hold a dinner for visiting women graduates, and the Women Associates of McGill will give a dinner to those visiting women who are not graduates of McGill.

The completion of these events will bring to a close a memorable gathering of McGill alumni—one which is expected to expand and strengthen the love which so many sons and daughters of Old McGill hold for their Alma Mater.

Montreal Branch Nominations

Three officers and five executive councillors have been nominated for election at the annual meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society, which will take place on the third Tuesday in October (Oct. 20). Any group of ten qualified members of the branch may make other nominations.

The selections of the Nominating Committee follow:

For President. Term 2 years.

Hugh A. Crombie, B.Sc. '18.
Sales manager, Dominion Engineering Works, Ltd.

For Vice-President. Term 2 years.

Linton H. Ballantyne, B.A. '15, LL.B. (Laval), K.C.
Lawyer; with Brown, Montgomery & McMichael.

For Honorary Treasurer. Term 2 years.

Eric A. Cushing, B.Sc. '17.
Chartered Accountant; partner of the firm of Rutherford, Molson, Williamson & Cushing.

For Executive Council. Term 2 years. Five to be elected. (Arranged in alphabetical order.)

Frederick H. Mackay, M.D.C.M. '12.
C. Kirkland McLeod, B.Sc. '13.
William J. McNally, M.D.C.M. '25, M.Sc. '25, D.Sc. '34.
Hugh E. O'Donnell, B.C.L. '26.
F. Gerald Robinson, B.A. '05.



McGILL UNIVERSITY SENIOR TRACK TEAM — 1935

Back row (left to right): Wilkinson, Ruddick (manager), Goodfellow, Record, Morgan, Lareau, Pounder, Purdie, Van Wagner (coach), Cook (trainer); *middle row:* Todd, Smith, Bourne, Nobbs (captain), Meiklejohn, Thompson, Amaron; *front row:* Bryant, Crosby; *Absent:* Edwards, Ericsson, Richett, Anderson.

The Track Team's Outlook

By F. M. VAN WAGNER

The senior intercollegiate track meet, which is being held at the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium on the afternoon of Friday, October 23, will, for the second time, be open to all members of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, the first of such open meets having been held at Toronto last year.

No less than eight members of the Canadian Olympic track team were drawn from colleges which are members of this Union and at least five of these athletes will again carry the colours of their respective colleges at the coming intercollegiate meet.

The McGill team, led by Captain Munroe Bourne, who is better known as a swimmer, will match strides, throws and jumps with their college rivals in an endeavour to retain the R. Tait McKenzie Trophy which they have held for the past six years. McGill has held a decided edge in track competition since the World War, having won thirteen out of seventeen championships, but whether the athletes wearing the red and white of "Old McGill" will be able to repeat the successes of former teams will not be known until the final event has been run.

The McGill track team has suffered a most severe loss through the graduation of Dr. Phil Edwards, Frank Nobbs and Bill Amaron: their places will be very difficult to fill. The men coming up from the intermediate team can be counted upon to score, but can hardly be expected to take first places against the array of track talent which will be pitted against them. Therefore, the responsibility of keeping the McGill colours to the fore must rest largely upon the veterans of the team. Starting with the sprints,

McGill will have Charlie Thompson, who placed second in the 220 yards last fall, Elton Pounder for the 880 yards and Munroe Bourne, the present intercollegiate champion, for the one-mile run. In the three-mile event, McGill has three past champions from whom to choose in Terry Todd, Clarry Frankton and Ray Stote. Gordon Meiklejohn, a double winner in the shot and discus, Henry Morgan, Earl Anderson and Edwin Lareau assure McGill of a strong entry in the weight events. McGill will also have Irvine Smith for the high jump, Ericsson for the pole vault and the ex-Harvard hurdler, Gene Record, for the high and low hurdles.

Jimmy Loaring, of Western, who made such a wonderful showing at the Olympic Games, is among the leading competitors from other colleges. Loaring, who has been called a one-man track team, is outstanding in the three short runs and both hurdles. Patterson, a team-mate, is present intercollegiate champion at 220 yards.

Toronto 'Varsity will be represented by the strongest team to wear the blue in years. The two Olympians, Larry O'Connor, a hurdler, and Ab Conway, a half miler, are both capable of record performances. Bill Kibblewhite, intercollegiate harrier champion, will provide strong opposition in the three miles, as will Rankin in the mile. Toronto has at least two other possible winners in Cooper, a broad jumper, and Hamilton, a pole vaulter.

From Kingston will come at least two outstanding competitors wearing Queen's colours. They are Bill Fritz, who won the three short sprints in 1934, and Abe Zvonkin who will, as usual, take time off from football duties to give Queen's a strong contender in the three weight events.

Should the University of Ottawa enter Jim Courtwright, the Dominion javelin champion, the record for that event is almost certain to be broken. McMaster will have a good team headed by Ken McAdam who placed second in the shot last year.

With eleven champions and several ex-champions competing, keen competition is assured in every event and at least a half dozen records are likely to fall. The fight for the team trophy promises to be another great struggle between the traditional rivals, Toronto and McGill. All things considered, the thirty-third intercollegiate track championship gives promise of being the best college meet ever held in Canada.

McGill's Football Prospects

A New Coach Moulds a New Team in Quest of the University's First Title Since 1928

By D. A. L. MacDONALD

WHEN Doug Kerr was named to coach the McGill freshman football squad last fall, it was indeed a happy choice in more ways than one. Wisdom of the selection was evident before the frosh schedule was over for McGill won the junior intercollegiate title and even the oldest living graduates couldn't recall when this feat had been performed before, if ever. Kerr was then named to coach the senior squad, a task he takes over this fall, and his experience with the freshman twelve last autumn is going to stand him in good stead. As it has turned out, he must recruit virtually his entire backfield from the championship freshman team he handled last year because of graduation of players and divers other causes. With the exception of Captain-elect Cammie McArthur, the entire 1936 backfield of Westman, Riddell, Byrne and McQuarrie is lost to the Reds this year.

Probably another coach with a less optimistic outlook than the enthusiastic Kerr would be awe-stricken by the formidable task that faces him for, besides the backfield depletions, Captain Fred Wigle and Andy Anton are gone as well. Doug Kerr, however, is used to losing his star players, for while he was with the Westward team, there was hardly a year when more than one of his stars didn't move up to senior company and he was forced to rebuild his team. That he knows something about putting a championship football machine together is evident in his record with Westward intermediates, and, although this is his first year as a senior mentor, there is no reason to believe that he cannot do it again.

Coach Kerr will readily admit that the backfield, shorn of all its stars of last year, is his immediate problem but he believes that in five of his freshman backs of 1935, he has the answer.

McGill University Library

They are, without any attempt to rank them in order of merit, McConnell, Hamilton, Kenny, Rossiter and Merrifield. Much is expected of McConnell who was the outstanding player of the 1935 freshman team and who will be playing his first season of senior football this fall. Coach Kerr says McConnell is one of the best football prospects he ever saw and Doug has developed enough senior players in his time to know what he is talking about.

The Reds are a little better off along the line of scrimmage, although it will be hard to replace Captain Wigle. Kerr plans to move Charlie Letourneau back to a middle wing job, a post he held two years ago and with Stockwell, Hornig and Ruschin again available, a fairly good start on the first line of defence can be made. Dearth of good substitute and outside wing material, however, still presents many problems to the new McGill coach.

Kerr is a marvel, however, when it comes to looking on the bright side of the picture, and, as he points out, some of the opposing teams won't be as strong as last year. University of Toronto has lost Coulter, Marks and Connolly, and anyone who saw the two Americans throw the ball around in basketball fashion here last fall will testify what a threat has been lost by 'Varsity. Coulter was considered the best halfback to appear in the intercollegiate union in the last five years and his absence will be felt keenly by the Blues. Queen's, at the time of writing is reported to have been rather badly hit by graduations and the failure in examinations of some of their other players. They won't be any stronger than last season. Kerr frankly admits that the team to watch is Western. The Mustangs were strong at the finish last year and in Western Ontario they say that the Londoners are ready to spring a surprise on the colleges in the east.

Coach Kerr will have five assistants this fall to aid him in looking after the three teams. Johnny Cloghesy will coach the intermediate entry in the Quebec Rugby Football Union, and will work with Kerr in senior practices against the so-called scrubs. Fred Wigle, who recently took a coaching course at Northeastern College in Boston will be line coach and Boyd Millen, outside wing star of McGill teams not so many years ago, will be tackling coach. Buster Fletcher will look after the freshman twelve, assisted by Wally Markham, halfback who graduated two years ago.

There are two important changes in the new rules for the intercollegiate union. In future, there will be no penalty of loss of ball, except on third down, for an uncompleted forward pass thrown inside the 25-yard line. Interference will be allowed by backfielders up to the line of scrimmage as well as three yards ahead.

The play-off system, which resulted in 'Varsity losing the title to Queen's last year after leading the league, will be retained but in modified form. There will be no playoff if the leading club has beaten the second place team in their two meetings during the season.

* * *

Sports News and Notes

Mark down the week-end of October 24 as the biggest on the McGill sports calendar this fall. The intercollegiate track and field meet is scheduled for Friday, October 23, and the McGill-'Varsity football game will be played at Molson Stadium on October 24. The relay race, one of the major events of the track meet, will be run between halves of the football contest and immediately after the game the annual boat race between the Reds and the Blues will be staged on the Lachine canal.

* * *

Three McGill men were members of the Canadian Olympic team which competed at Berlin in August. They were Dr. Phil. Edwards, who broke the Olympic record in the 1,500 metres though he finished fifth, Jimmy Worrall, the hurdler, and Munroe Bourne, the swimmer. It was the third Olympiad for both Dr. Edwards and Bourne.

* * *

A McGill Graduates Athletic Association, headed by H. E. Herschorn, has been formed and although few plans have been made for the immediate future it is hoped to extend the activities of McGill graduates into many sports. Grads' athletic activities at present are confined to the Red Birds Ski Club and the Grads' basketball team.

* * *

Intercollegiate hockey will be played on a larger scale this winter than ever before with the formation of the international college ice loop. Teams entered are McGill, Toronto, University of Montreal and Queen's in Canada, and Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth and Princeton in the United States. There is a 40-game schedule and all four of the American colleges will play in Montreal either against McGill or the French students.



THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY BASKETBALL CLUB — 1935-36
Senior Champions, City of Montreal and Province of Quebec

Back row (left to right): K. C. Mills, O. K. Ross, D. A. Young, J. J. Jeffrey, R. B. Calhoun; *front row:* G. H. Dixon (manager and secretary-treasurer), W. W. McBroom, G. C. Hammond, G. W. Halpenny (president), D. W. Smaill, H. E. Herschorn (honorary president); *inset:* J. G. Schuler (vice-president).

Graduates' Society Basketball Club

By G. H. DIXON

A new means of uniting graduates of McGill has proven its worth. Graduate athletics have become not only a reality, but have proven to be a most successful venture. Organized in the Fall of 1934, the Graduates' Society Basketball Club has completed its second season by winning the Senior Basketball Championship of the City of Montreal and the Province of Quebec. This club, composed of graduates and past students, is sponsored by the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society.

Graduation from a university plays many pranks on the individual concerned and one of the most costly of these is the partial, and very often total, severance of university associations. The continuation of such associations is undeniably valuable to the individual and also to the university.

The Graduates' Basketball Club has been the means of re-uniting a group of graduates and past students of McGill, who, as undergraduates, had enjoyed athletic and social associations together. During the past two years, each individual in this group has not only benefited directly from the advantages of this club, but he has become even more conscious of his affiliation with McGill University. He feels that he is again an active, integral part of the University although a graduate. This spirit, too often found wanting among the graduates of any university, must be maintained. This fact alone more than justifies the existence of this club as a McGill organization.

Athletically, the Basketball Club had a most successful 1935-36 season. It participated in eighteen league and play-off games, winning thirteen and losing five. It successfully represented the Montreal Basketball League against the McGill Intercollegiate Team for the Dodds Trophy, emblematic of the Senior Championship of the City of Montreal. It earned the right to represent the Province of Quebec in the Dominion playdowns by defeating the Notre Dame de Grace Community Association Basketball Club in a very thrilling play-off series. It was defeated by the Ottawa Rangers, by four points, in a home-and-home series.

The following is a list of the play-off games and scores:

Dodds Trophy (Senior Championship, City of Montreal): McGill Grads—40; McGill University—24.

Hersey Trophy (Montreal Basketball League—Senior Championship; five games): McGill Grads—27, N.D.G.C.A.—20; McGill Grads—21, N.D.G.C.A.—35; McGill Grads—36, N.D.G.C.A.—39; McGill Grads—39, N.D.G.C.A.—16; McGill Grads—31, N.D.G.C.A.—30.

Provincial play-offs: In Montreal: McGill Grads—27, Ottawa—19; in Ottawa: McGill Grads—31, Ottawa—43; total points: McGill Grads—58; Ottawa—62.

The Late William Waugh, M.D. '72

The following tribute was paid to Dr. William Waugh, who graduated from McGill in 1872 and died in London, Ont., on May 25, 1936, in the June issue of the Bulletin of Alumni Association of University of Western Ontario Medical School:

"In the death of Dr. William Waugh on May 25th, Western Medical School lost one of its founders. At a meeting of the Medical men of London, held in the Tecumseh House in 1882, when the establishment of a Medical School in London was decided upon, Dr. Waugh was appointed a member of the Faculty as Professor of Surgery, and he gave his lectures in the little cottage at St. James St. and Hellmuth Ave. His first student and the only student for the first session was Hon. Dr. W. J. Roche, '83. When the School was removed to York and Waterloo Streets, Dr. Waugh continued his lectures until 1912 when he was made Emeritus Professor of Surgery. Many anecdotes are told of "Billie" Waugh as he was affectionately known by the students and his pony, "Nellie." He was never known to be late or to miss his 8 o'clock lectures. He never used notes, and during his lectures he always carried a probe. Five years ago the Faculty gave him a complimentary banquet, and during his address the lights went out, but Dr. Waugh continued for several minutes without the least hesitation. In 1919, Western conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is survived by an only daughter.—W.C.D."

FOUR-YEAR COURSE INAUGURATED

McGill University's four-year medical course, replacing the five-year term, opened on September 2, and, probably for the first time in history, students were seen on the McGill campus and in class-rooms while Montreal's public and high school scholars were still enjoying their summer vacations. While the new medical course is one year shorter than previously, the sessions are about six weeks longer. As lectures will not end until late in May, with sessional examinations taking place in June, graduates of the re-organized medical course (beginning with the Class of 1940) will receive their degrees at a separate convocation ceremony, according to present plans. More than 100 students have been accepted for entrance to the new course this year.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE DISPLAY

The annual exhibition of the work of the students of the McGill School of Architecture was held in the galleries of the Art Association of Montreal late in the spring. The exhibition was of especial interest this year because of the quality of the work exhibited, and on account of the fact that a record number of students were enrolled in the School while the graduating class of eleven architects was the largest in history.

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The Debt of Culture to Commerce

(Continued from Page 21)

interesting to note that in 1494 the Franciscan monk, Pacciolo, a mathematician and friend of Leonardo da Vinci, teaching at the University of Perugia, published a work, his "Summa," which dealt with algebra and accountancy. The accounting section was entitled "De Computis et Scripturis." He was promoted to other universities, Naples, Pisa, Florence, Milan and Bologna, and ended his career as professor of mathematics in the Sapienza at Rome. However, it was not until 1881 that the University of Pennsylvania formed the first distinct faculty to prepare men for life in commerce, and to study its problems.

Universities have grown naturally out of the needs of society, and, so long as they have responded to the needs and aspirations of the society around them, they have grown in culture and learning, and in usefulness and strength. In every period of their existence universities have fulfilled a double function in the social order. They have been the great training-schools for the different learned professions, and they have been the custodians and exponents of all that is best in human wisdom and knowledge, and of those ideal elements, honesty, faith in one's fellowmen, and so on, on which human society ultimately rests. The objects of a university are to train men for life and for study, to teach them how to think and study for themselves, to develop their characters, to develop their knowledge of their fellowmen and of the great universe around us, to stimulate the imagination and a desire for knowledge, to carry on the search for knowledge, and to study the problems of men and of the world. Its duty is to do all of this, not merely for the sake of piling up useless or unused knowledge, but, as a living institution, composed of men, to identify itself with the world and its problems, and, directly or indirectly, to do its best to raise the mental and moral status of everyone possible, and to make life better and happier.

Among the great characteristics of modern times are the subdivision of studies necessitated by the widened limits of knowledge, the extraordinary developments of physical science, and the increased complexity of the conditions of modern life. The training of men for all professions and occupations should have its foundations in a broad culture, in order to avoid narrowness in the view-point: but, in addition to that, men require a thorough knowledge in their special subjects, in order to avoid the dangers of superficiality and unpreparedness. The medical doctor needs a special training in medicine and surgery, the lawyer in the law, the engineer in engineering, and so on; and correspondingly the men, who expect to wrestle with the highly complicated problems of commerce, should be given a special training in finance and accounting, economics, commercial law, languages, mathematics, and other subjects.

The late Sir Arthur Currie, when speaking on this subject in April, 1932, and comparing the condition of affairs two or three generations ago with that of today, concluded by saying:

"The science of communication was in its infancy. The relation of science to industry and life was almost unknown, or at any rate played only a small part in human existence. Each community had its own school and college or university, and the influence of its educational institutions seldom travelled very far beyond its own frontiers. The college was for the most part content to train a sufficient number of school teachers, clergymen, physicians and lawyers to meet the demands of its own community. Today the whole scene is changed. Our problems today are not community problems, but world problems —principally world economic problems—and I may also add, problems of the most perplexing and dangerous kind.

"How, then, can the universities of the world possibly hold aloof and refuse to play their part in the solution of these problems? This challenge to the universities at the present time is, it seems to me, so obvious and so clear that we cannot afford for a single moment to ignore it."

The debt which culture and cultural institutions owe to commerce is very, very great, for without it they could not live; and therefore it behoves cultural institutions to study the activities and all that will make for the welfare of commerce. It is the duty of these institutions to identify themselves with the life of the world around them, and to meet its needs, and to prepare men and women for the life which lies before them.

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Contributors To This Issue

CAPT. W. W. MURRAY, M.C., of the Ottawa staff of The Canadian Press, was sent to Europe to "cover" the Vimy ceremonies for that news-gathering association.

DR. WILFRID BOVEY, a frequent contributor to this magazine, is director of extra-mural relations at McGill and a graduate in Arts.

DR. C. F. MARTIN, who retired as dean of the Faculty of Medicine on August 31, graduated from McGill in both Arts and Medicine and, at this year's Convocation, the University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

R. R. THOMPSON is professor of accountancy in McGill University's School of Commerce.

H. M. JAQUAYS, a graduate of McGill, is chairman of the general and executive committees of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury Building Fund Campaign.

A. G. RACEY, who kindly consented to provide the illustration for Mr. Jaquays article, has attained world-wide fame as cartoonist of *The Montreal Daily Star*. He is a former student of McGill University.

HON. W. S. STEWART, who graduated from McGill with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the Chapman gold medal in 1878, is Judge of the County Court, Queen's County, P.E.I., and a past president of the Prince Edward Island branch of the Graduates' Society.

R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH, a former editor of THE McGILL NEWS, has written several military histories and is a recognized authority in this field.

F. M. VAN WAGNER, B.P.E., is track and basketball coach at McGill University.

D. A. L. MacDONALD, sports editor of the Montreal *Gazette*, attended McGill as a member of the Class of Arts '27.

G. H. DIXON, manager and secretary-treasurer of the Graduates' Society Basketball Club, graduated from McGill with the degree of B.Sc. in 1934.

J. EDGAR MARCH is a member of the staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway, while LEONARD A. SETON is employed by the Canadian National Railways.

At the request of a good friend of McGill, the article "Rudyard Kipling—By A Boy" is published anonymously.

GOVERNORS CLOSE McCORD MUSEUM

As part of their effort to limit expenditure to income and to avoid operating deficits wherever possible, the McCord National Museum of McGill University was closed to the public on May 31 by order of the University governors. While the McCord Museum is an important repository of objects of historical interest the University is not in a position to utilize it to the full. All steps will be taken to safeguard the collection and arrangements will be made for serious scholars to utilize the material, it was added. The original collection in the museum was donated to McGill in July, 1919, by David Ross McCord. On his death, some years later, Mr. McCord left his entire estate to the University. The building which houses the museum was presented to the University by the late Sir William Macdonald, McGill's greatest benefactor.

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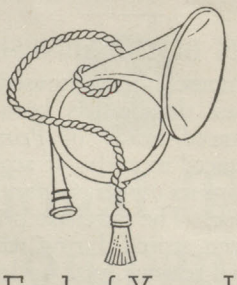
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A McGill Conspectus

June - September, 1936

Wherein THE McGILL NEWS *presents in condensed form some details of recent activities in and about the University.*

$50,000 SOCIAL RESEARCH GRANT

To assist in the continuation of McGill University's department of social research, the Rockefeller Foundation has made a further grant of $50,000, it was announced recently. When the first grant, $125,000, was made in 1931, the department was organized under the direction of Leonard C. Marsh, chairman, and since that time has carried on extensive researches, particularly into unemployment and allied problems. Three books have been published, two more are in the press and others are now being prepared. Research workers from ten universities have received training. According to the report covering the first five years, a total of forty separate studies has been undertaken, and active co-operation has been given by twelve members of seven departments of the University staff. Thirty-three graduate students, twenty-seven men and six women, worked as research assistants. Of these, thirteen came from McGill and the others from all parts of Canada and from the United States. The gift of $50,000 will make possible the completion of the more important parts of the work in progress. It is the desire of the committee on social research, however, to make the research permanent, especially in view of the increasing number of problems brought about by the complexities of modern civilization.

PRINCETON BUYS CHINESE LIBRARY

The famous Chinese library housed at McGill University for the past decade has been acquired by the Institute of Advanced Study of Princeton University, the institute announced recently. It acquired the 130,000 volume library from its owner, Guion M. Gest, of Montreal and New York. The purchase price was not given. The library has been stored during recent months, after McGill, for financial reasons, was no longer in a position to keep it on exhibition for research work. The library was described by the institute as "the largest and most valuable collection of Oriental and Far Eastern literature in America," with the exception of the United States Library of Congress collection. The library will be devoted to the "cultivation of studies connected with the Far East and relations between the United States and the Far East," the institute explained. The volumes will be made available to Princeton University students as well as those of the institute. The institute, founded in 1930, describes itself as "originally and financially" separate from the university.

Removal of the Gest Chinese Research Library from McGill has been expected for some time. Opened on February 13, 1926, the Chinese New Year's Day, the library was closed on November 12, 1935, after McGill had withdrawn financial support from it. The move was taken as an economy measure on the recommendation of the finance committee of the board of governors. Previously, the Department of Chinese Studies, founded in 1930 under the direction of Dr. Kiang Kang-hu, had been discontinued.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES IN DEMAND

University graduates have regained their pre-eminence in the field of employment, judging by the demand for McGill graduates during the past few months. Placement of graduates, University officials report, has been very encouraging and, in fact, the demand in certain vocations could not be filled. By mid-summer practically every member of last spring's graduating class in medicine had been placed, through hospital appointments as internes or in laboratories, according to Dr. C. F. Martin, retiring dean of medicine. "Our graduates have been accepted not only in our Canadian hospitals and institutions but likewise throughout the United States, especially in California," he said.

APPEALS FOR "TEACHING TRADITION"

An appeal for a strong teaching tradition in Quebec, to be handed down from generation to generation, was made by Dr. W. P. Percival, director of Protestant education, at the annual closing exercises of the School of Household Science and the School for Teachers, Macdonald College, in June. Dr. Percival recalled that 1936 was the 29th year since the founding of the College and the close of the 80th year of continuous instruction in the old McGill Normal School and the School for Teachers, Macdonald College. In praising Sir William Macdonald, founder of the College, he remarked: "He builded well." There were 132 graduates in the 1936 class of the School for Teachers.

PROFESSORS ACTIVE DURING SUMMER

Members of the staff of McGill University have taken an active part in the proceedings of several scientific and professional meetings during recent months. Over 100 professors and research workers presented papers on a wide range of subjects at the meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in Ottawa; a number of members of the staff of the Faculty of Medicine attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association in Victoria, B.C. in June; Prof. Leonard C. Marsh, director of the department of social research, headed a party of Canadians who undertook an intensive study of modern social developments in Scandinavia and Russia during the summer months.

HEADS ANTI-NOISE CAMPAIGN

Nerve-wracked and sleepless Montreal citizens are promised relief from the city's overpowering and unnecessary din by Prof. H. E. Reilley, of the department of physics, who has initiated a programme of noise abatement under the auspices of the City Improvement League. During the summer months, Prof. Reilley has entered vigorously into his work as chairman of the League's noise abatement committee. He reports co-operation from citizens in all walks of life. A recognized acoustical expert, he has made a wide-spread study of noise abatement measures undertaken in other cities, particularly London, England.

FINDS CAUSE OF DRY ROT IN TURNIPS

A gold-filled turnip—a McGill scientist's creation—is a new step forward in the science of agriculture. The gold, just a bare pinch of aureate powder, was placed in turnips to facilitate spectroscopic analysis of plant diseases by Dr. J. S. Foster who described the results to the Conference on Spectrocopy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently. Dr. Foster, at the request of Canadian agricultural authorities, was looking for the cause of dry rot which appears in the hearts of turnips. The chemical element, boron, out of which boric acid is made, was suspected. The spectrocopist ground his turnips to a fine pulp. This pulp he dried and then burned in an electric arc. The flames of burning turnip, read through the spectroscope, revealed everything that the turnip contained. Included in the contents were some boron. In order to make sure how much boron there was, Dr. Foster mixed into the ground turnip a tiny bit of gold. The gold, burning in the flaming arc along with the turnip, furnished the "yard stick" in the spectrum by which the boron could be measured. The experiment was literally worth its weight in gold for Dr. Foster said it proved for the first time that boron is the probable cause of this turnip rot.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES POPULAR

More than a hundred individual libraries were supplied to various rural schools in Quebec this year by the McGill Travelling Library. According to the report of library officials, this has been the best year in the history of the library, and the interest created in adult education is advancing steadily. The library originated in 1901, being the first one of its kind to be started by a private endowment. The service it offers is available to any community.

SUMMER SCHOOL ATTENDANCE HIGHER

Total registration at the French Summer School of McGill University this year was 152, a slight increase over 1935. There were 82 women in residence and 36 non-residents; 11 men in residence and 23 non-residents. Students came from nearly every province of Canada and from many parts of the United States.

McGILL AIRMEN GET "SAILPLANE"

With the object of making gliding popular in Canada, members of the McGill University Flying Club have chosen a "sailplane" in exchange for the cigarette cards they have been accumulating for several years. The craft they have selected, which is of the type used in endurance flights, is the first of its kind in Canada.

NOLAN HEADS STUDENTS' SOCIETY

John A. Nolan, Arts graduate enrolled in the Faculty of Law, has been elected president of the Students' Society of McGill University for the year 1936-37. Others elected to fill the various undergraduate executive offices for next session are: President of the McGill Union, Everett Crutchlow; President of the McGill Women's Union, Barbara Barker; President of the McGill Debating Union, Eli Kelloway; Vice-President of the McGill Debating Union, Alfred Pick; Vice-President of the McGill Union, Graham Gould; Secretary of the McGill Union, David Fraser.

(Continued on next page)

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Alumnae Scholarship Fund

As the first of October approaches the Alumnae Scholarship Committee is preparing for the appeals that are sure to come from students who are finding it difficult to make ends meet. Fortunately, each class has reported an increase in the amount subscribed to the scholarship fund by graduates. Many substantial amounts have been secured through the organization of each class under a convener.

The Committee hopes that during the Reunion, when many class dinners will be held, even greater activity may result.

Graduates who wish to inform themselves of the scope and methods of the work may obtain full printed information by applying to their class conveners, a list of whom is given below:

Class	Convener	Tel. No.
Gen. Conv.	Miss Thelma Mitchell, 4386 Girouard	WA. 8642
1888 - 1903	—Miss Louise Shaw, 3719 St. Famille	—
1904 & 1905	—Mrs. Gordon Sproule, 39 Thornhill	WE. 1894
1906 - 1908	—Miss Mabel King, 3690 St. Famille	HA. 1545
1909	—Miss Florence Vipond, 615 Roslyn	EL. 3164
1910	—Mrs. Cyrus Macmillan, 484 Wood	FI. 9251
1911	—Miss Hazel Murchison, 5549 Queen Mary	DE. 3009
1912	—Miss Violet MacEwan, 1805 St. Luke	WE. 1689
1913	—Mrs. J. H. Norris, 612 Dunlop	AT. 1982
1914	—Mrs. Sam Anderson, 5021 Glencairn	EL. 6360
1915	—Dr. Jessie Boyd Scriver, 3517 Grey	DE. 4284
1916	—Miss Mabel Corner, 3492 Peel	PL. 7362
1917	—Mrs. Allan Bone, 46 Summit Circle	WE. 4381
1918	—Miss Grace Gardner, 2150 Sherbrooke W.	FI. 4206
1919	—Mrs. G. W. Bourke, 637 Lansdowne	EL. 2343
1921	—Mrs. W. W. Read, 418 Claremont	EL. 9898
1922	—Mrs. E. L. Clarke, 148 Cote St. Antoine	WI. 3285
1923	—Miss Zerada Slack, R.V.C.	MA. 9177
1924	—Mrs. J. J. Harold, 5613 Queen Mary	EL. 2535
1925	—Mrs. R. H. Robinson, 4320 Clarke	WE. 3093
1926	—Miss Muriel Bedford-Jones, 3492 Peel	PL. 7362
1927	—Mrs. David M. Legate, 5057 Notre Dame de Grace	WA. 2913
1928	—Mrs. E. C. Common, 21 Springfield	WI. 5624
1929	—Miss Adèle Languedoc, 1805 St. Luke	FI. 4945
1930	—Miss Isabel Rowat, 572 Lansdowne	DE. 6285
1931	—Miss Hazel Howard, 655 Grosvenor	EL. 2587
1932	—Miss Thelma Mitchell, 4386 Girouard	WA. 8642
1933	—Miss Marjorie Lynch, 505 Victoria	DE. 4328
1934	—Miss Cynthia Bazin, 4064 Dorchester W.	FI. 9524
1935	—Miss Janet Hamilton, 26 Edgehill	WE. 2293

A McGill Conspectus

(*Continued from previous page*)

DORMITORY PROJECT NOT NEW

McGill University's "hall of residence" project is not a new plan; it was visioned by James Douglas at least a quarter of a century ago, it was pointed out recently in *The Montreal Daily Star*. Erection of the building will be made possible as a result of Mr. Douglas' generosity. In all, he donated $312,990 to McGill. Out of this amount he earmarked $200,000 for the erection of residential facilities for students at McGill and it is this money, together with the accumulation of interest, which will be used to build the students' dormitory. James Douglas, like the majority of the University's benefactors, was not a graduate of McGill. He was born in Quebec in 1837 and in addition to his McGill bequests he gave generously of his fortune to Queen's University, and the Verdun Protestant Hospital, and spent some $400,000 in search of a cure and treatment for cancer.

McGILL CONFERS 552 DEGREES

McGill University conferred 552 degrees—including six honorary doctorates—and thirty-two diplomas at the 1936 Convocation. The number of degrees in course conferred this year totalled 546 as compared with 554 in 1935, while the number of diplomas was thirty-two as against thirty last year. The number of degrees awarded by faculties follows: Bachelor of Library Science, 19; Bachelor of Household Science, 17; Bachelor of Science (Agr.), 13; Bachelor of Music, 1; Bachelor of Commerce, 38; Bachelor of Architecture, 11; Bachelor of Science, 45; Bachelor of Engineering, 66; Bachelor of Arts, 150; Bachelor of Civil Law, 21; Doctor of Dental Surgery, 12; Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, 92; Master of Commerce, 1; Master of Science, 15; Master of Engineering, 8; Master of Arts, 21; Doctor of Philosophy, 16. The number of diplomas awarded by faculties follows: School for Graduate Nurses, 21; Licentiate in Music, 4; Physical Education, 5; Diploma of Public Health, 2.

ARTS '86 GRADUATE AT CONVOCATION

A. B. Clements, of Berthierville, Que., one of the few living members of the Arts' Class of 1886, who is this year observing the 50th anniversary of his graduation from McGill, was among those in attendance at the University's 103rd Convocation held in Loew's Theatre, Montreal, at the end of May. Until his retirement several years ago Mr. Clements devoted his time to teaching, particularly the instruction of French.

ANNUAL BACCALAUREATE SERVICE

Arthur E. Morgan, principal and vice-chancellor of McGill, delivered the address at the annual University Baccalaureate Service held in Moyse Hall in May. The service was conducted by Rev. F. Scott Mackenzie, D.D., principal of the Presbyterian Theological College.

McGill Football Schedule

The 1936 home schedule of the McGill Senior Intercollegiate Football Team is as follows:

Wed., Sept. 30—Eastwards (exhibition)
Sat., Oct. 3—Royal Military College (exhibition)
Sat., Oct. 17—University of Western Ontario
Sat., Oct. 24—University of Toronto (Reunion game)
Sat., Nov. 14—Queen's University

Season tickets—priced at $2.50, $3.50 and $5.00—are now on sale at the ticket office, 690 Sherbrooke Street West; telephone, PLateau 4489.

NEW TYPE OF INSULIN DISCOVERED

Discovery of a new type of insulin for the treatment of diabetes was reported by Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch, director of the department of metabolism, Montreal General Hospital, and McGill University professor, in the September issue of The Canadian Medical Association Journal. The results with this new insulin have been so satisfactory to date that it has entirely replaced the recently discovered Danish insulin in the treatment of diabetics at the Montreal General Hospital.

The new type of insulin has been given the name of protamine-zinc-insulin. It differs from the original type, and that recently discovered in Denmark, in that it contains zinc, Dr. Rabinowitch explains.

Dr. Rabinowitch, who has gained continent-wide fame as a specialist in diabetes, declares that the use of the new type of insulin in the treatment of diabetics at the Montreal hospital is based upon the discovery by Dr. D. A. Scott, of the Connaught Laboratories, University of Toronto, that—in animals—when zinc was added to insulin, the injected solution had a more prolonged effect upon the blood sugar than insulin without addition of zinc. In some cases, he adds, the effects were equal to the Danish protamine-insulin.

To determine the effects of zinc in the treatment of diabetes it was necessary to develop a very exact method of measuring this metal in very small quantities. One of Dr. Rabinowitch's colleagues at McGill University—Dr. J. S. Foster, of the department of physics—developed this method in the spectrographic laboratories of the University and co-operation was received from Prof. C. H. Best, of the Connaught Laboratories, in the preparation of the different mixtures which were tested and supplied free of charge through his courtesy.

McGILL'S BUDGET BALANCED

Donation by the governors of $181,000 made it possible for McGill University to close its fiscal year (May 31) without a deficit, according to a report presented at a meeting of the board of governors held in July. In the previous year the deficit amounted to $303,165.

GOVERNORS REAPPOINT EXECUTIVE

The executive committee of the McGill board of governors was reappointed in July as follows: Sir Edward Beatty, chancellor, chairman; Colonel Herbert Molson, Julian C. Smith, Dr. W. W. Chipman, G. C. McDonald, G. S. Currie, P. F. Sise and Arthur E. Morgan, principal.

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE BUDGET

The 1936-37 budget of the Royal Victoria College was passed at a meeting of its board of governors held in July. With the Strathcona endowment providing for expenditures, the College is in no difficulties.

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McGILL GRADUATES
and Other Readers of
THE McGILL NEWS

are invited to submit articles or letters for publication in this magazine. Suggestions as to make-up and subject matter will also be welcomed.

Note: THE McGILL NEWS reserves the right to reject or edit any contribution which may be received.

No remuneration will be paid for such articles but, in the event of publication, reprints will be supplied on request.

Correspondence

The opinions expressed in this column are those of our correspondents. We present them, as being of interest to our readers, without endorsing the points they bring to attention. Contributors to the department, when submitting letters for consideration, are asked to write as briefly as is reasonably possible. Letters for publication in the Winter Number must be received before November 15.—Editor, THE McGILL NEWS.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,
TORONTO, 5

Principal
T. W. L. MACDERMOT, M.A.

Bursar
G. Y. ORMSBY, C.A.

To the Editor of THE McGILL NEWS:

Sir,—Since I began receiving the high pressure "literature" of the Gymnasium Campaign some months ago I have tried not only to give the appeal my best consideration, but also to find out what other McGill men and women think about it. (Incidentally, why, amongst its other numerous solecisms and barbarisms, does this "literature" surround McGill with inverted commas? One might as well write "McGill" University, or The "Graduates' " Society, or even The "Football" Team?)

From the results of my inquiries of quite a good sized group of people I should say that a largish and not wholly disreputable section of the Alumni and Alumnae of McGill are critical both of the campaign and of the methods by which it is being conducted. To put the matter briefly, everyone knows that McGill's funds have declined seriously in recent years: (for example, as one of the circular letters puts it "the finances of the University will not permit the Governors to build it," i.e. the Gymnasium:) and that with them it has been necessary to curtail expenses in all directions. But the first thing that suffers in a university, under these circumstances, is the last thing you can put into advertisements or photographs. The buildings remain but the quality and spirit for which they were put up vanish if you cannot afford to pay for the men and women whose work preserves them.

Is it not possible that if a systematic survey of the needs of the University, for more Staff, higher pay for the Staff, more books in the Library, a continuation of some of the many indispensable periodicals that have had to be dropped—all more urgent than the physical requirements, as Sir Arthur Currie would have been the first to remind us—were drawn up for the information of the graduates, they would respond, and that there would be more support for an objective of this sort than for more playground space? It would help, too, to make it a little clearer and a little more representative of an educational institution if it were written in the King's English.

A Canadian university man has offered as the motto for universities on this continent, "Non studium sed stadium"—which being translated is, roughly, "Not brains but bricks." But the reputation of McGill, which means a good deal to her graduates, was not created under that slogan. The lack of a Gymnasium will not affect that reputation, nor will it affect the sportsmanship or gameness or keenness of her Teams. But a relaxation of the hard-earned standards of intellectual integrity and solid professional training will, and the fact cannot be hidden by a Gymnasium.

Yours truly,

T. W. L. MacDERMOT.

Editorial Note: Consistent with a policy of affording opportunities for the expression of personal points of view, the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS has authorized publication of the above letter, but desires emphatically to state that publication does not mean that the opinions expressed have received the Board's endorsation.

So far as Professor MacDermot's criticisms of the English used in the campaign pamphlets are concerned, the Board has no desire to comment. Professor MacDermot is an authority in this field and his opinion must be given its due.

In his comment on the Gymnasium Campaign, Professor MacDermot, however worthy of consideration his suggestions might have been a few months ago, has failed in his recognition of several supremely important facts. The campaign is not now merely a proposal. It has been launched and is under way. Scores of men and women have given their time and effort to it. Thousands of dollars have been collected. Sir Arthur Currie recognized the need for a gymnasium. Principal Morgan has given the plan his support. The University's Board of Governors has given official approval, subject only to the condition that the undertaking should be a graduates' responsibility. The campaign is consequently a definite part of the University's policy. To suggest now that the basic objective should be altered, or that a major supplemental campaign with an entirely different objective should be launched, is asking too much.

While any graduate is at complete liberty to contribute to the Gymnasium Fund, or to any fund of a more academic nature, should he so prefer, suggestions which tend to hamper the efforts of the Gymnasium Campaign Committee are no longer in order.

To the Editor of THE McGILL NEWS:

Sir,—I note in an article on Stephen Leacock, p. 34 of the "News," (Summer Number) the following: "he came to McGill, where he first taught history."

May I ask if this is correct?

Unless I am greatly mistaken, Mr. Leacock came to McGill to complete the year 1900-01, begun by Prof. J. E. LeRossignol who gave the first lectures at McGill in Political Economy. Dr. Leacock carried on in the winter term in Political Science with the class of 1902, probably among others. This was the first course in Political Science given at McGill.

McGill University Library

The class of Arts 1902 was greatly taken with the Leacock manner of teaching Political Science and did not hesitate to talk about him. Our enthusiasm brought us into conflict with Principal Peterson who wasn't greatly concerned about students' opinions of a new lecturer. Fortunately for McGill, it did not interfere with Dr. Leacock's appointment.

I feel, however, that Arts 1902 discovered Dr. Leacock at McGill and was the first to appreciate his inspiration.

Some time I hope to meet Dr. Leacock and tell him how graciously (?) Principal Peterson received a committee from Arts 1902 when on an errand of telling him what a good lecturer Dr. Leacock was.

Winnipeg, Man. GEO. E. COLE.

P.S.—I detest these hounds for accuracy but Percy Molson graduated in 1901, not 1900 as the article on the Molsons says.

On being informed of the contents of the letter published above, Dr. Leacock replied as follows:

To the Editor of THE McGILL NEWS:

Sir,—Data quite right, and dates, too, if read properly. I gave my first lecture at McGill in January, 1901: a three months' course in Political Science to supplement the three months (October, November and December, 1900) just given by LeRossignol. The class in attendance was of the third and fourth year, hence some were Class of 1901 and others of 1902.

I came back next year, 1901-02 (all session), as a sessional lecturer in History and Political Science; and the next the same (1902-03). In the session 1903-04 I was made a regular member of the staff in the Department (as organized) of Economics and Political Science. I became head of it on September 1, 1908.

I never knew that my students went to Dr. Peterson in 1902 to speak for my permanent appointment, and I am touched at the recollections, I mean, the *thought* of it. It was only one of infinite kindnesses that have not ended yet.

Orillia, Ont. STEPHEN LEACOCK.

UNIVERSITIES SEEK CITY'S HELP

Both McGill University and l'Université de Montréal are seeking financial help from the City of Montreal, it was disclosed recently. Representatives of the two institutions have presented a joint request for monetary grants but, to date, no action has been taken by the city. It has been explained unofficially that Montreal is without funds and that permission would have to be obtained from the Provincial Legislature for the city to borrow such sums as had been agreed upon before financial aid could be granted to the universities.

NEW FINANCE COMMITTEE HEAD

George C. McDonald has been appointed chairman of the finance committee of McGill University, succeeding Dr. John W. Ross who has retired from this office after twenty-five years' service, it was announced recently. Mr. McDonald is a graduate of the Class of Arts 1904 and has been a governor of the University since 1932. He is also a former president of the Graduates' Society.

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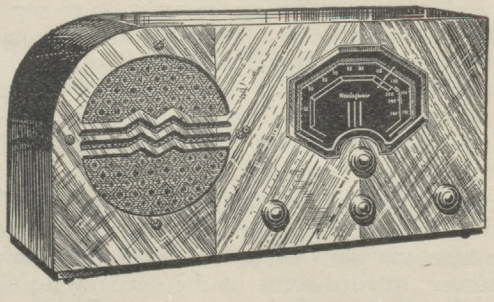
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Graduates' Society Branch Activities

London (England) Branch

ORGANIZATION of the London (England) branch of the Graduates' Society will be completed shortly, a committee, composed of Major Gladstone Murray, of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and G. E. Bell, having been named for this purpose by a group of McGill alumni resident in the Empire's capital city.

The following report of the meeting at which it was decided to organize a branch of the Society in London is reprinted from the July 3 issue of *Canada's Weekly:*

Steps are being taken to form in London a branch of the McGill Graduates' Society. This is the sequel to a dinner given at the Café Royal on Thursday of last week (June 25) by graduates of McGill University resident in and around London to Principal A. E. Morgan, who is now on a visit to London after having held office for about 10 months.

Mr. Gladstone Murray, of the B.B.C., who had organised this successful function in conjunction with Mr. G. E. Bell, read messages of regret at inability to be present from Lord Moynihan, Sir Auckland Geddes (a former Principal), Sir Edward Beatty (the Chancellor) and the Hon. Vincent Massey (High Commissioner for Canada), and greetings from the Montreal Graduates' Society, Montreal.

The chair was occupied by Sir Harry Brittain, who recalled that he had received the first LL.D. at the hands of Principal Morgan's great predecessor, Sir Arthur Currie. Sir Harry said he knew the appreciation with which McGill was regarded in Canada, but it was even more impressive when travelling through the United States to hear the chorus of praise whenever McGill was mentioned. That gathering, he went on to say, seemed to afford an opportunity of forming an organization of members of McGill in London. The Oxford Society (in the founding of which he had assisted the late Lord Grey) had a branch in Montreal, and it seemed obvious that Canada's greatest university should have a flourishing branch in the heart of the Empire.

The toast of "McGill University," proposed by the chairman, was supported by Mr. J. G. Archibald, who, as one who attended the university in the first years of this century, recalled some of the outstanding figures in the Faculty of Arts of that time, to which he and his contemporaries looked back with the warmest affection.

Principal Morgan, in responding, said it had indeed been for him an *annus mirabilis*. It had been a year in which there had been many things to do, but a great deal to enjoy, and one in which he had tried to get to know the problems of that great university, and to make some small contribution to assist her along her path. He found the situation was in many respects very serious. For years the university had been running on a considerable debt. On an average this amounted to $200,000 to $300,000, with the result that today there was an accumulated deficit of over $3,000,000. McGill was uncommonly hard up, but it had very loyal governors, who had decided that for four years they would make a contribution of $170,000 a year from their own pockets. With that contribution and a reduction of $93,000 in expenditure the budget this year just balanced. That was a pretty severe surgical operation, but he believed it would lead to better health. Reduced expenditure had meant pinching—they had to reduce expenditure on books for the library, which was bad, and in the meantime to close the McCord Museum—but he did not believe the essential work of the university had been impaired.

He was not, however, declared Principal Morgan, in the least pessimistic. The more he had seen of McGill, of her graduates, and of Canada, the more he realized the high value that was set on the services of the university, and he could not believe that Canada would ever let McGill down. His belief in the future of the university was further strengthened by the magnificent quality of the students and the staff of McGill today. The students were really magnificent, and he had been greatly struck by their almost paradoxical combination of extraordinary independence of spirit and courtesy of manner. Wonderful work, too, was being done in the various departments.

One bright spot in the future outlook was that shortly, by utilizing a legacy of $250,000 left by Dr. Douglas, which with the passage of years was now worth nearly double, they would have a hall of residence for 120 men students. Probably in September, 1937, Douglas Hall would be opened, on a magnificent site above the stadium, and he believed it would provide a nucleus that would bring about a new development in the life of the undergraduates of McGill. Another cheering fact was the drive now being enthusiastically carried out by graduates to raise $350,000 for the building of an armoury gymnasium, where it would be possible to have indoor games during the winter. The principal expressed his belief that, whereas in the past McGill had been enabled to carry on its work through the benefactions of great citizens—as far as could be traced, the late Sir William Macdonald had given at least $12,500,000—it would have to be financed in the future by regular subscriptions from a large number of people. His view was that in the next five years they ought to build up a regular sustentation fund of $250,000 per annum.

McGill University, concluded Principal Morgan, was more than a Montreal university—it was more than a Canadian university—it was a great Imperial institution—and he believed it had a great contribution to make to the Commonwealth of the British peoples.

The health of the chairman was proposed by Major Gladstone Murray, and after some discussion, it was decided to leave the preliminary steps towards forming a branch of the McGill Graduates' Society in London to Major Murray and Mr. Bell.

Those present included the following: Sir Harry Brittain (chairman), Principal Morgan, Lieut-Col. G. P. Vanier, Mr. J. G. Archibald, Dr. W. A. Bulkeley Evans, Mr. G. E. Bell, Major W. E. Gladstone Murray, Professor John Coatman, Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Mr. Robert England, Mr. L. B. Pearson, Lieut.-Col. Maurice Pope, Miss Dorothy Stoker, Miss Marie Hearne, Miss Sarah Wolff, Dr. A. L. Johnson, Rev. E. F. Leslie Henson, Dr. Arnold Keay, Dr. Claud E. Sharp, Mr. E. P. Hawkshaw, Mr. Geoffrey Simpson, Mr. J. O. Twinberrow, Dr. A. Burton Wilkes, Dr. T. F. Cotton, Mr.

R. O. McMurtry, Dr. John W. E. Ord, Dr. Stalker, Mr. J. L. Kingston, Dr. P. L. Backus, Dr. R. F. Price, Dr. Rushton Coulborn, Mr. A. Dale Harris, Mr. E. S. Fay, Mr. Maurice Stansfield, Mr. P. Verschoyle, Dr. A. Harold Levy, Mr. E. E. Palmer, Mr. C. B. Kingston, Mr. H. V. Bignell, Mr. Milne, Mr. C. J. Chaplin.

St. Francis District Branch

Plans for the building and financing of the new Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury were described by Dr. Charles F. Martin, retiring dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and by other officials of the University and Graduates' Society, at an informal dinner of graduates resident in Sherbrooke, Que., and vicinity, on June 17. Dr. W. W. Lynch, president of the St. Francis District branch, was in the chair, and among the other speakers were Douglas C. Abbott, honorary secretary of the Graduates' Society; Mr. Justice C. D. White, and Harold Fisk.

Others present included W. H. Lynch, K.C., Dr. G. L. Hume, Dr. F. H. Bradley, Clifford Armitage, Russell Neville, L. I. Rosenbloom, Dr. W. E. Hume, Dr. A. R. Walter, H. E. Grundy, J. P. Wells, K.C., D.C.L., all of Sherbrooke; Dr. G. A. Bowen, of Magog; Dr. P. Colquhoun, of Waterville; Dr. S. A. Banfill, of East Angus; Dr. J. B. Winder, of Lennoxville; G. M. Boyd, of Norbestos; Dr. Charles Tanner, of Windsor Mills; Rev. Errol Amaron, of Stanstead; Dr. C. E. Manning, of Richmond, and Dr. Martin Banfill, of Cookshire.

McGill Society of Ontario

"It seems that before I leave McGill I must make a few farewell speeches and bows, like the prima donna or actor. But I promise you that this is absolutely the last one I'll make since my salary ends in eight weeks. I will then take up a silence black as night."

Thus spoke Dr. Stephen Leacock, who retired as chairman of McGill's department of political economy on August 31, in an address at the summer meeting of the McGill Society of Ontario, held in the London Hunt Club, London, Ont., on June 19. Dr. Leacock was guest of honor at the dinner which followed a golf tournament held during the afternoon. Most of "Stevie's" observations were of a humorous nature but, becoming serious for a moment, he urged that everything possible be done to help struggling young university students who, for all their academic merit, are finding it difficult to meet the financial requirements of college courses. He praised the "loan fund" which the McGill Society of Ontario has established for this purpose.

Other speakers included Col. Ibbotson Leonard and Very Rev. C. E. Jeakins. Col. G. Eric Reid, president of the society, was in the chair, and among the others present were: Dr. George Lang, of Windsor, first vice-president; E. G. McCracken, of Toronto, secretary; A. W. Reid and Charles G. Ivey, K.C., of the golf committee; Major-General J. M. Ross, of the reception committee; George Hobart and Samuel Granger, London, of the entertainment committee; and Logan Waterous, Brantford, past president.

Winners in the golf tournament were: best gross, Dr. George Lang; best net, J. Carnwaith, Woodstock; sealed hole, Gordon Munro, Toronto; high score, C. Robinson, Stratford; kickers handicap, G. E. Reid and E. G. McCracken.

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Quebec Today

(Continued from Page 15)

planks are concerned even the leaders themselves are bound to "wait and see"; the rest of us must do the same thing.

Of the political and administrative reforms suggested the most important are the following:

Ministers must not be interested in any company having government contracts or be directors of any bank, trust company, public utility, insurance or railway company.

There may be objections to such a rule but it is far from revolutionary.

Transformation of the Legislative Council into an Economic Council.

The comments are obvious.

Abolition of the Lieutenant-Governorship.

Not an original project if not a good one.

Co-ordination of Provincial and Federal civil services.

A crying need as anyone who has had to do with federal and provincial departments knows.

Space forbids much further discussion of Mr. Duplessis' programme. Whether the reader agrees with it or not, he will not be able to deny that it is important. And when we see the Union in the Assembly the rest of Quebec may be hostile or friendly, may admire Mr. Duplessis' strength or envy his enormous majority or sympathize with his embarrassments, but will be quite unanimously interested.

That will be a good thing and it will be new.

Note: This article, as the text reveals, was written after the recent elections in Quebec, but before the new Government assumed office. Certain of the opinions expressed have already been verified by events, notably by the inclusion in the Cabinet of three English-speaking Ministers, and it is felt that the article paints as true a picture as limited space permits of the reasons for the changes and the situation in Quebec today.

MORGAN'S PORTRAIT ON EXHIBITION

A portrait of Arthur Eustace Morgan, principal and vice-chancellor of McGill University, was on view in the Royal Academy, London, during the summer months. The portrait, painted last year by Frederick W. Elwell, A.R.A., was presented to Mr. Morgan before he left the principalship of University College, Hull, and given by him to the College. At the conclusion of the exhibition the painting was returned to University College.

Personals

THE McGILL NEWS welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society, McGill University, Montreal Items for the Winter issue should be forwarded prior to November 15.

ABBOTT, MISS MAUDE E. S., B.A. '90, M.D. '10, has been awarded a gold medal by the Ontario Medical Association for an exhibit on congenital cardiac disease which displayed the greatest originality of scientific investigation.

ALLEN, A. STEWART, M.D. '29, who is home on furlough from Kiating, China, is residing in Montreal while pursuing post-graduate studies at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

ANGUS, W. F., B.Sc. '95, who has been vice-president of the Dominion Bridge Company and Dominion Engineering Works, Montreal, has been appointed president and managing director of the former and president of the latter company.

AULD, F. CLYDE, B.A. '17, has been promoted to be professor of Roman law and jurisprudence in the Department of Political Economy at the University of Toronto.

BADGLEY, CAPTAIN FRANK C., Past Student, of the Dominion Government Motion Picture Bureau, filmed the sound pictures which were taken at the unveiling of the Canadian War Memorial on Vimy Ridge on July 26.

BEATTY, SIR EDWARD, Chancellor of McGill, recently received honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws from New York University and the University of New Brunswick.

BIRKETT, H. S., C.B., M.D. '86, LL.D. '21, was among the representatives of the Canadian Medical Association at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Oxford during July.

BLOOMFIELD, MORTON W., B.A. '34, M.A. '35, has been awarded a teaching fellowship at the University of Wisconsin.

BOND, F. L. C., B.Sc. '98, who has been general superintendent of the Montreal district, Canadian National Railways, has assumed duty as general manager of its central region, with office in Toronto.

BOVEY, DR. WILFRID, B.A. '03, director of extra-mural relations at McGill, will attend the first national conference on educational broadcasting in Washington, D.C., in December in his capacity as chairman of the broadcasting committees of the Conference of Canadian Universities and of the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

BOURNE, REV. N. A. F., B.A. '87, founder of the Church of the Nativity in Toronto and now chaplain at Camp Borden, celebrated the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the ministry of the Church of England in Canada in June.

BREMNER, D. O., B.Sc. '26, who has been district traffic superintendent of the Ottawa suburban district, Bell Telephone Company of Canada, has been appointed supervisor of results in the eastern area office.

BRITTAIN, W. H., B.S.A. '11, dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at McGill, has been elected president of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists.

CALHOUN, ROBERT B., B.A. '30, B.C.L. '33, is now located in Ottawa with the Capital Trust Corporation.

CLAXTON, REV. JOHN, M.A. '27, has been appointed president of the Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio. Rev. Mr. Claxton was formerly pastor of the First Congregational Church, Manistee, Michigan.

CLIFF, REV. H. W., B.A. '07, of Kingston, Ontario, occupied the pulpit of Trinitarian Congregational Church, Concord, Mass., during the month of August.

COLLIP, DR. J. B., chairman of McGill's Department of Biochemistry, will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at a ceremony which will conclude the 300th anniversary celebration of Harvard University on September 18. At the recent convention of the Canadian Medical Association, Dr. Collip was awarded (with Sir Frederick Banting and Dr. Charles H. Best, of Toronto) the Starr medal for research into diabetes and the discovery of insulin.

COUPER, W. M., B.C.L. '02, K.C., of Montreal, has been elected president of the Canadian Fraternal Association.

COWLEY, D. K., M.D. '80, and Mrs. Cowley, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary at their home in Granby, Que., on June 8.

CRAIG, D. A., M.D. '09, is now medical director of the Charlotte Memorial Hospital, Torrington, Mass.

CRONYN, HUME, Past Student, has gained considerable success on the American stage and has been playing the lead part in the comedy, "Three Men on a Horse."

DANGERFIELD, REV. GORDON, B.A. '33, has been transferred in the United Church of Canada from Pendleton to Dolbeau, Que.

DAVIES, C. B., B.Sc. '23, who is superintendent of the sulphide plant of the Abitibi Pulp & Paper Company at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., has been awarded the Weldon medal of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association for an outstanding paper read at a recent meeting of the association.

DOHAN, JOHN S., D.D.S. '19, of Montreal, attended the British Empire Dental Meeting in London and the International Dental Congress in Vienna.

ELKINGTON, MAJOR E. H. W., M.D. '18, who has been with the Royal Army Medical Corps for some years, has now taken up residence in Victoria, B.C.

FALLS, MAJOR F. N. K., M.D. '17, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, has been awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal and the Canadian Efficiency Decoration.

FINLAYSON, JOHN M., B.Sc. '08, M.Sc. '09, formerly on the staff of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, has been appointed dean of the Faculty of Applied Science at the University of British Columbia.

FISHER, R. E., B.A. '09, B.C.L. '12, of Bolton Centre, Que., has been appointed a member of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education of the Province of Quebec.

FISK, GUY H., B.A. '29, M.D. '33, of St. Johns, Que., is attending the London School of Tropical Medicine before joining the British Colonial Medical Service in Nigeria.

GORDON, A. H., M.D. '99, of Montreal, was among the representatives of the Canadian Medical Association at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Oxford during July.

GREENBLATT, ROBERT B., B.A. '28, M.D. '32, has been appointed an assistant professor in surgical pathology at the University of Georgia's school of medicine in Augusta, Ga.

HARVIE, MISS JEAN ELIZABETH, B.A. '35, M.A. '36, has been awarded a $1,250 Moyse travelling scholarship.

HASTINGS, R. C., M.D. '17, has been elected a school trustee in Sillery, Que.

HATCHER, PROF. A. G., B.A. '09, M.A. '10, who is president of Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Mount Allison University.

HEBB, D. O., M.A. '32, has been appointed instructor and tutor in the Department of Psychology, Harvard University.



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HIBBERT, DR. HAROLD, professor of industrial and cellulose chemistry at McGill, was among the speakers at the national meeting of the American Chemical Society at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 7 to 11.

HILL, W. H., B.A. '30, M.D. '34, holder for a second year of an I.O.D.E. overseas scholarship, has qualified as a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

HILTON, ROBERT J., B.S.A. '36, has been appointed government agricultural representative for Hants County, N.S.

HOWLETT, JOHN G., M.D. '33, who is a resident doctor at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, has been awarded one of the Osler scholarships of the Canadian Medical Association.

HUMPHREY, JOHN T., B.Com. '25, B.A. '27, B.C.L. '29, has been awarded a $2,000 scholarship by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Mr. Humphrey, who has been appointed to the staff of McGill's Faculty of Law (effective September, 1937), will spend the next year pursuing advanced studies in international law at the University of Paris.

HURST, DONALD G., B.Sc. '33, M.Sc. '34, Ph.D. '36, has been awarded one of the Exhibition of 1851 scholarships and will work on nuclear physics at the University of California. He has also been awarded the Moyse travelling scholarship valued at $1,250.

JOHANNSEN, MISS ALICE, B.Sc. '34, has been awarded a government scholarship to enable her to travel abroad for five months observing museums, art galleries, etc. On her return she will take a position in the Ottawa Museum.

JONES, REV. T. W., B.A. '16, M.A. '21, of Calvary Church, Montreal, has been elected president of the Montreal and Ottawa Conference of the United Church of Canada.

KEITH, FRASER S., B.Sc. '03, has been re-elected chairman of the board of management of the Montreal Presbyterian College.

KELLOWAY, REV. WARWICK F., B.A. '24, M.A. '25, Calgary, Alta., was a delegate to the World Youth Congress in Geneva, nominated by the Christian Commonwealth Youth Movement.

KERR, REV. DAVID M., Past Student, has been inducted into the Presbyterian charge of Shakespeare, Tavistock and North Easthope, Ont.

KEYS, DR. D. A., professor of physics at McGill, represented the McGill chapter of the Sigma Xi Society at the semi-centennial celebration of the society's foundation held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., on June 19 and 20.

KING, J. GORDON, B.Eng. '32, who is now employed with the Owens-Illinois Glass Company in San Francisco, recently visited Montreal.

LAPP, V. R., M.D. '21, of Hamilton, Ont., has been awarded the silver medal of the Ontario Medical Association for excellence of presentation of a scientific exhibit at its annual meeting.

LATHE, FRANK E., B.A. '04, B.Sc. '07, of Ottawa, has been elected president of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry.

LEESON, LT.-COL. L. H., M.D. '15, of Vancouver, has been appointed acting commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Association in British Columbia.

LEONARD, COL. E. I., B.Sc. '05, of London, Ont., has been elected to the executive council of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

LEWIS, MISS ESTHER E., B.A. '21, Grad. Nurse '33, has resigned from the post of supervisor of the Victorian Order of Nurses at London, Ont.

LINDSAY, REV. S. B., B.A. '08, until recently incumbent of St. Simon's parish, St. Henri, Montreal, has become assistant priest at the Church of the Advent, Westmount.

LIVINSON, A. JACOB, B.A. '11, M.A. '16, L.Sc.Soc., recently delivered a radio address entitled "Good Government Through Civic Culture" over station CFCF, Montreal, under the auspices of the City Improvement League and Municipal Service Bureau. Mr. Livinson is chairman of the citizenship committee of the League and active in civic welfare work.

LLOYD, FRANCIS E., emeritus professor of botany, who is now visiting Australia, contributed an article entitled "Nature's Traps," a story of carnivorous plants, to the magazine section of *The Herald*, Melbourne, for Saturday, July 11.

LOGAN, DR. H. T., B.A. '08, has been granted leave of absence from the department of classics of the University of British Columbia, to become principal of the Fairbridge Farm School at Duncan, B.C.

LOMER, DR. G. R., B.A. '03, M.A. '04, University librarian, has been elected a Fellow of the Library Association of England.

LOVETT, WILLIAM, M.D. '70, one of the oldest living graduates of the University, recently celebrated his 94th birthday at his home at Tillsonburg, Ont. He is also the oldest living graduate of the Ontario Medical Council.

LYNCH, J. GORDON, M.D. '32, has entered into practice in St. John's, Nfld., after two years' connection with the Children's Memorial Hospital in Montreal.

McDONALD, BRIG.-GEN. H. F., B.Sc. '07, C.M.G., D.S.O., of Ottawa, has been appointed chairman of the Canadian Pension Commission.

MacKENZIE, DR. DAVID W., clinical professor of urology at McGill, has been elected president of the American Urological Association.

McKENZIE, R. TAIT, B.A. '89, M.D. '92, LL.D. '21, recently completed a memorial to the Scottish settlers of New Inverness (now Darien) Georgia.

McLEAN, CALVIN S., B.Sc. '10, was recently appointed consulting engineer of the General Mining and Finance Corporation Limited, Johannesburg, South Africa.

MARLER, SIR HERBERT M., B.C.L. '98, who has served for some years as Canadian Minister to Japan, has now assumed duty as Canadian Ambassador to the United States.

MARSDEN, JAMES, Ph.D. '36, has been awarded one of the Exhibition of 1851 scholarships and will continue studies in chemistry at Cambridge University.

MARSHALL, REV. ARTHUR J., B.A. '33, who is serving as curate of the Church of St. John the Divine, Verdun, has been elevated to the priesthood of the Church of England in Canada.

MATHEWS, REV. ARNOLD A., B.A. '27, who has been stationed at Drummondville, Que., has taken charge of Memorial United Church, St. Catharines, Ont.

MATHEWSON, E. P., B.Sc. '08, LL.D. '22, former manager of the Anaconda Reduction Works, Anaconda, Montana, and Mrs. Mathewson, were feted by hundreds of their friends in the U. S. smelting community at a dinner given in their honour on July 28. Mr. Mathewson is now a member of the faculty of the University of Arizona.

MOFFATT, WILLIAM, M.D. '27, who recently completed post-graduate study in New York, London, Vienna, Dresden, Leipzig and Paris, has assumed duty as director of the Kootenay Lake General Hospital Laboratory at Nelson, B.C., and as public health officer for Nelson and district.

MOORE, MISS JULIA E., B.A. '36, of Montreal, has been awarded a French government scholarship and will spend a year at the Sorbonne studying French literature.

MORRIS, R. S., B.Arch. '23, has been re-elected honorary treasurer of the Toronto chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects.

MORRISH, WALTER, M.D. '18, was the successful Liberal candidate at a provincial by-election held in Edmonton, Alta., in June.

MOSELEY, DR. H. F., B.A. '26, former Rhodes scholar, has been visiting important surgical clinics in Canada and the United States as Hunt travelling scholar of Oxford University and has now resumed his surgical appointment at St. Thomas Hospital, London, England.

MONTGOMERY, GEORGE H., B.C.L. '97, D.C.L., K.C., retiring president of the Canadian Bar Association, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at a special convocation of Dalhousie University, Halifax, on August 19.

MORGAN, ARTHUR EUSTACE, principal of McGill, represented the University at the centenary of the University of London and at the fifth Congress of the Universities of the British Empire at Cambridge during the summer.

O'BRIEN, REV. RUSSELL, Past Student, who has been serving as pastor of Memorial United Church, St. Catharines, Ont., has begun a new ministry at Whitby, Ont., United Church.

O'MEARA, B.Com. '21, is now the Canadian Trade Commissioner stationed in Kobe, Japan.

PATERSON, FRANK P., M.D. '98, of Vancouver, who has been president of the British Columbia Conservative Association for the past two years, has now been chosen leader of the Conservative party in that province.

PERELMUTER, HYMAN G., B.A. '35, who is studying for the rabbinate at the Jewish Institute of Religion in New York City, has been given the highest award offered to first year students.

POWERS, MARTIN, M.D. '98, of Rockland, Ont., has been elected president of the Russell County Medical Association.

ROBERTSON, A. MURRAY, B.Sc. '21, who has been district traffic superintendent of the Bell Telephone Company at Quebec, has been appointed to a similar position at Ottawa.

ROBERTSON, T. E., M.D. '91, of Brockville, Ont., has been appointed chief coroner for the county of Leeds.

SANDISON, W. R., B.Sc. '17, has been appointed manager of the Ottawa branch of the Northern Electric Company, Ltd.

SHEFFIELD, EDWARD F., B.A. '36, has been appointed registrar and bursar of the Sir George Williams College, operated by the Young Men's Christian Association of Montreal.

SLIGHT, DR. DAVID, formerly clinical professor of psychiatry at McGill, has been appointed professor of psychiatry at the University of Chicago.

SMITH, ARTHUR F. N., B.Eng. '33, is now sales engineer with the Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company, Toronto.

SMITH, HARRY S., M.D. '36, is serving on the staff of the Saint John, N.B., General Hospital.

STEEVES, WILLIAM H., Ph.D. '36, who has held scholarships in the pulp and paper division of the Department of Chemistry at the University, has been appointed to the staff of the Sylvania Industrial Corporation at Friendsburg, Va.

STOCKWELL, HON. R. F., B.A. '08, B.C.L. '11, who was Provincial Treasurer of Quebec in the Taschereau administration, has retired from political life.

TABER, MAJOR H. E., B.Sc. '22, of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, Ottawa, has received the degree of Doctor of Science from Harvard University, being the only officer in the permanent Canadian militia to hold that degree.

THOMPSON, JAMES E., B.A. '99, has retired after thirty-seven years' service in the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Eastern Townships Bank. He will reside in Lennoxville, Que.

THROOP, W. E., B.A. '17, M.D. '19, of Frankville, Ont., has been appointed a coroner in and for the counties of Leeds and Grenville.

TILTON, F. B., B.Com. '28, C.A. '30, formerly with the accounting firm of P. S. Ross & Sons, has been appointed comptroller of Burke, Dansereau & Company, Reg'd., Montreal, members of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

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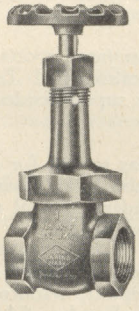


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TORY, H. M., B.A. '90, M.A. '96, D.Sc. '03, LL.D. '08, has been appointed representative of Canada on the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations in the United States and Canada.

TOWNSEND, STUART R., B.A. '29, M.D. '33, senior house physician at the Montreal General Hospital, has been awarded one of the Osler scholarships of the Canadian Medical Association.

TULLY, WILBUR C., B.S.A. '25, has received the degree of Ph.D. in poultry nutrition from the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa.

URQUHART, JAMES A., M.D. '15, has given up his appointment as Canada's most northerly physician at Aklavik, N.W.T., where he has been government medical officer for the Western Arctic.

WADSWORTH, REV. DR. G. CAMPBELL, B.A. '23, of Saint John, N.B., was guest preacher at Hillhead Parish Church, Glasgow, Scotland, during the month of August.

WARNER, HARRY M., B.Sc. '32, M.D. '36, has joined the staff of the Montreal General Hospital as interne.

WARREN, W. A., B.Sc. '24, has been appointed special studies and trunk engineer in the eastern area office, Bell Telephone Company, after service as district traffic superintendent of its northeast district.

WELDON, LESLIE S., B.Sc. '21, who has served for the past six years as underground manager of the Lake Shore Mine at Kirkland Lake, Ont., has become resident general manager of the Geita Mining Company, in Tanganyika.

WILKINSON, F. A. H., M.D. '33, has been appointed assistant anaesthetist to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, and assistant demonstrator in anaesthesia in the Faculty of Medicine, McGill Univeristy.

WILLIS, SELWYN T., B.A. '33, has been ordained to the diaconate of the Church of England in Canada, following graduation from the Montreal Diocesan Theological College and has been appointed an assistant at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal.

WOODWARK, REV. K. H., B.A. '30, of Elma, Ont., has assumed charge of the United Church at Lunenburg, Ont.

YEO, IRA J., M.D. '08, has been appointed by the provincial government as a member of the Board of School Trustees of Charlottetown, P.E.I.

YOUNG, DONALD A., M.D. '35, has joined the staff of the Ottawa Civic Hospital.

T. H. Leggett, M.D. '01, of Ottawa, has been chosen president-elect of the Canadian Medical Association, F. S. Patch, B.A. '99, M.D. '03, being re-elected honorary treasurer. Among those serving on the executive committee are A. T. Bazin, M.D. '94, and J. C. Meakins, M.D. '04, both of Montreal; A. S. Kirkland, M.D. '13, Saint John, N.B., and W. J. P. Macmillan, M.D. '08, LL.D. '35, of Charlottetown.

Rene Theberge, B.C.L. '17, K.C., has been elected president of the Reform Club of Montreal, succeeding G. Gordon Hyde, B.A. '05, B.C.L. '08, K.C. John W. Long, B.C.L. '22, is one of the joint secretaries of the club and Philippe Brais, B.C.L. '16, K.C., its treasurer.

Graduates of McGill University recently elected to membership in the Province of Quebec Association of Architects follow: H. E. Devitt, B.Arch. '33; R. A. Montgomery, B.Arch. '31; and J. A. Woollven, B.Arch. '33.

At the joint conventions of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists and the Canadian Society of Agricultural Economics held in Fredericton, N.B., in July, representatives of McGill University included: Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor, who delivered an address; Dr. W. H. Brittain, vice-principal of Macdonald College and dean of McGill's Faculty of Agriculture, who is president of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists; Prof. J. E. Lattimer, of Macdonald College; and Dr. C. A. Dawson and G. B. Haythorne of McGill.

Deaths

ALLEN, HAROLD McCLELLAN, M.D. '22, in Toronto, Ont., on August 3, 1936.

BEERS, ARTHUR HOPE, M.D. '91, in Montreal, on June 3, 1936.

BROUSSEAU, JOSEPH A., Past Student, in Ottawa, Ont., on August 14, 1936.

CAMERON, DUNCAN ALEXANDER, M.D. '85, in Alpena, Mich., on August 4, 1936.

CHANTAL, LEONARD ERIC, M.D. '18, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on August 2, 1936.

COMMON, infant daughter of John S. Common, D.D.S. '20, and Mrs. Common, in Montreal, on July 29, 1936.

CREASOR, MRS. J. A., wife of J. A. Creasor, M.D. '89, in North Cobalt, Ont., on June 30, 1936.

CURRAN, MRS. F. J., wife of Mr. Justice F. J. Curran, B.C.L. '93, in Montreal, on May 25, 1936.

DeCHANTAL, LEONARD E., M.D. '18, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on August 2, 1936.

FEENEY, MRS. NEIL, wife of Neil Feeney, M.D. '27, in Montreal, on July 16, 1936.

GABIE, WILLIAM GARDNER, M.D. '07, in Seattle, Wash., in July, 1936.

GRAHAM, JOHN, M.D. '86, in Brockville, Ont., on August 7, 1936.

HALL, MRS. THOMAS, mother of George Hall, M.D. '05, in Montreal, on May 26, 1936.

HENRY, KOSSUTH J., father of Charles K. P. Henry, M.D. '00, in Toronto, on June 6, 1936.

HILL, MRS. ANNIE WILLIAMS READ, B.A. '90, in London, Ont., on July 6, 1936.

HOWARD, CAMPBELL PALMER, B.A. '97, M.D. '01, in Santa Monica, Cal., on June 3, 1936.

HUGHSON, MRS. WARD C., mother of John W. Hughson, B.Sc. '12, in Ottawa, Ont., on June 7, 1936.

KELLY, ARTHUR E., M.D. '06, husband of Mrs. Kelly (Mary Charlotte Stanton, B.A. '07), in Swift Current, Sask., recently.

LARIVIERE, REV. L. VITALIEN, B.A. '80, in Montreal, on June 6, 1936.

MacINTOSH, LIEUT. DOUGLAS E. (Canadian Corps of Signals), B.Eng. '33, accidentally killed near Mersa Matruh, Egypt, on July 8, 1936.

McOUAT, MRS. J. C., mother of L. C. McOuat, B.S.A. '15, in St. Andrews East, Que., on May 14, 1936.

MOONEY, MALCOLM JOSEPH, M.D. '98, in Tokio, Japan, on May 25, 1936.

PARSONS, MRS. HAROLD E., wife of Rev. Harold E. Parsons, Past Student, of Scotstown, Que., in Montreal, on June 23, 1936.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, J. F., Past Student, in Montreal, on June 14, 1936.

PATTULLO, ANDREW, Past Student, in San Diego, Cal., on July 1, 1936.

REEVE, HERBERT ARTHUR, B.Sc. '29, M.Sc. '31, Ph.D. '33, in Buckingham, Que., on June 17, 1936.

REXFORD, ORRIN, B.A.Sc. '90, in Montreal, on July 21, 1936.

ROSE, MRS. ISAAC, mother of Bram Rose, B.A. '29, M.D. '33, in Montreal, on June 13, 1936.

SHEARER, REV. WILLIAM KING, B.A. '83, in Toronto, on May 27, 1936.

TAYLOR, MRS. ERNEST M., wife of Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, B.A. '75, M.A. '82, in Knowlton, Que., on July 24, 1936.

WIGHT, WILLIS E. F., B.Com. '29, in Montreal, on June 14, 1936.

WILSON, MRS. W. A., wife of Wilfred A. Wilson, M.D. '00, in Edmonton, Alta., on June 8, 1936.

Births

BENNETTS—In Montreal, on July 16, to R. Carlton Bennetts, M.D. '33, and Mrs. Bennetts, a son.

BLAU—In New York City, on May 28, to Abraham Blau, B.Sc. '27, M.Sc. '29, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Blau, a son.

CARSON—In Montreal, on July 31, to J. Rae Carson, D.D.S. '28, and Mrs. Carson, a daughter.

COOPER—In Montreal, on May 27, to Charles E. Cooper, M.D. '34, and Mrs. Cooper, a daughter.

GIBB-CARSLEY—In Montreal, on June 26, to J. L. Gibb-Carsley and Mrs. Gibb-Carsley (Mary Taggart, B.A. '32), a son.

HAWLEY—In Ottawa, on August 15, to Lawrence E. Hawley, Past Student, and Mrs. Hawley, a son.

HAWTHORNE—In Montreal, on June 29, to A. B. Hawthorne, B.A. '17, M.D. '21, and Mrs. Hawthorne, a son.

HOWAT—In Edinburgh, Scotland, on June 2, to David Howat, M.A. '29, and Mrs. Howat (Dorothy Cross, B.A. '23), a son.

HUTCHISON—In Montreal, on June 10, to Ross R. Hutchison, B.Com. '15, and Mrs. Hutchison, a son.

LAX—In Montreal, on June 3, to Abel I. Lax, M.D. '24, and Mrs. Lax, a daughter.

LIPSETT—In Montreal, on May 13, to S. G. Lipsett, Ph.D. '27, and Mrs. Lipsett, a son.

LOOMIS—In Montreal, on June 2, to D. M. Loomis, B.Sc. '24, and Mrs. Loomis, a daughter.

MacMAHON—In Boston, Mass., on May 28, to Dr. H. E. MacMahon, and Mrs. MacMahon (Marian Ross, B.A. '28), a daughter.

MACEY—In Hawkesbury, Ont., on June 17, to Lorne Macey, and Mrs. Macey (Ruth Smith, B.A. '29), a daughter.

MITCHELL—In Windsor, Ont., on April 25, to Wallace M. Mitchell, B.Sc. '24, and Mrs. Mitchell, a son.

MORGAN—In Buffalo, N.Y., on June 7, to O. M. Morgan, Ph.D. '30, and Mrs. Morgan, a son.

NAYLOR—In Montreal, on May 16, to Rev. R. Kenneth Naylor, B.A. '06, and Mrs. Naylor, a daughter.

NORMAN—In Kanazawa, Japan, on May 13, to the Rev. W. H. H. Norman, and Mrs. Norman (Gwen Roberts, B.A. '29, M.A. '32), a daughter.

PHILLIPS—In London, England, on July 1, to W. P. Phillips, and Mrs. Phillips (Jean T. Henderson, B.A. '22, M.Sc. '26), a son.

POWELL—In Montreal, on July 3, to Clifford Powell, and Mrs. Powell (Doris Sharples, B.A. '22), a daughter.

PRETTY—In Montreal, on July 20, to H. Gurth Pretty, M.D. '25, and Mrs. Pretty, twin sons.

QUACKENBUSH—In Montreal, on May 20, to J. Gordon Quackenbush, M.D. '24, and Mrs. Quackenbush, a son.

SCHARFE—In Montreal, on July 5, to Ernest E. Scharfe, M.D. '23, and Mrs. Scharfe, a daughter.

SCHINDLER—In Nkana, Northern Rhodesia, on May 21, to Norman R. Schindler, M.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '34, and Mrs. Schindler, a son.

SEELY—In North Bay, Ont., on June 23, to E. T. H. Seely, B.A. '31, and Mrs. Seely (Phoebe Anne Gutelies, B.A. '31), a son.

STAVELY—In St. Bruno, Que., recently, to W. D. Stavely, B.Sc. '13, and Mrs. Stavely, a son.

STEWART—In Montreal, on May 12, to R. de Grey Stewart, B.Com. '30, and Mrs. Stewart (Beatrice Harvey, B.Com. '33), a son.

WALLACE—In Montreal, on May 26, to J. S. Wallace, B.Eng. '34, and Mrs. Wallace, a daughter.

WEINTRAUB—In Montreal, on August 1, to David Weintraub, B.A. '27, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Weintraub, a son.

WHITTALL—In Montreal, on May 26, to Fred R. Whittall, B.Sc. '12, and Mrs. Whittall, a daughter.

Correction

A birth notice appearing in the Summer number (p. 62) of THE McGILL NEWS should have read as follows:

DOBELL—In Montreal, on February 24, to Curzon Dobell, and Mrs. Dobell (Isabel Barclay, B.A. '31), a daughter.

THE McGILL NEWS regrets that in the original notice the name of Mr. F. Curzon Dobell, B.A. '19, B.C.L. '22 was substituted for that of Mr. Curzon Dobell.

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Colville Sinclair, K.C. — Eldridge Cate
C. Russell McKenzie, K.C. — Paul Gauthier
J. Leigh Bishop — Claude S. Richardson
J. Angus Ogilvy — F. Campbell Cope
John G. Porteous — Hazen Hansard
G. Featherston Osler — John de M. Marler

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Marriages

ACTON-BONAR—In Montreal, on June 19, Miss Jean Margaret Bonar, B.A. '31, to Harold J. Acton, B.Sc. '21, both of that city.

BECKOW—In Montreal, on June 28, Miss Lillian S. Beckow, B.Com. '35, to Mr. Max Kaback.

BLAKE—In London, Ont., on May 23, Miss Edna Kathleen Rice, to Earl Marston Blake, M.D. '34, of Vancouver, B.C.

BROWN—In Kingston, N.B., on July 8, Miss Vera Lee Brown, M.A. '12, to the Rev. John H. A. Holmes.

CLARK—In Montreal, on June 27, Miss Kathleen Helen Douglas McIntyre to Peter Archibald G. Clark, B.A. '17, M.A. '28, both of that city.

CLINGER—In New Richmond, Que., on August 14, Miss Lois Marjorie Montgomery to Orris Weston Clinger, M.D. '34.

CORBET—In Saint John, N.B., in August, Miss Constance V. Mullin, to A. A. Gordon Corbet, B.A. '27, M.D. '32, son of the late G. G. Corbet, M.D. '98, and Mrs. Corbet, all of Saint John.

DAWSON—In Montreal, on June 3, Miss Anne O. Dawson, B.A. '36, to Thomas A. C. Sinclair.

DAYKIN—In Dunham, Que., on July 1, Miss Enid M. Coffin, to Charles E. Daykin, M.D. '34, of Carp, Ont.

DETLOR—In Tisdale, Sask., in August, Miss Margaret A. Netterfield, to Rev. W. Lyall Detlor, B.A. '30, M.A. '31, of Melfort, Sask.

DOBBIN-THOMPSON—In Westmount, Que., on July 17, Miss Helen L. Thompson, B.A. '31, to Davin Crawford Dobbin, B.Eng. '32, both of Montreal.

DOIG—In Sydney, N.S., on July 10, Miss Anne H. Kelly, of Avoca, Que., to Rev. Harold A. Doig, Past Student, of Sydney.

DORFMAN—In Montreal, on June 7, Miss Dorah Dorfman, B.A. '31, to Mr. Paul Youkilis.

EDWARD—In Campbellton, N.B., on July 18, Miss Georgie M. Matheson, to Arthur James Edward, B.Sc. '20, of Dalhousie, N.B.

EVANS—In Hudson Heights, Que., on July 18, Miss Phyllis W. Park, to Philip N. Evans, B.Eng. '33, son of Professor N. N. Evans, B.Sc. '86, M.Sc. '92, and Mrs. Evans, of Westmount.

FORAN—In Ottawa, on June 22, Miss Marion I. M. Niven, to Philip Fulford Foran, B.A. '29, B.C.L. '30, of Ottawa.

GEDDES—In Montreal, on May 16, Miss Gwyneth F. Meighen, to Aubrey Kent Geddes, M.D. '24, of Montreal.

GORDON—In 1935, Miss Margaret Huntly Gordon, B.H.S. '29, to Dr. Rolf C. Syvertsen, assistant professor of anatomy and secretary of the Medical School of Dartmouth College.

GRADINGER—In New York City, in June, Miss Miriam Kolkin, to Bernard L. Gradinger, Past Student, both of that city.

HALLIDAY-MOUNT—In Foster, Que., on August 1, Miss Alethea M. Mount, B.A. '26, to George C. Halliday, B.S.A. '13, of Sawyerville, Que.

HARRIS—In Montreal, on June 27, Miss Margaret Farquharson, to Herman L. Harris, D.D.S. '34, both of Montreal.

HENDRY-ROSS—At "Mowinholme," St. Augustin, County Two Mountains, Que., on August 17, Miss Mary C. M. Ross, B.A. '27, M.A. '35, to James R. Hendry, B.Com. '30, C.A. '32, of Montreal.

HOPE—In Lachute, Que., on August 29, Miss Isabel M. McMann, to John Donaldson Hope, M.D. '25, of Siscoe, Que.

HOPKINS—In Hartford, Conn., on June 18, Miss Violet K. Quackenbush, Ottawa, to Henry Perkins Hopkins, M.D. '32, of Chatham, Mass.

HOWARD—In Cap a l'Aigle, Que., on July 21, Miss Muriel Marian Howard, B.A. '36, daughter of the late Campbell Howard, B.A. '97, M.D. '01, and Mrs. Howard, of Montreal, to Monteath Douglas.

IVES—In Montreal, on July 11, Miss Margaret Ives, B.A. '33, to William A. Wheeler.

KINNEAR—In Moncton, N.B., on June 27, Miss Mary Kinnear, M.A. '34, to Allan B. Ramsay.

LE MOINE—In New York City, on June 22, Miss Margaret R. Churchill, to John G. Le Moine, B.A. '28, B.C.L. '35, of Montreal.

LERNER—In New York City, on May 29, Miss Gertrude Ortenberg Lerner, B.A. '29, to Joseph Kerman.

LOVE-HUSKINS—In Montreal, on June 20, Miss Eunice O. Huskins, B.A. '34, to Robert Merton Love, Ph.D. '35, of Ottawa.

McAULEY—In Montreal, on June 22, Miss Myrtle Ellen Lilly, to Bertram D. McAuley, B.Sc. '31, of Montreal.

McMASTER—In Montreal, on June 18, Miss Elizabeth A. Budden, to David R. McMaster, B.A. '30, B.C.L. '33, both of Montreal.

MARKEY—In Kingston, Ont., on June 23, Miss Elizabeth M. Nickle, to Henry Toller Markey, Past Student, of Montreal.

MATHEWS—In Fergus, Ont., on July 7, Miss Evelyn Craw, to Rev. Arnold A. Mathews, B.A. '27, of St. Catharines, Ont.

MATHEWS—In Montreal, on June 5, Miss Margaret Somerville Stewart, to William H. Mathews, M.D. '36, both of that city.

MERCER—In June, Miss Lillian V. Fuller, of Asbestos, Que., to Rev. William C. Mercer, B.A. '33, of Bay Roberts, Newfoundland.

MILLWARD-NEWTON—In Montreal, on June 20, Miss Alexandra E. N. Newton, B.A. '35, to J. Bert Millward, B.A. '34, of Aurora, Ont.

MONRO-BANFILL—In East Angus, Que., on June 27, Miss Alice Gertrude Banfill, B.H.S. '33, daughter of S. A. Banfill, M.D.C.M. '98, and Mrs. Banfill, to Hector Alexander Urquhart Monro, B.S.A. '33, M.Sc. '35, of Montreal.

MUNN—In Calgary, Alta., on August 5, Miss Margaret B. A. Moodie, to Daniel James Munn, B.A. '28.

NIXON—In Montreal, on June 13, Miss Dorothy J. Nixon, B.A. '33, to William H. Palm.

NORWOOD—In Montreal, on June 27, Miss Helen Tupper Kent, to William D. Norwood, M.D. '35, of Port Kent, N.Y.

OLMSTEAD-GORDON—In Charlottetown, P.E.I., on August 25, 1936, Miss Claire M. Gordon, B.H.S. '29, to Frederick S. Olmstead, B.S.A. '29, of Hartford, Conn.

PRICE—In Kingston, Ont., in July, Miss Evelyn G. Graham, to Ralph E. Price, M.D. '34, of Moncton, N.B.

RICHARDSON-HARRINGTON—In Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Miss Margaret E. Harrington, B.A. '32, to Ronald E. Richardson, M.Sc. '31, Ph.D. '33.

RICHARDSON-CLARK—In Fredericton, N.B., on July 18, Miss Annie Elizabeth Clark, M.Sc. '33, to Laurence R. Richardson, B.Sc. '31, M.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '35, of Montreal.

RILANCE—In Lac Raymond, Val Morin, Que., on August 12, Miss Edith Marshall, to Arnold Roon Rilance, M.D. '31, of Shelton, Conn.

ROWAT-LYTLE—In Dewittville, Que., on August 8, Miss Nancy P. Lytle, B.A. '34, to John Pozer Rowat, B.A. '32, B.C.L. '35, of Montreal.

RUSSEL-LYNCH—In Waterloo, Que., on August 22, Miss Marjorie Lynch, B.A. '33, to Colin Molson Russel, B.A. '31, son of Colin K. Russel, B.A. '97, M.D. '01, and Mrs. Russel, of Montreal.

RUTHERFORD-FEATHERSTON—In Montreal, on August 15, Miss Florence E. Featherston, B.A. '27, M.A. '29, to James F. Rutherford, B.Sc. '26, both of that city.

SAUNDERS—In New York City, on June 13, Miss Janet Davis, to Frederick E. Saunders, M.D. '35, of Vancouver, B.C., son of E. H. Saunders, M.D. '95, and Mrs. Saunders, of the same city.

SCHLOEN—In Montreal, on June 20, Miss Mary Elizabeth Vowell, to John Henry Schloen, B.Eng. '32.

SCHNEE—In Maspeth, N.Y., on May 20, Miss Ada Daniel, to Charles F. Schnee, M.D. '34.

SHARPE—In Montreal, on June 13, Miss Mary Campbell Stevenson, to James MacDonald Sharpe, B.Sc. '25, of Shawinigan Falls, Que.

SLESSOR—In Westmount, Que., on May 30, Miss Ida Lorraine Slessor, B.A. '34, to C. G. Woodhouse Sadler.

SMITH—In Toronto, on June 20, Miss Marjorie Smith, B.A. '36, to James Alexander Donald.

SMITH—In Montreal, on June 6, Miss Eleanor J. Crawford, to Paul Sherman Smith, B.A. '26, B.C.L. '29, of Montreal, son of Thomas W. Smith, M.D. '02, and Mrs. Smith, of Hawkesbury, Ont.

SMYTH—In Montreal, on July 3, Miss Irene Hingston, to Henry Ross Smyth, B.Eng. '32, son of W. H. Smyth, B.A. '92, M.D. '96, and Mrs. Smyth, of Westmount.

STONE—In Edmonton, Alta., in June, Miss Alix McCuaig, to Frederick Victor Stone, B.A. '31, M.D. '33, both of that city.

WATSON—In Sherbrooke, Que., on July 15, Miss Harriet E. Symons, to Reginald E. L. Watson, M.D. '34, of St. Johns, Que.

YEOMANS—In Montreal, on June 13, Miss Dorothy K. Blyth, to Richard Henry Yeomans, B.Sc. '30, both of that city.

Lost Addresses

Any information in regard to the Graduates listed below will be welcomed by the Graduates' Society, Executive Office, McGill University, Montreal.

GRADUATES IN MEDICINE

'59
Marr, Walker H.

'60
Meane, John
Woods, David

'62
Atkinson, Robert H.

'63
Goforth, Franklin

'64
Carey, Auger G. L.

'66
Anderson, Alex.
Burch, Benjamin

'67
McCarthy, William
McGeachy, William

'68
Wye, John L.

'69
Clement, Victor A.
Hammond, James H.

'71
Ross, William G.

'72
Nichol, William R.

'75
Duncan, George

'76
Clarke, F. G. B.
Greer, Thomas
Hunt, Henry
Johnson, James B.
Storres, Arthur

'78
Gardner, H. H.

'79
Carman, Philip E.

'80
Heard, C. D.
Pinsonneault, B.

'81
Lang, William A.

'86
Kennedy, Robert A.

'87
Hall, Andrew G.
Morgan, Vincent H.
Norman, Telford J.
Ross, Major Lawrence
Wilkins, Horace P.

'88
Desmond, F. H.
Lang, Wesley M.

'90
Irwin, Alex T.

'92
King, Harry S.

'93
Carroll, Robert W.
McKay, Robert B.

'94
Davis, Robert E.

'95
Hogle, John Herbert

'96
Ryan, Joseph
Smith, R. Stanley
Stackhouse, O. C. S.

'97
Clindinin, Sylvester L.
Curran, Thomas
Kirby, Halder S.
Lockary, Joseph L.
Midgley, Robert J.
Sutherland, George R.

'98
Bearman, George Purvis

'00
Cook, Charles Richard
Donnelly, Augustus J.
McDonald, W. F.
McDougall, Archibald
McSorley, Hugh S.
Townsend, Cecil

'01
Bayfield, Thomas F.
Harley, Richard J.
Penner, Erdman
Russel, Edward M.
Sander, Charles W.

'02
Jones, Newbold C.
MacDonald, A. A.
Ritchie, Charles F. P.

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(*Continued from Page 63*)

'03
Dickson, Archibald J.
Laurie, Ernest
McDonald, Stephen H.
McEachran, Isaac
Mitchell, Isaah E.

'04
Fisher, Ernest Moore

'05
Brown, Frederick F.
Prendergast, A. R.
Styles, William
Wilkinson, William M.

'06
Christie, Hugh H.
Hill, Richard C.

'07
Grier, Reginald T.
Hollbrook, Robert E.
Norton, Frank A.
Peltier, Henry G.
Stevenson, Arthur B.
Wilson, Albert A.
Woodrow, James B.

'08
Davis, Stephen
Fyfe, Alexander M.
McGibbon, James A.

'09
Clarke, James C.
Lawson, George C.

'10
Anderson, W. M.
Burton, W. E.
Elliott, Robert
Logie, H. B.
McNaughton, W. M.

'12
Crawford, John W.
Kolber, J. A.
Pitman, Mason

'13
De Carmo, Philip W.
Jones, Thomas A.
Krolik, M.
Parker, Frederick D.

'14
Francis, John
Martin, David

'15
Denny, James P.
Fitzpatrick, Edward J.
Grant, William
Griffith, G. T.
Moffatt, Howard Lee

'16
Gall, George L.
O'Regan, J. A.
Paine, Henry G. C.

'17
Bernard, S. D.
Saskner, M. H.

'18
Brown, E. D. L.
Donnelly, Francis J.

'19
Challenger, Neville E.
Hindson, John C.
Williams, John R.

'20
Henderson, Marshall W.

'21
Freedman, Morris
Ofeish, Kanaan F.
Palmer, John H.
Porter, William A.
Valentine, John
Wilson, Percy M.

'22
Fox, Charles B.
Levin, Thomas
Reinhorn, Charles G.

'23
Cutting, Reginald A.
Dawson, Martin H.
Gundeson, C. N.
Skinner, W. K.

'24
Macdonald, Ronald
MacDonald, Claude A.
Wilson, Horace O.

'25
Altner, Harry A.
Chan, Qui Hin
Cohen, Jacob
Findlay, Stanley P.
Fraser, Donald S.
Senecal, Joseph
Walker, Douglas

'26
Dowd, Joseph E.
Kelly, Adolphus B.
Land, Harry D.
Menzies, Clifford G.

'27
Dunne, Francis S.

'28
Arbuckle, Albert M.
Brodie, Maurice
McDonald, Wm. O.
Melik-Vartanian, H.
Miller, Joseph S. A.
Shankman, Harry L.
Touzel, C. S. Eugene

'29
Kleker, Bernard F.
MacLellan, David A.
Miller, Chauncey A.
Townsend, Robert

'30
Braunstein, Moses M.
Coddington, Rupert A.
Held, Albert E.
Krupkin, Nathan
Malamud, Nathan
Sullivan, Charles N.

'31
Alcorn, Douglas E.
Balmer, Ian A.
Boswell, Henry A.
Weidman, William
Wilkey, J. R.
Wylde, Edmund W.

'32
Kwauk, S. S.

'33
Hogle, John R.
Mahoney, Joseph J.

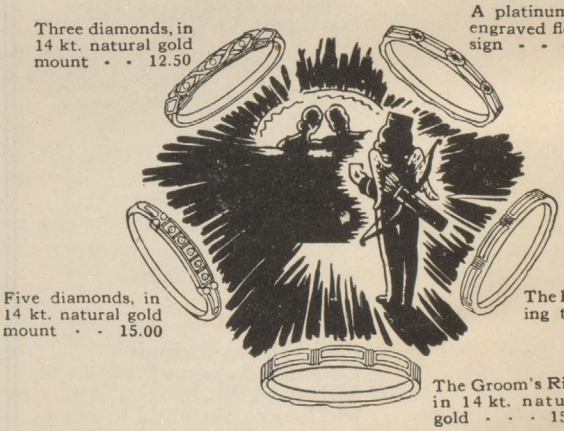
'34
Gough, W. F.
Lacy, Curtis R.
Price, Ralph E.
Wilson, Reginald A.

'35
Creighton, Samuel A.
Lippincott, Stuart W.
Petrie, Charles B.
Vernon, Hollis E.
Weber, Walter M.
Witherspoon, Wm. M.

TO CONTINUE STUDIES AT McGILL

About fifteen of the thirty students of thirteen Canadian universities who were awarded post graduate scholarships for the year 1936-37 by the National Research Council, are expected to continue their studies at McGill University. Many of the winners are already registered at McGill. Included in the list of awards which will be held at the University this session are one fellowship, value $700; six studentships, valued at $600 each; and eight bursaries, valued at $500. The object of these awards is to "build up in Canada a supply of well-trained scientists capable of undertaking and carrying through any research required in the promotion and development of industrial processes." Thus, the National Research Council hopes that the scholarships will lead to a "more profitable utilization of Canadian raw materials and the expansion of markets for Canadian products."

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